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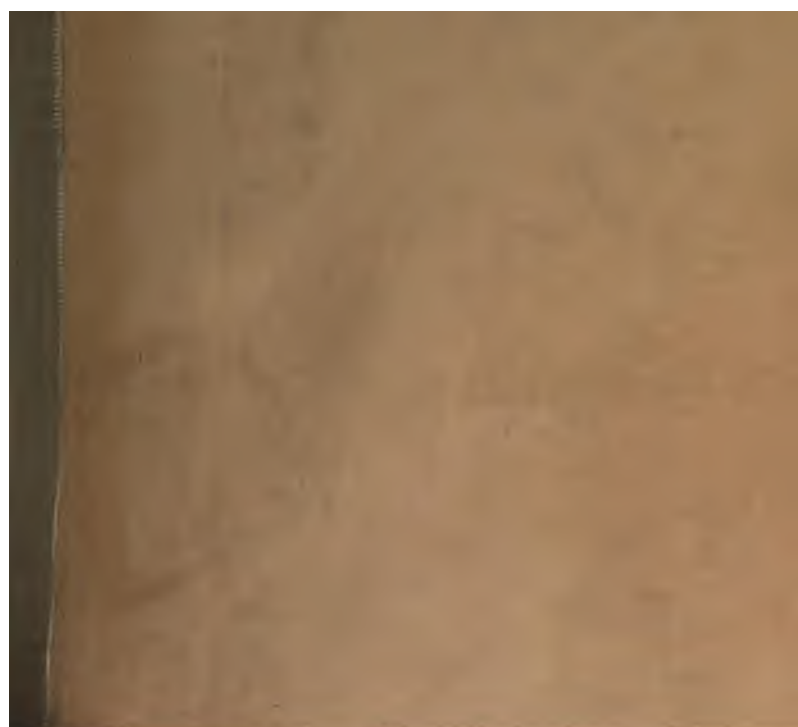
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CONCISE
ETYMOLOGICAL DICTIONARY
OF THE
ENGLISH LANGUAGE
SKEAT



[REDACTED]

A CONCISE
ETYMOLOGICAL DICTIONARY
OF THE
ENGLISH LANGUAGE

BY THE
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FOURTH EDITION, FURTHER REVISED
WITH ENLARGED SUPPLEMENT

'Were man to live co-eval with the sun,
The patriarch-pupil would be learning still.'
YOUNG, *Night Thoughts*, vii, 86



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INTRODUCTION.

THE present work is not a mere abridgement of my larger Etymological Dictionary, such as might have been compiled by a diligent book-maker, but has been entirely rewritten by myself; and I have found that the experience gained by writing the larger work has been of considerable assistance to me in making occasional slight improvements. My object has been to produce a convenient hand-book for the use of that increasing number of students who wish to learn the history of the English language, and who naturally desire to have Anglo-Saxon and Icelandic forms presented to them rightly spelt and accentuated, a point which seldom receives sufficient attention.

One distinguishing feature of this abridgement, as well as of my larger Dictionary, is that all the forms cited can actually be found in the usual books of reference, except when marked by an asterisk, in which case they are theoretical.

Conciseness has been attained by presenting the results in the briefest possible form; but I have, at the same time, endeavoured to guard against becoming obscure. In my opinion, the habit, frequently adopted, of citing supposed cognate words (often misspelt) *without saying what their meanings are*, is a very bad one, and leads to guessing and vagueness. It is, accordingly, to be understood that, when I do not give the meaning of cognate words, it is because their sense agrees with that of the English word so nearly as to prevent ambiguity. Thus under *bite*, which is derived from the A. S. *bítan*, to bite, I cite the Dutch, Icelandic, Swedish, Danish, and German forms without explanation, because they all mean precisely the same thing; but the Latin and Sanskrit forms are used with a slight difference of sense; and I accordingly give that sense.

I do not, in general, give the history of the *use* of the word under discussion, unless there is some special point which is necessary to be known for the sake of the etymology. For such history, accompanied by illustrative comments, references, and discussions, I must refer students to the unabridged work.

In the course of writing this abridgement, I have taken occasion to introduce several corrections, which, in the larger work, are only to be found in the Second Edition or in the Supplement.

There is one point to which I wish to draw especial attention. By the advice of a friend, I procured a copy of a Dictionary of English Etymology by the Rev. J. Oswald, written on an unusual but excellent plan. The author arranges all the derivatives of the Latin *cedere* under the heading of the Latin *cedo*, so that words such as *accede*, *concede*, *recede*, *succeed*, are all presented to the eye at a glance. The advantage of such an arrangement is obvious, and I at once determined to adopt it, merely substituting the representative English word *cede* for the Latin *cedo*, and so in other cases. At the same time, I adopted two very considerable improvements: (1) the retention of the alphabetical order for the derived words *accede*, *concede*, &c., with a cross-reference; and (2) the extension of the principle to words of English and Scandinavian origin. Mr. Oswald gives the words *only* under the primary form, which is a great inconvenience, seeing that this is often precisely what one does not know; and, just for want of the cross-reference, he omits the derivative *ancestor* altogether. At the same time I have found his book very useful, as far as relates to that part of our language which is of classical origin. With respect to words of Teutonic origin it is practically valueless; thus the *only* word given under W is the word *wonder*.

But it is precisely with respect to these Teutonic words that most light is desired. Even a school-boy would correctly make out most of the derivatives of *cede* (though he would very likely miss *ancestor* and *decease*), but very few even of our best scholars could correctly draw up the list of words connected with *do*, such as *ado*, *deed*, *deem*, *doff*, *don*, *doom*, *dout*, *dup*, *indeed*. This I claim to have done (and in the main correctly) *for the first time*; whilst I also endeavour to emphasise the fact that *deem* is derived from *doom*, and not (conversely) *doom* from *deem*, as is so often ignorantly said by those who have probably *never even heard of* the phonetic laws by which Anglo-Saxon sounds are regulated.

The last remark leads to a principle of the first importance in etymology, viz. that no etymologies can be trusted for a moment unless they can fairly be shewn to be consistent with the ordinary phonetic laws which regulate the various Aryan languages. It is impossible to pursue this matter further in the present brief introduction; it must suffice to lay down the one great principle which will regulate all future researches, viz. that the right understanding of the vowel-sounds lies altogether at the root of the matter.

As I frequently allude to the ordinary vowel-changes in the course of the work, I may note here those which are the most elementary and common. They ought to be learnt by heart at once.

ANGLO-SAXON. The most usual vowel-change is that produced by the occurrence of an *i* (which very often disappears by a subsequent contraction of the word) in the following syllable. Owing to this, we

frequently find that the vowels, as arranged in row (1) below, are changed into the corresponding vowels in row (2).

(1) *a, o, u, ea, eo, á, ô, é, ê, eb.*

(2) *e, y, y, y, y, é, é, ý, ý, ý.*

Example:—*syllan*, to fill, put for *fullian**; from *full*, full.

Moreover, substantives and secondary verbs are often formed from bases seen in the past tense singular, past tense plural, or past participle of a strong verb, rather than from the infinitive mood. Thus *band* and *lend* are from the base seen in the A. S. *band*, pt. t. of *bindan*, to bind; whilst *bundle* is derived from that which appears in the pp. *bund-en*.

ICELANDIC. This language abounds in somewhat similar vowel-changes, but very few of these appear in *English*. But we must not pass over the frequent formation of derivatives from the past tenses (singular or plural) and the past participles of strong verbs. Thus *bait*, Icel. *beita*, lit. 'to cause to bite,' is the causal of *bíta*, to bite; its form may be explained by the fact that the pt. t. of *bíta* is *beit*.

Again, as regards the Romance languages, especially French, it must be borne in mind that they also are subject to phonetic laws. This fact is better known since these laws have been sufficiently illustrated in Mr. Kitchin's translation of Brachet's *Historical French Grammar*. In particular, I may note that most French substantives are derived from Latin *accusatives*; and that to derive *bounty* from *bonitas* (nom.), or *honour* from Lat. *honor* (nom.), is simply impossible.

It is not a little surprising that many etymological dictionaries entirely ignore these most significant, elementary, and essential facts. A notable and very worthy exception is E. Müller's *Etymologisches Wörterbuch der Englischen Sprache*.

I subjoin a key to the plan of the work, and a list of abbreviations.

KEY TO THE GENERAL PLAN OF THE DICTIONARY.

§ 1. *Order of Words.* Words are given in their alphabetical order; but such words as are mere derivatives from others are only explained under some more primary form, the cross-reference to which is supplied. Thus *Act* is explained under *Agent*, as stated. If reference be made to *Agent*, it will be found that, after *Agent* has been explained and its root given, all allied words, such as *act*, *agile*, *agitate*, *ambiguous*, &c., follow in alphabetical order. These derived words are marked by having no capital letter, and being set a little further to the right than the rest. If the student has any difficulty in finding a word, owing to the alphabetical order being thus occasionally interrupted, let him keep his eyes on the words printed in capitals at the head of every column, which refer to primary words only.

§ 2. **The words selected.** The word-list contains nearly all the words of most frequent occurrence, with a few others that are remarkably prominent in literature, such as *unaneled*. Homonymous forms, such as *bay* (used in *five* senses), are numbered.

§ 3. **Definitions.** Definitions are omitted in the case of common words; but explanations of original forms are added wherever they seemed to me to be necessary.

§ 4. **Language.** The language to which each word belongs is distinctly marked, in every case, by means of letters within marks of parenthesis. Here the symbol - is to be read as 'derived from.' Thus *Abbey* is (F.-L.-Syriac); i.e. a French word derived from Latin; the Latin word being, in its turn, of Syriac origin.

The order of derivation is always upward or backward, from early to earlier forms.

The symbol + is employed to distinguish forms which are merely *cognate*, and are adduced merely by way of illustrating and confirming the etymology. Thus, *bite* is a purely *English* word, derived from the Anglo-Saxon *bitan*. The other Teutonic forms, viz. the Du. *bijten*, Icel. *bíta*, Swed. *bíta*, Dan. *bide*, G. *beissen*, and the other Aryan forms, viz. Lat. *findere* (base *fid-*) and Skt. *bhid*, to cleave, are merely cognate and illustrative. On this point, there commonly exists the most singular confusion of ideas; and there are many Englishmen who are accustomed to derive English, of all things, from *Modern High German*! I therefore introduce this symbol + by way of warning. It has its usual algebraical value of *plus* or *additional*; and indicates 'additional information to be obtained from the comparison of cognate forms.'

§ 5. **Symbols of Languages.** The symbols, such as F. = French, are not used in their usual vague sense, so as to baffle the enquirer who wishes to find the words referred to. Every symbol has a *special sense*, and has reference to certain books, in one at least of which the word cited may be found, as I have ascertained for myself by looking them all out. I have purposely used, as far as was practicable, cheap and easily accessible authorities. The exact sense of each symbol is given in the list below.

§ 6. **Roots.** In some cases, words are traced back to their original Aryan roots. The root is denoted by the symbol ✓, to be read as 'root.' Thus *bear*, to carry, is from ✓BHAR. A list of roots, with their meanings, is given in the Appendix, p. 587; and a similar list, with fuller explanations and numerous examples, in the Appendix to my larger Dictionary.

§ 7. **Derivatives.** The symbol Der., i.e. Derivatives, is used to introduce forms related to the primary word. Thus, under *Agent*, I give *Act*, and again, under *Act*, such mere derivatives as *act-ion*, *act-ive*, &c.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.

- Arab.—Arabic; as in Richardson's Persian and Arabic Dict., ed. F. Johnson; 1829. See also Devic's Supplement to Littré's F. Dict.
 A.S.—Anglo-Saxon; as in the dictionaries by Bosworth, Ettmüller, Grein, Leo, and Lye; and in the Vocabularies edited by T. Wright.
 Bav.—Bavarian; as in Schmeller's Bayerisches Wörterbuch; 1827-1837.
 Bret.—Breton; as in Legonidec's Bret. Dict., ed. 1821.
 C.—Celtic; used as a general term for Irish, Gaelic, Welsh, Breton, Cornish, &c.
 Corn.—Cornish; as in Williams' Dict.; 1865.
 Dan.—Danish; as in Ferrall and Repp; 1861.
 Du.—Dutch; as in the Tauchnitz Dutch Dict. Old Dutch words are from Oudemans, Hexham (1658), or Sewel (1754).
 E.—Modern English; as in Webster's Dict.
 E. E.—Middle English (English from the thirteenth to the fifteenth centuries inclusive); as in Stratmann's Old English Dict., 3rd edition, 1878.
 F.—French. Most of the forms cited are not precisely modern French, but from Cotgrave's Dictionary, ed. 1660. This accounts for citation of forms, such as *F. recreation*, without accents; the *F.* accents being purely modern. See also the dictionaries by Beschet and Littré.
 O. F.—Old French; as in the dictionaries by Bargny, Roquefort, or (in some cases) Cotgrave.
 Fries.—Friesic; as in Richthofen, 1840.
 Gael.—Gaelic; as in Macleod and Dewar, 1839.
 G.—German; as in Elligell, ed. 1861.
 M. H. G.—Middle High German; as in Wackernagel's Wörterbuch, 1861.
 O. H. G.—Old High German; as in the same volume.
 Gr.—Greek; as in Liddell and Scott's Lexicon, 1849.
 Goth.—Gothic; as in Skeat's Glossary, 1868.
 Heb.—Hebrew; as in Leopold's Dict., 1872.
 Hind.—Hindustani; as in Forbes, Bate, or Wilson's Glossary of Indian Terms.
 Icel.—Icelandic; as in Cleasby and Vigfusson, 1874.
 Irish.—Irish; as in O'Reilly, 1864.
 Ital.—Italian; as in Meadows, 1857.
 L.—Latin; as in White and Riddle, 1876.
 Low G.—Low German; as in the Bremen Wörterbuch, 1867.
 Lith.—Lithuanian; as in Nesselmann's Dict., 1851.
 Low L.—Low Latin; as in the Lexicon Manuale (abridged from Ducange) by Maigne d'Arnis, 1866.
 M. E.—Middle English; see under E. above.
 M. H. G.—Middle High German; see under G. above.
 Norw.—Norwegian; as in Aasen's Norsk Ordbog, 1873.
 O. F.—Old French; see under F. above.
 O. H. G.—Old High German; see under G. above.
 O. Sax.—Old Saxon; as in the Heliand, ed. Heyne.
 Pers.—Persian; as in Richardson's Arab. and Pers. Dict.; or in Palmer's Pers. Dict., 1876.
 Port.—Portuguese; as in Vieyra, 1857.
 Prov.—Provençal; as in Raynouard's Lexique Roman, and Bartsch's Chrestomathie Provençale.
 Russ.—Russian; as in Reiff's Dict., 1876.
 Scand.—Scandinavian; used as a general term for Icelandic, Swedish, Danish, and Norwegian.
 Skt.—Sanskrit; as in Benfey's Dict., 1866.
 Span.—Spanish; as in Meadows, 1856.
 Swed.—Swedish; as in the Tauchnitz Dict., or in Widegren.
 Swed. dial.—Swedish dialects; as in Rietz (1867).
 Teut.—Teutonic; a general term for Dutch, German, and Scandinavian.
 Turk.—Turkish; as in Zenker's Dict., 1866-1876.
 W.—Welsh; as in Spurrell, 1861.

OTHER ABBREVIATIONS.

acc.—accusative case.	nom.—nominative case.
adj.—adjective.	obs.—obsolete.
adv.—adverb.	orig.—original, <i>or</i> originally.
A. V.—Authorised Version of the Bible, 1611.	pl.—plural.
cf.—confer, i.e. compare.	prep.—preposition.
Ch.—Chaucer.	pres. part.—present participle.
comp.—comparative.	pres. t.—present tense.
conj.—conjunction.	pp.—past participle.
dat.—dative case.	prob.—probably.
Der.—Derivative.	pron.—pronoun.
dimin.—diminutive.	prov.—provincial.
f. <i>or</i> fem.—feminine.	q. v.—quod vide = which see.
frequent.—frequentative.	s. v.—sub verbo = under the word.
gen.—genitive case.	pt. t.—past tense.
i. e.—id est, that is.	sb.—substantive.
inf.—infinitive mood.	Shak.—Shakespeare.
interj.—interjection.	sing.—singular.
lit.—literally.	superl.—superlative.
masc.—masculine.	tr.—translated, <i>or</i> translation.
neut.—neuter.	trans.—transitive.
	v. <i>or</i> vb.—verb.

Some of the longer articles are marked off into sections by the use of the Greek letters β , γ . This is merely intended to make matters clearer, by separating the various statements from each other.

Notes at the end of an article are marked off by beginning with the symbol ¶. XIV, XV, XVI, mean that the word was introduced in the 14th, 15th, or 16th century, respectively. Hyphens are freely introduced to shew the *etymological* division of a word. Thus, under *Cede*, the word *concede* is derived from Lat. *con-cedere*; meaning that *concedere* can be resolved into *con-* and *cedere*. This etymological division is often very different from that usually adopted in printed books when words have to be divided; thus, *capacious* can only be divided, etymologically, as *cap-ac-i-ous*, because *cap-* is the root-syllable.

Theoretical forms are marked by italics. Thus, under *other*, the Icel. *antharr** is given as having probably preceded the known form *annarr*; and *anter** as possibly the original form of Lat. *alter*.

The symbols \eth and β are both written for *th*. In Icelandic, β has the sound of *th* in *thin*, and \eth that of *th* in *that*; but the M.E. and A.S. symbols are confused. The M.E. symbol \mathfrak{z} commonly represents *y* at the beginning of a word, and *gh* in the middle. A.S. short and long vowels, such as *a* and *ā*, are as distinct from each other as *e* and *η*, *o* and *ω* in Greek.

A CONCISE ETYMOLOGICAL DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

A.

indef. art. (E.) See **An**.
(1), as in *a-down* = A.S. *afidne*. (E.)
e *a* = A.S. *ef*; see **Of**, **Off**.
(2), as in *a-foot*. (E.) Put for *on foot*;
On. ¶ This is the commonest value
the prefix *a*.
(3), as in *a-long*. (E.) Here *a* =
and; see **Along**.
(4), as in *a-rise*. (E.) Here *a* = A.S.
see **Arise**.
(5), as in *a-chieve*, *a-stringent*. (F. =
or L.) Here *a* = F. *à* = L. *ad*, to;
Ad.
(6), as in *a-vert*. (L.) Here *a* = L. *a*;
Ab. (1).
(7), as in *a-mend*. (L.) Here *a-mend*
a-mend; and *e* = L. *e* or *ex*; see **Ex**.
(8), as in *a-las*. (F.) For *hélas*; see
Alas.
(9), as in *a-byss*. (Gk.) Here *a* = Gk.
ἀ-; see **Un**, **Abyss**.
(10), as in *a-do*. (E.) For *at do*; see
Ado.
(11), as in *a-ware*. (E.) Here *a* =
L. *y-*, *i-*, A.S. *ge-*; see **Aware**.
(12), as in *a-face*. (E.) Here *a* is the
L. art.; see **An**, **Apaco**.
(13), as in *a-vast*. (Du.) For Du. *houd*
see **Avast**.
(14), *prefix*. (L.) L. *ab*, from; short
a; extended form *abs*. Cognate with
see **Of**. In F., it becomes *a-* or *av-*;
Advantage.
(15), *prefix*. (L.) Put for L. *ad*, to,
a *h* follows; see **Abbreviate**.
Back. (E.) For *on back*, A.S. *ondæc*;
A- (2) and **Back**.
Aft. (E.) From the prefix *a-* (2), and
short for *af-aft*, by *aft*. Thus *a-b-aft*
by *aft*, i.e. at the part which lies to
aft. Cf. M. E. *biaften*, Gen. and Exod.
; A.S. *beafien*. See A- (2), **By**, and
Random; see A- (5) and **Ban**.

ABLATIVE.

Abase; see A- (5) and **Base**. ¶ Some-
times confused with *abash* in M. E.
Abash. (F.) M. E. *abaschen*, *abaischen*,
abasen. = O. F. *esbahiss*, stem of pres. part.
of *esbahir* (F. *ebahir*), to astonish = O. F.
es- (= L. *ex*, out, very much); and *bahir*,
to express astonishment, a word of imita-
tive origin from the interj. *bah!* of astonish-
ment. ¶ Sometimes confused with *abase*
in M. E. See **Bashful**.
Abate; see **Batter** (1). Doublet, *bate*.
Abbot. (L. = Syriac.) M. E. *abbot*, *abbod*,
A.S. *abbod*. = L. *abbat-* (nom. *abbas*), an
abbot, lit. a father. = Syriac *abba*, a father;
see Rom. viii. 15.
abbess. (F. = L. = Syriac.) M. E. *ab-*
besse. = O. F. *abesse*, *abaesse*. = L. *abbat-issa*.
= L. *abbat-* (as above), and *-issa* = Gk. *-ισσα*,
fem. suffix.
abbey. (F. = L. = Syriac.) M. E. *abbeye*.
= O. F. *abcie*. = Low L. *abbat-ia*.
Abbreviate; see **Brief**.
Abdicate; see **Diction**.
Abdomen. (L.) L. *abdomen* (stem *ab-*
domin-), lower part of the belly.
Abduce, **Abduction**; see **Duke**.
Abed. (E.) For *on bed*; see A- (2) and **Bed**.
Aberration; see **Err**.
Abet, to incite; see **Bite**. Der. *bet*, short
for *abet*, sb.
Abeyance, expectation, suspension. (F.
= L.) F. *abéiance*, suspension, waiting
(Roq.) = F. *a*; and *béant*, pres. pt. of O. F.
béer (F. *bayer*), to gape, expect anxiously.
= L. *ad*, at; and *badare*, to gape.
Abhor; see **Horrid**.
Abide (1), to wait for. (E.); see **Bide**.
Abide (2), to suffer for, pay for. (E.) In
Sh.; corrupted from M. E. *abyen*, to pay for,
lit. to buy up, redeem. = A.S. *abyegan*, *abie-*
gan, to pay for. See A- (4) and **Buy**.
Abject, mean; see **Jet** (1).
Abjure; see **Jury**.
Ablative. (L.) L. *ablativus*, lit. taking

away. — *L. ab*, from; and *latum* (= *tlatum*), to bear, take, allied to *tollere*, to take. See Tolerate.

Ablaze. (E.) For *on blaze*; see *A-* (2) and *Blaze*.

Able; see *Habit*. Der. *ability* = *L. acc. habilitatem*.

Ablution; see *Lave*.

Abnegate; see *Negation*.

Aboard. (E.) For *on board*; see *A-* (2) and *Board*.

Abode, sb.; see *Bide*.

Abolish. (F. — *L.*) *F. aboliss-*, stem of pres. pt. of *abolir*. — *L. abolere*, to abolish.

Abominate; see *Omen*.

Abortion; see *Orient*.

About; see *Undulate*.

About. (E.) *M. E. abuten, abouten*; *A. S. abutan, onbitan*; short for *on-be-utan*, lit. on-by-outward; where *utan*, outward, is from *ut*, out. See *A-* (2), *By*, and *Out*.

Above. (E.) *M. E. aboven, abusen*; *A. S. abusfan*, short for *an-be-ufan*, lit. on-by-upward; where *ufan*, upward, is extended from *Goth. uf*, up. See *A-* (2), *By*, *Up*. (*A. S. ufan* = *G. oben*. *A. S. be-ufan* = *Du. boven*.)

Abrade, to scrape off; see *Rase*. Der. *abrasion*.

Abreast. (E.) Put for *on breast*; see *A-* (2), and *Breast*.

Abridge; see *Brief*.

Abroach, to set. (E. and F.) Put for *to set on broach*; see *A-* (2) and *Broach*.

Abroad. (E.) *M. E. abroad*; put for *on brood*; lit. on broad; see *A-* (2) and *Broad*.

Abrogate; see *Rogation*.

Abrupt; see *Rupture*.

Abscess; see *Cede*.

Abscind. Abscissa; see *Rescind*.

Abscond, to go into hiding. (*L.*) *L. abscondere*, to hide. — *L. abs*, away; *condere*, to hide. *Condere* is from *con-* (*cum*), together, and *-dere*, to put, allied to *L. dare*, to give; see *Date*.

sconce (1), a small fort, bulwark. (*Du. — F. — L.*) Also applied to a helmet, and even to the head. — *O. Du. schantse* (*Du. schans*), a fortress, sconce. — *O. F. esconser*, to hide, cover; pp. *escons*. — *L. absconsus*, used (as well as *absconditus*) as pp. of *abscondere*, to hide (above).

sconce (2), a candle-stick. (*F. — L.*) *M. E. sconce, scones*, a covered light, lantern. — *O. F. esconse*, a dark lantern (*Roquefort*). — *L. absconsa*, a dark lantern (in late *L.*); from *L. absconsus*, hidden.

Absent. (*L.*) XIV cent. — *L. abs-*, stem of *ab-sens*, being away. — *L. ab-*, as *-sens*, being, occurring also in *pra-*. Here *-sens* is an older form of *ens*, be from *✓AS*, to be. See *Present*, *So*. Der. *absence*, *F. absence*, *L. absentia*.

Absolute, Absolve; see *Solve*.

Absorb. (*L.*) *L. absorbere*, to suck — *L. ab*, away; *sorbere*, to sup up. + *πορτεω*, to sup up. Der. *absorption*, (pp. *absorptus*).

Abstain; see *Tenable*.

Abstemious. (*L.*) *L. abstemius*, refusing from strong drink. — *L. abs*, from, *stemum*, strong drink, whence *temu-len* drunken. (✓*TAM.*)

Abstract; see *Trace* (1).

Abstruse; see *Intrude*.

Absurd; see *Surd*.

Abundance. (*F. — L.*) *F. abundans* *L. abundantia*. See *Undulate*.

Abuse; see *Use*.

Abut, to project towards. (*F. — L. G.*) *O. F. abouter*, to thrust towards, *ad*, to; *O. F. boter*, to thrust. See *A-* and *butt* (1), s.v. *Beat*.

Abyss, a bottomless gulf. (*L. — G.*) *Milton. L. abyssus*. — *Gk. ἀβυσσος*, bottomless. — *Gk. δ-*, short for *δν-*, neg. prefix; *βυσσός*, depth, akin to *Bathos*. See (9), *Un-* (1).

Acacia, a tree. (*L. — Gk.*) *L. acacia* *Gk. ἀκασία*, the thorny Egyptian acacia. *Gk. ἀξίς*, a point, thorn. (✓*AK-*)

Academy. (*F. — L. — Gk.*) *F. académie* — *L. academia*. — *Gk. ἀκαδημία*, a place where Plato taught, named from the *Akademus*.

Accede; see *Cede*. Der. *access*, *cess-ion*.

Accelerate; see *Celerity*.

Accent; see *Cant* (1).

Accept; see *Capacious*.

Access; see *Cede*.

Accident; see *Cadence*.

Acclaim; see *Claim*.

Acclivity. (*L.*) XVII cent. As if *F. acclivité**, — *L. acclivitatē*, acc. of *clivitas*. — *L. ac-*, for *ad*; and *cliv-us*, ing, a slope; see *Lean* (1). (✓*KLL*)

declivity. (*F. — L.*) *F. déclivité*, *declivitatē*, acc. of *de-clivitas*, a downward slope.

proclivity. (*L.*) From *L. proclivitas*, a downward slope, tendency. — *L. pro-* sloping forward.

Accommodate; see *Mode*.

y; see Company.

o; see Fly.

h; see Plenary.

e Cordial.

Coast.

see Putative.

(F. = L.?) F. *accouter*,

accouter, to dress, array.

uncertain; perhaps (1) con-

f. *coudre*, a sewing, *coudre*,

L. *consuere*, to sew together

(2) with L. *cultura*, tillage,

er; or (3) with O. F. *coustre*,

tan who had charge of sacred

in Low L. *custor** = L. *custos*,

keeper. (The last is best.)

see Crescent.

e Crescent.

te; see Cumulate.

see Cure.

cursed. (E.) M. E. *acor sien*.

t; and *curstian*, to curse; see

Curse.

e Cause.

see Custom.

ne¹ on dice. (F. = L. = Gk.)

F. *as*. = L. *as*. = Gk. *as*; said

rentine pronunciation of *eis*,

cognate with One.

is, headless. (Gk.) Gk. *ἀκέφ-*

— Gk. *ἀ-*, un-; and *κεφαλῆ*,

with E. Head.

see Acid.

in. (E.) M. E. *ake*, a better

S. *ace*, *ace*, A. S. Leechdoms,

L. E. *aken*, vb. pt. t. *oke*; A. S.

ā, to drive, agitate; as in L.

ak (pt. t. *ak*, pp. *ekit*), to

gent. ¶ Spelt *ache* by con-

k. *āxos*, which is cognate with

see Capital (1).

ic, colourless. (Gk.) See

aromatic.

sharp. (F. = L.; or L.) F.

acus, lit. piercing. (✓ AK, to

t. *acid-i-ty*; *acid-ul-at-ed* (L.

dim. of *acid-us*).

(F. = L.) XVI cent. F. *acer-*

acribitatem (nom. *acribitas*),

L. *acer-bus*, bitter. = L. *ac-er*,

ring.

(Gk.) Gk. *ἀκμή*, top, sharp

monk's hood. (F. = L. = Gk.)

acronitum. = Gk. *ἀκρόνιτον*, a

led from growing in *ἀκρόνις*,

on steep sharp rocks. = Gk. *ἀκρόνις*, a whet-

stone, sharp stone.

acid, tart. (L.) Coined by adding *-id*

to L. *acr-*, stem of *acer*, O. L. *ac-rus*, sharp.

acrimony. (F. = L.) F. *acrimoine*. = L.

acri-mon-ia. = L. *acri-*, for *acer* (above).

acrobat, a tumbler. (Gk.; or F. =

Gk.) F. *acrobate*. = Gk. *ἀκροβάτης*, lit.

one who walks on tiptoe. = Gk. *ἀκρο-ν*, a

point, neut. of *ἀκρος*, pointed; and *βατός*,

verbal adj. of *βαίω*, to walk; see Come.

acropolis, a citadel. (Gk.) Lit. 'upper

city'; Gk. *ἀκρο-ς*, pointed, upper; and

πόλις, a city; see Police.

acrostic, a short poem in which the

initial letters spell a word. (Gk.) Gk.

ἀκροστιχίον. = Gk. *ἀκρο-ς*, pointed, also first;

and *στίχ-*, base of *στίχος*, a row, order,

line, from ✓ STIGH; see Stirrup.

acumen. (L.) L. *ac-u-men*, sharpness,

acuteness.

acute. (L.) L. *acutus*, sharp; pp. of

ac-u-ere, to sharpen.

aglet, a tag of a lace. (F. = L.) Also

ayguet, Spenser, F. Q. ii. 3. 26. = F. *aiguil-*

lette, dimin. of *aiguille*, a needle. = Low L.

acucula, dimin. of *ac-us*, a needle, pointed

thing.

ague, a fever-fit. (F. = L.) Lit. 'acute'

attack. = O. F. *ague*, fem. of *agu* (F. *aigu*),

acute. = L. *acuta* (*febris*), acute (fever);

fem. of *acutus*; see acute (above).

eager. (F. = L.) M. E. *egre*. = O. F.

egre (F. *aigre*). = L. *acrem*, acc. of *ac-er*,

sharp. Der. *vin-egar*.

exacerbate, to embitter. (L.) From pp.

of *ex-acerbare*, to irritate. = L. *ex*, very;

acerbus, bitter; see acerbity, above. See

also Awn, Edge, Egg (2), Eglantine.

Acknowledge. (E.; with Scand. suffix.)

XVI cent. M. E. *knowlechen*; the prefix is

due to M. E. *aknowen* (= A. S. *oncwānan*),

with the same sense; hence the prefix is

A- (2). The verb *knowlechen* is from the sb.

knowleche, mod. E. *knowledge*; see Know-

ledge.

Acme; see Acid.

Acolyte, a servitor. (F. = Low L. = Gk.)

F. *acolyte*, Cot. = Low L. *acolythus*. = Gk.

ἀκόλουθος, a follower. = Gk. *ἀ-*, with (akin

to Skt. *sa-*, with); *κείμενος*, a path; so

that *ἀκόλουθος* = a travelling companion.

Aconite; see Acid.

Acorn. (E.) M. E. *acorn*. A. S. *acern*,

fruit; properly 'fruit of the field,' from

A. S. *acer*, a field; see Acre. + Icel. *akarn*,

Dan. *agern*, Goth. *akran*, fruit; from Icel.

akr, Dan. *ager*, Goth. *akrs*, a field. ¶ Not from *oak*.

Acoustic. (Gk.) Gk. ἀκουστικός, relating to hearing (or sound). = Gk. ἀκούειν, to hear.

Acquaint. (F. = L.) M.E. *acquaynten*, earlier *acointen*. = O.F. *acointer*, *acointier*, to acquaint with. = Low L. *adcognitare*, to make known (Brachet). = L. *ad*, to; and *cognitare**, formed from *cognitus*, pp. of *cognoscere*, to know. See *cognisance*, quaint, s.v. Noble.

Acquiesce; see *Quiet*.

Acquire; see *Query*.

Acquit; see *Quiet*.

Acre. (E.) M.E. *aker*. A.S. *acer*. + Du. *akker*, Icel. *akr*, Swed. *äker*, Dan. *ager*, Goth. *akrs*, G. *acker*, L. *ager*, Gk. ἀρός, Skt. *ajra*. The orig. sense was either 'pasture,' or 'hunting-ground.' (✓AG.) Der. *acor-n*, q.v.

Acrid, Acrimony; see *Acid*.

Acrobat, Acropolis; see *Acid*.

Across. (E. and Scand.) For *on cross*; see *A-* (2) and *Cross*.

Acrostic; see *Acid*.

Act; see *Agent*.

Acumen, Acute; see *Acid*.

Ad-, prefix. (L.) L. *ad*, to, cognate with E. *At*. ¶ L. *ad* becomes *ac-* before *c*; *af-* before *f*; *ag-* before *g*; *al-* before *l*; *an-* before *n*; *ap-* before *p*; *ar-* before *r*; *as-* before *s*; *at-* before *t*.

Adage, a saying. (F. = L.) F. *adage*. = L. *adagium*. = L. *ad*; and *agium*, a saying; cf. *aio*, I say. (✓AGH.)

Adamant. (F. = L. = Gk.) M.E. *adamant*, a diamond, a magnet. = O.F. *adamant*. = L. *adamanta*, acc. of *adamas*. = Gk. ἀδάμας, a very hard metal or stone; lit. 'unconquerable.' = Gk. ἀ- (= E. *un-*); and *δαμνεν*, to conquer, tame; see *Tame*.

diamond. (F. = L. = Gk.) M.E. *diamant*. = O.F. *diamant*, corruption of *adamant*; so also Ital. Span. *diamante*, G. *diamant*.

Adapt; see *Apt*.

Add. (L.) M.E. *adden*. = L. *addere*, lit. to put to. = L. *ad*; and *-dere*, to put = *dare*, to give. (✓DA.) See *Dare* (1).

Adder, a viper. (E.) M.E. *addere*; also *naddere*, *neidder*. [An adder resulted from a *nadder*, by mistake.] A.S. *næðre*, a snake. + Icel. *næðr*, Goth. *næðrs*, G. *natter*, a snake.

Addict; see *Diction*.

Addled, corrupt, unproductive. (E.)

M.E. *adel*, foul, applied to an egg (Sturm). Orig. 'muddy,' from A.S. *adela*, mud (Grein). Cf. Low G. *adele*, mud.

Address; see *Regent*.

Adduce; see *Duke*.

Adept; see *Apt*.

Adequate; see *Equal*.

Adhere; see *Hesitate*.

Adieu, farewell. (F.) M.E. *a dieu*. = F. *à dieu*, (I commit you) to God. = L. *ad Deum*, to God. See *Deity*.

Adjacent, Adjective; see *Jet* (1).

Adjoin, Adjunct; see *Join*.

Adjourn; see *Diary*.

Adjudge, Adjudicate; see *Judge*.

Adjure; see *Jury*.

Adjust; see *Just*. ¶ Not from O.F. *ajoster*, mod. F. *ajouter*.

Adjutant; see *Aid*.

Administer; see *Minor*.

Admiral. (F. = Arab.) M.E. *admiral*, more often *amiral*. = O.F. *amiral*, *amirail*, also *amire*; cf. Low L. *admiraldus*, a prince, chief. = Arab. *amir*, a prince; see *Emir*. The suffix is due to Arab. *al* is *amir-al-bahr*, prince of the sea.

Admire; see *Miracle*.

Admit; see *Missile*.

Admonish; see *Monition*.

A-do, to-do, ouble. (E.) M.E. *at do*, to do; a Northern idiom, whereby *at* was used as the sign of the infin. mood, as in Icel., Swedish, &c. See *Do* (1).

Adolescent; see *Aliment*.

Adopt; see *Optative*.

Adore; see *Oral*.

Adorn; see *Ornament*.

Adown, downwards. (E.) M.E. *adown*. A.S. *of-dine*, lit. off a down or hill. = A.S. *of*, off; and *dine*; see *A-* (1) and *Down* (1).

Adrift. (E.) For *on drift*; see *A-* (2) and *Drive*.

Adroit; see *Regent*.

Adulation, flattery. (F. = L.) F. *adulation*. = L. acc. *adulationem*, from *adularia*, flattery. = L. *adulatus*, pp. of *adulari*, to flatter.

Adult; see *Aliment*.

Adulterate, to corrupt. (L.) XVI cent. = L. *adulteratus*, pp. of *adulterare*, to corrupt. = L. *adulter*, an adulterer, a debaser of money.

Adumbrate; see *Umbrage*.

Advance, to go forward. (F. = L.) A mistaken form, in the XVI cent., for M.E. *auancen*, *avancen*. = F. *avancer*, to go forward or before. = F. *avant*, before. = L. *ek*

ADVENT.

before. See *Ante*, *Van*,
ge, profit. (F. - L.) A mis-
or M.E. *avantage*. - F. *avant*,
by suffix -age from *avant*,
above.

Adventure; see *Venture*.
see *Verb*.

Advert, *Advertise*; see

advise; see *Vision*.

Adwoson; see *Vocal*.

cooper's axe. (E.) M.E. *adse*,
adese, *adese*, an adze.

see *Air*.

agle's nest, brood of eagles or
Low L.) - F. *aire*, 'an airie or
es; Cot. - Low L. *area*, a nest
of prey; of uncertain origin.
misspelt *eryr*, by confusion
an egg.

tasteful. (Gk.) Gk. *αἰσθη-*
ve. - Gk. *αἰσθῶμαι*, I perceive.

tic, relieving pain, dulling
Gk. *dv-*, not; and *αἰσθητός*.

For on far.

see *Pato*.

Hect; see *Fact*.

confirm. (F. - L.) O. F.
ix the price of a thing (offici-

L. *afforare*, to fix a price. -
d); and *forum*, a market.

Affidavit; see *Faith*.

n; see *Filial*.

see *Final*.

see *Firm*.

see *Fix*.

harass. (L.) XVI cent. - L.
of *affligere*, to strike to the
af- (ad); and *figere*, to dash.
I, BHLACH.) So also *conflict*,
inflictus; *in-flict*; *pro-flig-ate*.
; see *Fluent*.

E.) Corrupted from *aforth*,
en, to provide, P. Pl. B. vi.
forfordian, *forfordian*, to further,
ovide. - A.S. *ge-*, prefix; and
forward; see *Forth*.

frighten. (F. - L. and Teut.)
M.E. *affrayen*. - O.F. *effraier*,
frighten. - Low L. *exfrediare*, to
ng's peace, cause an affray or
to disturb, frighten. - L. *ex*;
fridu (G. *friede*), peace. (See
78, vii. 121.) Der. *affray*, sb.
frightened; pp. of *affray*.

AGENT.

5

Affright; see *Fright*.

Affront; see *Front*.

Afloat. (E.) For on float.

Afoot. (E.) For on foot.

Afore. (E.) For on fore; A.S. *onforan*,
afore.

Afraid. (F. - L. and Teut.) Pp. of
Affray, q. v.

Afresh. (E.) For on fresh or of fresh;
see *Anew*.

Aft, *After*. (E.) A.S. *aft*, *eft*, again,
behind; *after*, after, both prep. and adv. +
Icel. *aptan*, behind, *aptr*, *astr*, backwards;
Dan. and Swed. *efter*, Du. *achter*, O. H. G.
astar, prep. and adv., behind. β. *Aft* is
an extension from Goth. *af*, off; see *Of*.
After is a comp. form, like Gk. *ἀνω-rip-w*,
further off; it means more off, further off,
hence behind. Der. *ab-ast*, q. v.; *after-*
ward (see *Toward*).

aftermost, hindmost; a corrupt form,
for *astemost*. (E.) A.S. *astemest*, Goth. *astu-*
mists. The Goth. *ast-um-ists* is a double
superl. form.

Again. (E.) M.E. *ayein*, A.S. *ongegn*,
ongedn. - A.S. *on*; and *gedn*, again, in
return, perhaps connected with *gdn*, to go.
+ Dan. *igien*, Swed. *igen*, again.

against. (E.) Formed with added *t*
from M.E. *ayeines*, against; extended from
M.E. *ayein*, against, with adv. suffix -*es*.
- A.S. *ongedn*, against; the same as A.S.
ongedn, again; see above. + Icel. *i gegn*,
G. *entgegen*, against.

Agate. (F. - L. - Gk.) O.F. *agate*,
agathe. - L. *achatem*, acc. of *achates*. - Gk.
ἀχάτης, an agate; so named from being
found near the river *Achates* (Sicily).

Age. (F. - L.) O.F. *aage*, *edage*. - Low
L. *etaticum*. - L. *etati-*, crude form of *etas*
(short for *æui-tas*), age. - L. *ænum*, life,
period. + Gk. *αἰών*; Goth. *aiws*; Skt. *eva*,
course. (✓I.)

Agent. (L.) XVI cent. L. *agent-*,
stem of pres. pt. of *agere* (pp. *actus*), to do,
drive, conduct. + Gk. *ἀγαν*; Icel. *aka*; Skt.
aj, to drive. (✓AG.) See *Ache*.

act. (L.) M.E. *act*. - L. *actum*, neut.
of pp. *actus*, done. Der. *act-ion*, *act-ive*,
act-or; *act-u-al* (L. *actualis*); *act-u-ary*
(L. *actuarius*); *act-u-ate* (Low L. *actuare*,
to perform, put in action).

agile. (F. - L.) XVI cent. F. *agile*. -
L. *agilis*, nimble, lit. easily driven about.
- L. *agere*, to drive.

agitate. (L.) L. *agitatus*, pp. of *agitare*,
to keep driving about, frequent, of *agere*.

ambiguous, doubtful. (L.) *L. ambiguus*, doubtful, lit. driving about. — *L. amb-*, about; and *agere*, to drive.

co-agulate, to curdle. (L.) *L. coagulatedus*, pp. of *coagulare*, to curdle. — *L. coagulum*, rennet, which causes milk to run together. — *L. co-* (*cum*), together; *ag-ere*, to drive.

cogent. (L.) *L. cogent-*, stem of pres. part. of *cogere*, to compel; put for *co-igere* (= *con-agere**), lit. to drive together.

cogitate. (L.) *L. cogitatus*, pp. of *cogitare*, to think; put for *co-agitare**.

counteract. (Hybrid; F. and L.) See **Counter**, and **aot** above.

enact. (F. — L.) *Sh. = F. en*, in = *L. in*; and **aot**. Lit. 'to put in act.'

exact (1), precise. (L.) *Sh. = L. exactus*, pp. of *exigere*, to drive out, weigh out. — *L. ex*; and *agere*.

exact (2), to demand. (F. — L.) *Sh. = O. F. exacter*. — Low *L. exactare*. — *L. ex*, out; and *actum*, supine of *agere*.

examine, to test. (F. — L.) *F. examiner*. — *L. examinare*, to weigh carefully.

— *L. examin-*, stem of *examen*, the tongue of a balance, put for *exagmen**; cf. *exigere*, to weigh out. — *L. ex*, out; *agere*, to drive.

exigent, exacting. (L.) Stem of pres. pt. of *exigere*. — *L. ex*; and *agere*.

prodigal. (F. — L.) *O. F. prodigal*. — Low Lat. *prodigalis*; due to *L. prodigus*, lavish; put for *prod-agus**. — *L. prod-*, forth; and *agere*.

transact, to perform. (L.) *L. transactus*, pp. of *transigere*. — *L. trans*, beyond; and *agere*.

Agglomerate, to mass together. (L.) Pp. of *L. agglomerare*, to form into a mass.

— *L. ag-* = *ad*; and *glomer-*, stem of *glomus*, a mass, ball, clue of thread, allied to *globus*, a globe; see **Globe**.

Agglutinate; see **Glue**.

Aggrandise; see **Grand**.

Aggravate; see **Grave** (2).

Aggregate; see **Gregarious**.

Aggress; see **Grade**.

Aggrieve; see **Grave** (2).

Aghast, horror-struck. (E.) Misspelt for *agast*, which is short for *agasted*, pp. of *M. E. agasten*, to terrify; *Ch. C. T.* 2343; *Leg. of Good Women*, Dido, 245. — *A. S. a-*, prefix; and *gæstan*, to terrify, torment. *β. A. S. gæsten*, is from the base *gæs-* = *Goth. gais-* in *us-gais-jan*, to terrify. (✓GHAIS.)

Agile, **Agitate**; see **Agent**.

Aglet. (F. — L.) See **Acid**.

Agnail, (1) a sore beside the nail, corn on the foot. (E. or F. — L.) words appear to be confused here. *A. S. angnagl*, a sore by the nail (see *Leechdoms*, ii. 81, § 34), with which *Friesic ogneil, ongneil*, apparently use a similar sense: this is from a prefix signifying afflicting, paining, and *nail*. **Anger and Nail**. (2) *O. F. angonas* botch, sore (Cotgrave); allied to *Lo anguen, anguinaria*, a carbuncle, all *L. angina*, quinsy, and *angere*, to c (✓AGH.)

Ago, Agone, gone away. *past. M. E. ago, agon, agoon*, pp. of the *agon*, to pass by, pass away. *A. S. āgōn* of *āgōn*, to pass away. See **A-** (4) and **Agog**, in eagerness. (C.?) Put for *gog*, in activity, in eagerness? — *W.*

Agog, in eagerness. (C.?) Put for *gog*, in activity, in eagerness? — *W.* activity; *gogi*, to agitate. See **A-** (2)

Agony. (F. — L. — Gk.) *M. E. a* — *F. agonie*. — *L. agonia*. — *Gk. ágon*, orig. a contest. — *Gk. ágōn*, conte *Gk. ágōn*, to drive. (✓AG.)

antagonist, an opponent. (*Gk. ántagonistḗs*, an opponent. — *Gk. ánti*, against; and *ágonistḗs*, I str from *ágon*, a contest.

Agree; see **Grace**.

Agriculture. (L.) *L. agricultura* ture of a field. — *L. agri*, gen. of a field; and *cultura*. See **Acre** and **Col**

peregrination. (F. — L.) *F. peregrination*. — *L. peregrinationem*, acc. of *penatio*, a wandering. — *L. peregrinatus* of *peregrinari*, to travel. — *L. peregr* foreign, adj. from *peregrer*, a traveller who passes through a land. — *L. through*; *ager*, land, field.

pilgrim. (F. — L.) *O. F. pelegrin** found as *pelerin*, a pilgrim; but cf. *pellegrino, peregrino*, a pilgrim. — *L. pēnus*, a foreigner, stranger; as adj. for see above.

Agrimony, a plant. (F. — L. — *M. E. agrimoine, egreimoine*. — *O. F. moine*. — *L. argemonia, argemone*. — *ἀργεμόνη*. (White, *L. Dict.*) — *Gk.* shining.

Aground. (E.) For *on ground*.

Ague. (F. — L.) See **Acid**.

Ah! (F. — L.) *M. E. a!* — *O. F. a!* —

Ahead. (E.) For *on head* = *in* & a forward direction. See **A-** (2).

Aid. (F. — L.) *M. E. aiden*. — *O. F.* — Low *L. aiutare, adiutare*, shortened of *L. adiutare*, frequent. of *adiuvare*

L. *ad*; and *iuare*, to help, pp. (✓YU.)
tant, lit. assistant. — L. *adiutant*,
pres. pt. of *adiutare*, to assist.
jutor. (L.) XVI cent. — L. *co*, for
cum, together; and *adiutor*, an
t. from vb. *adiutare*.

E.) See Awe.

See Esteem.

(F. — L. — Gk.) M.E. *air*, *air*. — F.
air. — Gk. *ἀῆρ*, air. (✓AW, WA).
al (L. — Gk.) Formed with suffix
L. *aeri-us*, dwelling in the air. — L.
— Gk. *ἀῆρ* (above).

the wing of a church. (F. — L.)
pelt *aile*. — F. *aile*. — L. *ala*, a wing.
or *axla**, dimin. of *Axis*.

E.) See Eyot.

(E.) Put for a char, on char, on
a (G. Douglas, tr. of Virgil, b. vii,
A. S. on cerre, on the turn. — A. S.
cerrian, to turn. See Char (2).

ibō, in a bent position. (Scand.)
u, see A- (2); and Icel. *kengbogiinn*,
to a crook, from *kengr*, a crook,
kink, and *bogiinn*, bowed, pp. of
þū *bjuga*, to bow. See Kink and
). (Very doubtful.)

of kin. (E.) For of kin.

aster. (F. — L. — Gk.) M.E. *ala-*
— O. F. *alabastrum* (F. *albâtre*). — L.
alabastrum. — Gk. *ἀλάβαστρον*,
rar. Said to be derived from *Ala-*
a town in Egypt. (Pliny.)

(E. F.) Prob. a corruption of M.E.
! alas! a shame! lit. 'lack.' (It
be the same as *alas*.)

city. (L.) Formed, on a supposed
el, from acc. of L. *alacritas*, brisk-
L. *alacer*, brisk. (✓AL).

gro, lively. (Ital. — L.) Ital. *allegro*,
acres, acc. of *alacer*.

n, Alarum; see Arms.

(F. — L.) M.E. *alar*, — O. F. *alas*
alaz). — O. F. *a*, ah! and *lassus*,
d that I am! — L. *ah!* and *lassus*,
retched. (Allied to Late.)

a white vestment. (F. — L.) M.E.
O. F. *albe*. — Low L. *alba*; fem. of
s, white.

um, lit. that which is white. (L.)
m, a tablet, neut. of *albus*.

men, white of egg. (L.) L. *albumen*
o *album eni*, white of egg. — L.

urn. (F. — Low L.) M.E. *auburne*,
u, orig. citron-coloured or light

yellow. — O. F. *auborne*, *alborne*, blond
(Godefroy); regularly formed from Low
L. *alburnus*, whitish, light-coloured. Florio
explains Ital. *alburno* by 'that whitish
colour of women's hair called an *alburn*
or *aburn* colour.' Cf. L. *alburnum*, the
sap-wood or inner bark of trees (Pliny).
— L. *albus*, white.

Albatross, a large sea-bird. (F. — Port.
— Span. — Arab. — Gk.) F. *albatros*, formerly
algotros. — Port. *alcatraz*, a cormorant, alba-
tross; Span. *alcatraz*, a pelican. — Port.
alcatraz, a bucket, Span. *arcaduz*, O. Span.
alcaduz (Minsheu), a bucket on a water-
wheel. — Arab. *al-qādūs*, the same (Dozy).
— Arab. *al*, the; and Gk. *kādos*, a water-
vessel; see Cade. Similarly Arab. *sagqā*,
a water-carrier, a pelican, because it carries
water in its pouch. (Devic; supp. to Littre.)

Alchemy. (F. — Arab. — Gk.) O. F. *al-*
chemie, *arguemie*. — Arab. *al*, the; and
kīmyā, alchemy. — Late Gk. *χημεία*, chemis-
try; for *χημεία*, a mingling. — Gk. *χέειν*, to
pour out, mix. (✓GHU.)

chemist, chymist. (Gk.) Shortened
forms of *alchemist*, *alchymist*, formed by
dropping the Arab. article *al*.

Alcohol. (F. — Arab.) F. *alcool*, formerly
also *alcohol*, applied to pure spirit, though
the orig. sense was a fine impalpable pow-
der. — Arab. *al*, the; and *kahl*, *kohl*, or
kuhl, a collyrium, very fine powder of anti-
mony, used to paint the eyebrows with.

Alcoran; see Koran.

Alcove, a recess. (F. — Ital. — Arab.) F.
alcove. — Ital. *alcovo*, the same as Span.
alcoba, a recess in a room. — Arab. *al*, the;
and *qubbah*, *qobbah*, a vault, arch, dome,
cupola; hence a vaulted space.

Alder, a tree. (E.) M.E. *alder*, *aīer*
(*d* being excrement). — A. S. *alr*. + Du. *els*;
Icel. *öl*; Swed. *al*; Dan. *elle*, *el*; G. *erle*;
O. H. G. *elira*; L. *alnus*; Russ. *olekha*.
(✓AL.)

Alderman. (E.) See Old.

Ale. (E.) M.E. *ale*. — A. S. *ealu*. +
Icel. *Swed.*, and Dan. *øl*; Lithuan. *alus*;
Russ. *ol'*, *olovina*.

Alembic, a vessel for distilling. (F. —
Span. — Arab. — Gk.) M.E. *alembyk*. — F.
alambique (Cot.) — Span. *alambique*. —
Arab. *al*, the; and *ambik* (pronounced *am-*
bik), a still. — Gk. *ἀμβίξ*, a cup, goblet;
cap of a still. — Gk. *ἀμβη*, *ἀμβω*, foot of a
goblet; allied to L. *umbō*, a boss.

Alert. (F. — Ital. — L.) See Regent.

Algebra. (Low L. — Arab.) Low L.

algebra, computation. — Arab. *al*, the; and *jabr*, setting, repairing; also, the reduction of fractions to integers in arithmetic; hence, *algebra*. — Arab. root *jabara*, to set, consolidate.

Alguazil, a police-officer; see **Vizier**.

Algum, sandal-wood. (Heb. — Skt.) In 2 Chron. ii. 8, ix. 10; spelt *almug*, 1 Kings, x. 11. — Heb. *alḡimmim*, or (transposed) *almugim*; a borrowed word. — Skt. *valgu-ka*, sandal-wood; where *-ka* is a suffix.

Alien. (F. — L.) M. E. *aliene*. — O. F. *alien*. — L. *alienus*, strange; a stranger. — L. *alius*, another. + Gk. ἄλλος, another; Goth. *alis*, other; see **Else**, **Allegory**.

alias. (L.) Low L. *alias*, otherwise. — L. *alius*.

alibi. (L.) Low L. *alibi*, in another place. — L. *ali*-, from *alius*; and suffix *-bi* as in *i-bi*, there, *u-bi*, where.

aliquot. (L.) L. *aliquot*, several (hence, proportionate). — L. *ali-us*, other; and *quot*, how many.

alter. (L.) Low L. *alterare*, to alter. — L. *alter*, other. — L. *al*- (as in *al-ius*); with compar. suffix *-ter* (Aryan *-tara*).

altercation, a dispute. (F. — L.) M. E. *altercation*. — O. F. *altercation*. — L. *altercationem*, acc. of *altercatio*. — L. *altercatus*, pp. of *altercari*, to dispute, speak in turns. — L. *alter*, other, another.

alternate. (L.) L. *alternatus*, pp. of *alternare*, to do by turns. — L. *alternus*, reciprocal. — L. *alter* (with suffix *-na*).

subaltern, inferior to another. (F. — L.) F. *subalterne*, Cot. — L. *subalternus*, subordinate. — L. *sub*, under; *alter*, another.

Alight. (E.) See **Light** (2).

Alike. (E.) See **Like** (1).

Aliment, food. (F. — L.) F. *aliment*. — L. *alimentum*, food; formed with suffix *-mentum* from *alere*, to nourish. (✓ AL.)

adolescent, growing up. (L.) L. *adolescens*, stem of pres. pt. of *adolescere*, to grow up. — L. *ad*, to; *olescere*, inceptive form of *olere*, to grow, from *alere*, to nourish.

adult, one grown up. (L.) L. *adultus*, pp. of *adolescere*, to grow up (above).

coalesce, to grow together. (L.) L. *coalescere*. — L. *co*-, for *con* = *cum*, together; and *olescere*, to grow, frequent. of *alere*, to nourish.

Alive, in life. (E.) For *on live* = in life; see **Life**.

Alkali, a salt. (Arab.) Arab. *al*, the; and *gall*, ashes of glass-wort, which abounds in soda.

All. (E.) M. E. *al*, sing.; *alle*, pl. — A. S. *eal*, pl. *ealle*. + Icel. *allr*; Swed. *all*; Dan. *al*; Du. *al*; O. H. G. *al*; Goth. *alls*, pl. *allai*; Irish *uile*; W. *oll*.

all, adv., utterly. In the phr. *all-to-brake* (correctly *all-to-brake*), Judges, ix. 53. Here the incorrect *all-to*, for 'utterly,' came up about A.D. 1500, in place of the old idiom which linked to the verb; cf. 'Al is *tobroken* thilke region,' Chaucer, C. T. 2759. See **To**, prefix.

alder-, prefix, of all. In *alder-tiefed* (Sh.); here *alder* is for *aller*, A. S. *ealra*, gen. pl. of *eal*, all.

almighty. (E.) A. S. *eal-mihtig*.

almost. (E.) A. S. *eal-mæst*, i.e. quite the greatest part, nearly all.

alone. (E.) M. E. *al one* = all one, i.e. by oneself; see **One**.

already. (E.) M. E. *al redi* = all ready.

also. (E.) M. E. *al so*, i.e. quite so.

although. (E.) M. E. *al*, in the sense of 'even;' and *though*; see **Though**.

altogether. (E.) M. E. *al together*.

always, always. (E.) (1) A. S. *eallt wæg*, every way, an accus. case. (2) M. E. *alles weis*, in every way, a gen. case.

as. (E.) Short for *also*; M. E. *also*, *also*, *als*, *as*; see **So**.

Allay. (E.) See **Lie** (1).

Allege; see **Legal**.

Allegiance; see **Liege**.

Allegory. (F. — Gk.) XVI cent. F. *allegorie*. — L. *allegoria*. — Gk. ἀλληγορία, a description of one thing under the image of another. — Gk. ἀλληγορεῖν, to speak so as to imply something else; Galat. iv. 24. — Gk. ἄλλο-, stem of ἄλλος, other; and ἀγορεύειν, to speak, from ἀγορά, a place of assembly; cf. ἀγείρειν, to assemble. Gk. ἄλλος = L. *alius*; see **Alien**.

Allegro. (Ital. — L.) See **Alacrity**.

Alleluia. (Heb.) See **Hallelujah**.

Alleviate. (L.) See **Levity**.

Alley, a walk. (F. — L.?) M. E. *aley*. — O. F. *alee*, a gallery; a participial sb. — O. F. *aler*, *alier*, to go; F. *aller*. β. The etymology of *aller*, much and long discussed, is not yet settled; the O. F. form is *aner*, *anner*, equivalent to Ital. *andare*, to go. Perhaps from L. *adnare*, to swim to, come by water, arrive, come; or from *anditare**, put for *aditare*, to approach.

Alliance; see **Ligament**.

alchemist's anagram of *malagma*, a mollifying application; perhaps with Arab. *al* (=the) prefixed. — Gk. μάλαγμα, an emollient. — Gk. μαλάσσειν (for μαλάκ-γειν), to soften. — Gk. μαλακός, soft. (✓MAR.)

Amanuensis. (L.) See **Manual**.

Amaranth, an unfading flower. (L. — Gk.) Properly *amarant*, as in Milton; but *-anth* is due to confusion with Greek *ánthos*, a flower. — L. *amarantus*. — Gk. ἀμάραντος, unfading, or as sb. unfading flower. — Gk. ἀ-, not; and μαράνειν, to fade. (✓MAR.)

Amass (F. — L. — Gk.) See **Macerate**.

Amatory. (L.) L. *amatorius*, loving. — L. *amator*, a lover. — L. *amare*, to love; with suffix *-tor*. (✓KAM.)

amenity, pleasantness. (F. — L.) O. F. *F. amenité*. — L. *aménitatem*, acc. of *aménitas*. — L. *aménus*, pleasant. Cf. L. *amare*, to love.

amiable. (F. — L.) O. F. *aimiable*, friendly; also loveable, by confusion with *aimable* (=L. *amabilis*). — L. *amicabilis*, friendly. — L. *amicus*, a friend. — L. *amare*.

amicable. (L.) L. *amicabilis*, friendly; as above.

amity. (F. — L.) O. F. *amiste*, *amistéd*, *amistiet*. — Low L. *amicitatem*, acc. of *amicitas*, friendship. — L. *amicus*, friendly; &c.

amorous. (F. — L.) O. F. *amorus*; F. *amoureux*. — L. *amorous*. — L. *amor*, love.

amour. (F. — L.) F. *amour*. — L. *amorem*, acc. of *amor*, love.

enamour. (F. — L.) O. F. *enamourer*, to inflame with love. — F. *en amour*, in love; where F. *en* = L. *in*, in.

enemy. (F. — L.) M. E. *enemi*. — O. F. *enemi*. — L. *inimicus*, unfriendly. — L. *in*, not; *amicus*, friendly. — L. *amare*.

enmity. (F. — L.) M. E. *enmite*. — O. F. *enamistiet*. — O. F. *en-* (= L. *in-*), neg. prefix; and *amistiet*, amity; see amity above.

inimical. (L.) L. *inimicalis*, extended from *inimicus*, hostile. — L. *in-*, not; and *amicus*, friendly; see amiable above.

paramour. (F. — L.) M. E. *par amour*, with love; orig. an adverb. phrase. — F. *par amour*, with love; where *par* = L. *per*.

Amaze; see **Maze**.

Amazon, a female warrior. (Gk.) Gk. ἀμαζών, one of a warlike nation of women in Scythia. ¶ To account for the name, the Greeks said that these women cut off the right breast to shoot better; from Gk. ἀ-, not; and μαστός, the breast. Obviously an invention.

Ambassador, Embassador. (F. — Low L. — O. H. G.) F. *ambassadeur*. — F. *ambassade*, an embassy; prob. borrowed from Ital. *ambasciata*. — Low L. *ambandis* (Lex Salica); more correctly *ambactia**; a mission, service. — L. *ambactus*, a servant, emissary; Caesar, de Bell. Gall. vi. 14. — O. H. G. *ambaht*, *ampaht*, a servant; cf. Goth. *andbahts*, a servant. β. The O. H. G. prefix *am-*, Goth. *and-*, is cognate with L. *ante*, Gk. ἀντι, before, in place of; the sb. *baht* means a servant, orig. 'devoted.' Cf. Skt. *bhaktā*, devoted; *bhakti*, service (Origin of L. *ambactus* disputed.)

embassy, a mission. (F. — Low L. — O. H. G.) A F. modification of Low L. *ambascia*; as above. Cf. F. *embassade*, Ital. *imbasciata*, weakened form of *ambasciata*.

Amber. (F. — Span. — Arab.) M. E. *aumbré*. — F. *ambre*. — Span. *ambar*. — Arab. *'anbar* (pronounced *'ambar*), ambergris, a rich perfume. ¶ The resinous amber was so called from a resemblance to ambergris, which is really quite a different substance.

ambergris, i.e. gray amber. Called *gris amber* in Milton, P. R. ii. 344. The F. *gris*, gray, is from O. H. G. *gris*, gray; cf. G. *gris*, hoary.

Ambi, Amb-, prefix. (L.) L. *ambi-*, about; cf. Gk. ἀμφι, on both sides, whence E. prefix *amphi-*. Related to L. *ambi*, Gk. ἀμφω, both.

Ambient, going about. (L.) See **Itinerant**.

Ambiguous. (L.) See **Agent**.

Ambition. (F. — L.) See **Itinerant**.

Amble. (F. — L.) M. E. *ambleu*. — O. F. *ambler*, to go at an easy pace. — L. *ambulare*, to walk. β. Perhaps for *ambulare*, to go about; from *amb-*, about; and *la-*, to go, appearing in Gk. *balveiv*, to go; see **Ambi-** and **Base** (2).

ambulance, a moveable hospital. (F. — L.) F. *ambulance*. — L. *ambulantis*, crude form of pres. part. of *ambulare*.

ambulation, a walking about. (L.) From L. *ambulatio*, a walking about. — L. *ambulator*, pp. of *ambulare*.

circumambulate, to walk round. (L.) L. *circum*, around; and pp. *ambulator*.

perambulate, to walk about through. (L.) L. *per*, through; and pp. *ambulator*.

Ambrosia, food of the gods. (Gk.) Gk. ἀμβροσία; fem. of ἀμβρόσιος, lengthened form of ἀμύσπος, immortal. — Gk. ἀμ- for ἀν- (E. *un-*), and *σπος*, a mortal. Or rather, from Gk. ἀ-, not (E. *un-*); and

at for *μωρός* = *μωρός*, mortal;
l. Cf. Skt. *a-mṛta*, immortal.
anth.

Aumbry, a cupboard; see

nce; see **Amble**.

ade, Ambush; see **Bush** (1).
ate; see **Meliorate**.

L. - Gk. - Heb.) **L. amen**. -
verily. - Heb. *amen*, verily, so be
amen, firm, true. - Heb. *aman*,
orig. 'to be firm.'

de; see **Menace**.

Amends; see **Emendation**.

r; see **Amatory**.

to fine; see **Merit**.

st, a gem. (L. - Gk.) **L. ame-**
ik. *ἀμύσσορος*, an amethyst; so
use supposed to prevent drunk-
k. *ἀμύσσορος*, not drunken. - Gk.
ἀμύσσειν, to be drunken, from
drink; see **Mead**.

Amicable; see **Amatory**.

pilgrim's robe; see **Jet** (1).

amidst; see **Mid**.

dv. See **Miss** (1).

(F. - L.) See **Amatory**.

ia, an alkali. (L. - Gk. - Egypt-
traction for **L. sal ammoniacum**,
Gk. *ἀμμωνιάκον*, sal ammoniac,
Gk. *ἀμμωνιάς*, Libyan. - Gk.
Libyan Zeus-Ammon; a word
origin; Herod. ii. 42. ¶ It is
sal ammoniac was first obtained
ple of Ammon.

ite, a fossil shell. (Gk.) Coined
-ite (Gk. *-της*) from the name
because the shell resembles the
n's horn on the head of the
piter Ammon.

ition. (L.) See **Muniment**.

r, lit. a forgetting of offences.
(Gk.) - F. *amnestie*. - L. *amnestia*.
ia, forgetfulness, esp. of wrong.
oros, forgotten. - Gk. *d.*, not;
i, I remember. (✓MAN.)

Amongst. (E.) See **Mingle**.

s. (F. - L.) See **Amatory**.

ous, formless. (Gk.) From
; and *μορφή*, shape, form.
orphosis, transformation. (L.
metamorphosis. - Gk. *μεταμόρ-*
ange of form. - Gk. *μετά*, here
ange; and *μορφή*, I form, from
above).

orphose, to transform; a verb
the above sb.

Amount; see **Mount**.

Amphi-, *prefix*. (Gk.) Gk. *ἀμφί*, on
both sides, around; see **Ambi-**.

Amphibious; see **Biography**.

Amphibrach, a foot in prosody. (Gk.)
The foot composed of a short syllable on
each side of a long one (υ-υ). Gk. *ἀμφί-*
βραχυς. - Gk. *ἀμφί*, on both sides; and
βραχύς, short; see **Amphi-** and **Brief**.

Amphitheatre. (Gk.) See **Theatre**.

Ample, full. (F. - L.) **F. ample**. - L.
amplus, spacious. β. Perhaps = *ambipulus*,
full on both sides. (✓PAR.)

Amputate; see **Putative**.

Amulet. (F. - L. - Arab.) **F. amulette**.
- L. *amuletum*, a talisman hung round the
neck. Of Arab. origin; cf. Arab. *himḍat*,
a sword-belt hung from the shoulder;
hamḍil or *himḍyil*, a sword-belt, also a
small Koran hung round the neck as a
charm; lit. 'a thing carried.' - Arab. root
hamala, he carried. (Disputed.)

Amuse; see **Muse** (1).

An, A, *indefinite article*. (E.) **A** is
short for *an*; and *an* is an unaccented form
of A. S. *an*, one; see **One**.

An-, A-, *neg. prefix*. (Gk.) Gk. *ἀν-*,
shorter form *ἀ-*, cognate with L. *in-*, and
E. *un-*; see **Un-**, **In-**, **A-** (9).

An, if. (Scand.) See **And**.

Ana-, An-, *prefix*. (Gk.) Gk. *ἀνά-*, *ἀν-*;
from Gk. *ἀνά*, upon, on, up, **back**, again;
cognate with E. *on*; see **On**.

Anabaptist; see **Baptize**.

Anachronism; see **Chronicle**.

Anæsthetic, rendering insensible to pain.
(Gk.) Coined from Gk. *ἀν-*, not; and
αἰσθητικός, full of perception; see **An-** and
Æsthetic.

Anagram; see **Grammar**.

Analogy; see **Logic**.

Analysis. (Gk.) Gk. *ἀνάλυσις*, a resolv-
ing into parts, loosening. - Gk. *ἀνάλυειν*, to
undo, resolve. - Gk. *ἀνά*, back; and *λύειν*,
to loosen. (✓LU.) Der. *analyse*, verb, a
coined word.

Anapæst, Anapest, a foot in prosody.
(Gk.) **L. anapestus**. - Gk. *ἀνάπαιστος*,
struck back, rebounding; because it is the
reverse of a dactyl. - Gk. *ἀνά*, back; and *παίειν*, to strike
back. - Gk. *ἀνά*, back; and *παίειν*, to strike.

Anarchy. (F. - Gk.) See **Arch-**, *prefix*.

Anathema; see **Theme**.

Anatomy; see **Tome**.

Ancestor; see **Cede**.

Anchor. (L. - Gk.) Better spelt without
the A. M. E. *anker*. A. S. *ancor*. - L. *ancora*

(also *anchora*). — Gk. ἀγκυρα, an anchor, lit a bent hook; cf. Gk. ἀγκών, a bend. (✓AK, ANK.)

Anchoret, Anchorite, a recluse. (F. — Low L. — Gk.) F. *anachorete* (Cot.) — Low L. *anachoreta*. — Gk. ἀναχωρητής, one who retires from the world. — Gk. ἀναχωρεῖν, to retire. — Gk. ἀνά, back; and χωρεῖν, to withdraw, from χώρος, space, room. (✓GHA.)

Anchovy, a fish. (Span. — Basque?) Span. *anchova*; cf. Basque *ánchoa*, *ánchoa*, an anchovy. Perhaps 'dried fish'; from Basque *antzu*, dry.

Ancient (1), old. (F. — L.) See *Ante*. **Ancient** (2), a banner, standard-bearer. (F. — L.) A corruption of *ensign*; see *Sign*.

And (E.) A.S. *and*. + O.Sax. *ende*; Icel. *enda*, if, moreover (the same word, differently used); O.H.G. *anti*; G. *und*. Prob. related to L. *ante*, Gk. ἀντί, over against.

an, if. (Scand.) Formerly also *and*; Havelok, 2861, &c. This is the Scand. use of the word. *An if* = if if, a reduplication. *But and if* = but if if; Matt. xxiv. 48.

Andante, slowly. (Ital.) Ital. *andante*, moving slowly; from *andare*, to go.

Andiron, a fire-dog. (F.) Not connected with *iron*, but corrupted from M.E. *andierne*, *aunderne*, *aundire*. — O.F. *andier*; mod. F. *landier*, put for *l'andier*, where *l'* is the def. art. — Low L. *anderia*, *andena*, *andasium*, a fire-dog. Cf. Span. and Port. *andas*, a frame, a bier.

Anecdote; see *Dose*.

Anemone. (Gk.) See *Animal*.

Anent, regarding. (E.) See *Even*.

Aneroid, dry. (Gk.) See *Nereid*.

Aneurism, a tumour due to dilatation. (Gk.) Gk. ἀνεύρωσμα, a widening. — Gk. ἀν-, for ἀνά, up; and εὐρύνειν, to widen, from εὐρύς, wide.

Anew. (E.) See *Now*.

Angel (L. — Gk.) L. *angelus*. — Gk. ἄγγελος, a messenger. Cf. Gk. ἄγγελος, a mounted courier, from O. Persian. Der. *arch-angel*, q. v., *ev-angel-ist*, q. v.

Anger. (Scand.) M.E. *anger*, often with the sense of vexation, trouble. — Icel. *angr*, grief; Dan. *anger*, Swed. *änger*, regret. + L. *angor*, a strangling, anguish. (✓AGH, ANGH.)

Angina, severe suffering. (L.) See *Anguish*.

Angle (1), a corner. (F. — L.) M. E.

angle. — F. *angle*. — L. *angulus*, an angle. Cf. Gk. ἄγκυλος, bent. (✓AK, ANK.)

quadrangle, a square figure. (F. — L. F. *quadrangle*. — L. *quadrangulum*, nest of *quadr-angulus*, four-angled; see *Quadr*. Der. So also *rect-angle*, *tri-angle*.

Angle (2), a hook, fish-hook. (E.) A. *angel*, a fish-hook. + Dan. *angel*; G. *angel*. (✓AK, ANK.) Der. *angle*, verb, to fish.

Anguish. (F. — L.) M. E. *angwe*, *angoise*. — O. F. *anguisse*; F. *angoisse*. — L. *angustia*, narrowness, poverty, perplexity. — L. *angustus*, narrow. — L. *angere*, to choke. (✓AGH, ANGH.)

angina, acute pain. (L.) L. *angina*, pain, lit. choking. — L. *angere*, to choke.

anxious, distressed. (L.) L. *anxi*. — L. *angere*, to choke, distress. And a *Quinsy*.

Animal (L.) L. *animal*, a living creature. — L. *anima*, breath, life. (✓AN.)

anemone, a flower. (Gk.) Gk. ἀνεμών, lit. wind-flower. — Gk. ἀνεμος, wind.

animadvert, to censure. (L.) L. *animadvertere*, to turn the mind to, hence, criticize. — L. *anim*, for *animus*, the mind (allied to *anima*, breath); *ad*, to; *vertere*, to turn (see *Verse*).

animate. (L.) L. *animatus*, pp. *animare*, to endue with life. — L. *anim*, life. Der. *in-animate*, *re-animate*.

animosity. (F. — L.) F. *animosité*. — L. *animositatem*, acc. of *animositas*, vehemence. — L. *animosus*, vehement, full of mind or courage. — L. *animus*, mind, courage, passion. And see *Equanimity*, *Magnanimous*, *Pusillanimous*, *Unanimous*.

Anise, a herb. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. E. *anise*, *anys*. — F. *anis* (Cot.) — L. *anisi*, also *anethum*. — Gk. ἀνισον, ἀνησον, ἀνιθον, anise, dill.

Anchor, a liquid measure. (Du.) I. *anker*, the same. + Swed. *ankare*; I. *anker*.

Ankle. (E.) M. E. *ancle*, *anclewe*. A. S. *ancleow*. + Dan. and Swed. *ankel*. Icel. *ökla*, (for *önkla*), *ökli*; Du. and *enkel*. Lit. 'a small bend'; cf. Gk. ἀγκύλη, a bend. See *Anchor*.

Annals. (F. — L.) F. *Annales*, pl. — L. *Annales*, pl. adj., put for *libri annales*, yearly books, chronicles; from *annus*, yearly. — L. *annus*, a year.

anniversary. (L.) Put for 'anniversary memorial'. — L. *anniversarius*, returning yearly. — L. *anni-* (*anno*), from *annus*,

uerius, pp. of *uertere*, to turn).

yearly. (F.-L.) M.E. *annuel*.
et. = L. *annualis*, yearly. = L.

l. lasting two years. (L.) Formed
bienni-um, a space of two years;
word is *biennalis*. = L. *bi-* two;
is, lasting a year, yearly. = L.
also *tri-ennial*, from *tri-* (for
; *quadr-ennial*, more correctly
ial, from *quadri-* (for *quadrus*),
to four; *quinq-ennial*, from
for *quinque*), five; *dec-ennial*,
ten; *cent-ennial*, from *centum*,
; *mill-ennial*, from *nille*, a
kc.

ial. (L.) Coined from L. *per-*
lasting; lit. lasting for years.
through; *annus*, a year.

nnuate. (L.) Formerly (and
crannate. = Low L. *superannatus*,
has lived beyond a year. = L.
and; *annus*, a year.

to temper by heat. (1) E; (2)
Two distinct words have been

1. M.E. *anelen*, to inflame,
t, melt, burn. A.S. *onelan*, to
le; from *on*, prefix, and *elan*, to
A.S. *aled*, fire. (✓ A.L.) 2.
en, to enamel glass. = Prefix *a-*
F. *a*, L. *ad*); and O.F. *necler*,
enamel, orig. to paint in black
silver. = Low L. *nigellare*, to
L. *nigellus*, blackish; from *niger*,

(F.-L.) F. *annexer*. = L. *an-*
of *annectere*, to knit or bind to.
for *ad*, to; and *nectere*, to bind.
l.)

it. (L.) L. *connectere*, to tie to.
L. *con-* (*cum*), together; and
bind (pp. *nexus*). Der. *con-*

late. (L.) L. *annihilatus*, pp.
are, to reduce to nothing. = L.
to; and *nikil*, nothing.

rsary. (L.) See *Annals*.

to; see *Noble*.

nce; see *Nuncio*.

see *Oidium*.

; see *Annals*.

see *Unit*.

r, like a ring. (L.) L. *annularis*,
annulus, a ring; dimin. of *an-*
t, orig. a circuit.

a, a drug to allay pain. (L. = Gk.)

XVII cent. Low L. *anodynus*, a drug re-

lieving pain. = Gk. *ἀνώδυνος*, free from pain.
= Gk. *ἀνα*, not; and *δόνη*, pain. β. 'Ava
is the full form of the prefix, as in Zend;
ω results from α and ο; *δόνη* prob. means
'a gnawing,' from *ἔδω*, to eat. (✓ AD.)

Anoint; see *Unguent*.

Anomaly. (Gk.) Gk. *ἀνωμαλία*, devia-
tion from rule. = Gk. *ἀνώματος*, uneven. =
Gk. *ἀνα*, not; and *μαλός*, even, related to
δμός, one and the same. ¶ See *Anodyne*.

Anon, immediately. (E.) See *One*.

Anonymous; see *Onomatopœia*.

Another. (E.) For *an other*, one other.

Answer. (E.) See *Swear*.

Ant. (E.) M.E. *amte*, short for *amete*. A.S.
amette, an emmet, ant. Doublet, *emmet*.

Antagonist; see *Agony*.

Antarctic; see *Arctic*.

Ante-, prefix, before. (L.) L. *ante*, be-
fore. Allied to *Anti-*, q. v.

ancient. (F.-L.) With excrement *t*.
M.E. *auncien*. = F. *ancien*. = Low L. *anti-*
anus, old, belonging to former time. Formed
with suffix *-anus* from *ante*, before.

anterior. (L.) L. *anterior*, former,
more in front, compar. adj. from *ante*,
before.

antic, fanciful, odd; as sb. a trick.
(F.-L.) Orig. an adj.; and the same as
antique.

antique, old. (F.-L.) F. *antique*. =
L. *antiquus*, also *anticus*, formed with
suffix *-icus* from *ante*, before; as *posticus* is
from *post*, behind.

Antecedent; see *Cede*.

Antediluvian; see *Lave*.

Antelope. (Gk.) In Spenser, F. Q. i.
6. 26. Said to be corrupted from late Gk.
ἀνθαλον, or *ἀνθολον*, the stem of *ἀνθάλη*
or *ἀνθόλοψ*, used by Eustathius of Antioch
to signify 'bright-eyed,' i. e. a gazelle.
Coined from Gk. *ἀνθεῖν*, to sprout, blossom,
also to shine; and *ὤψ* (gen. *ὠπός*), the eye.
See *Anther* and *Optics*. ¶ The word
Dorcas, the Gk. and Roman name of the
gazelle, is from *δέρκομαι*, I see clearly.

Antennæ, feelers of insects. (L.) L.
antennæ, pl. of *antenna*, properly the yard
of a sail.

Antepenultima; see *Ultimate*.

Anterior. (L.) See *Ante-*.

Anthem. (L. = Gk.) See *Phonetic*.

Anther, the summit of the stamen of a
flower. (Gk.) From Gk. *ἀνθηρίς*, bloom-
ing. = Gk. *ἀνθεῖν*, to bloom; *ἄνθος*, a young
bud or sprout.

anthology, a collection of choice poems. (Gk.) Lit. a collection of flowers. = Gk. ἀνθολογία, a gathering of flowers. = Gk. ἀνθολογός, flower-gathering. = Gk. ἄνθος, for ἄνθος, a flower; and λέγειν, to cull.

Anthracite, a kind of hard coal. (Gk.) Gk. ἀνθρακίτης, resembling coals. = Gk. ἀνθρακ-, stem of ἀνθραξ, coal.

Anthropophagi, cannibals. (Gk.) Lit. 'men-eaters.' = Gk. ἀνθρωποφάγος, man-eating. = Gk. ἄνθρωπος, a man; and φαγεῖν, to eat. (✓ BHAG.) β. Gk. ἀνθρωπος is lit. 'man-like'; from ἀνθρ-, for ἀνθρ- = ἀνερ-, stem of ἀνήρ, a man; and ὤφ (gen. ὥφους), face, appearance; see **Optics**.

Anti-, Ant-, prefix, against. (Gk.) Gk. ἀντί, against; allied to L. *ante*, before. Cf. Skt. *anti*, over against, locat. of *anta*, end; see **End**. ¶ In *anti-cipate*, the prefix is for L. *ante*.

Antic. (F.-L.) See **Ante-**.

Antichrist; see **Christ**.

Anticipate; see **Capacious**.

Anticlimax; see **Climax**.

Antidote; see **Dose**.

Antimony, a metal. (Low L.) Low L. *antimonium*. Origin unknown.

Antipathy; see **Pathos**.

Antiphon; see **Phonetic**.

Antiphrasis; see **Phrase**.

Antipodes. (Gk.) Gk. ἀντίποδες, pl., men with feet opposite to ours, from nom. sing. ἀντίπους. = Gk. ἀντί, opposite to; and πούς, cognate with **Foot**.

Antique. (F.-L.) See **Ante-**.

Antiseptic, counteracting putrefaction. (Gk.) Gk. ἀντί, against; and σήπτ-ός, rotten, from σήπειν, to rot.

Antistrophe; see **Strophe**.

Antithesis; see **Theme**.

Antitype; see **Type**.

Antler. (F.) M.E. *auntelere*, put for *auntelere* (?) = F. *andouiller*, the brow-antler or lowest branch of a deer's horn. = O.H.G. *andi*, the forehead; Dan. dial. *and*, Swed. *anne* (for *ande*), Icel. *enni* (for *endi*), the forehead. Cf. L. *antia*, hair on the forehead. The meaning of the suffix *-ouiller* is unknown. β. Or the M.E. *auntelere* may be right; corresponding to an O.F. *anteillier*, said to have been once in use (Littré). In this case, the O.F. word is supposed to be equivalent to a Low L. *antocularium**; from *ante*, before, and *oculus*, the eye. ¶ Prob. the latter.

Anus, the lower orifice of the bowels. (L.) L. *anus*.

Anvil. (E.) M.E. *anvelt*, *anfeld*. A. *anfilte*, *onfilte*. = A.S. *an*, *on*, on, upon; a verb *fealtan**, not found, but cognate with G. *falsen*, to fit together, allied *fals*, a groove (Kluge). ¶ Some derive it from *on* and *fealdan*, to fold; however the O. H. G. *aneualz*, an anvil, is derived from *ane*, on, and *waldan*, to lead up, but from *falsen*, as above. Cf. *incus*, an anvil, from *in*, on, and *cuo*, to strike.

Anxious. (L.) See **Anguish**.

Any. (E.) A.S. *ænig*, any, from *one*; see **One**.

Aorta. (Gk.) Gk. ἀορτή, the great artery 'rising' from the heart. = Gk. ἀρῆσθαι, to rise up; αἶμα, to raise.

Apace. (E. and F.) Put for *a pace*, i.e. a foot-pace, where *a* is the indef. art. The phrase has changed sense; it used to mean *slowly* (Chaucer, C. T. 10702); it now means *fast*. See **Pace**.

Apart, **Apartment**; see **Part**.

Apathy; see **Pathos**.

Ape. (E.) M.E. *ape*, A.S. *apa*. + Icel. *api*; Swed. *apa*; Irish and Gaelic *apa*; G. *affe*; Gk. κῆπος; Skt. *kapi*. The word has lost initial *k*, preserved in Gk. and Skt. only. The Heb. *koph*, ape, is not Semitic, but borrowed from Skt.

Aperient. (L.) XIV cent. Lit. 'opening' = L. *aperient-*, stem of pres. pt. of *aperire* to open. See **April**.

Apex. (L.) L. *apex*, summit.

Aph-, prefix. (Gk.) See **Apo-**.

Aphæresis; see **Heresy**.

Aphelion; see **Heliacal**.

Aphorism; see **Horizon**.

Apiary, a place for bees. (L.) L. *apiarium*, neut. of *apiarius*, belonging to bees. = L. *api-*, for *apis*, a bee.

Apiece. (E. and F.) Put for *on* piece where *on* = in. See **Piece**.

Apo-, prefix, off. (Gk.) Gk. ἀπό, from; cognate with E. *of*, *off*; see **Of**. becomes *aph-* before an aspirate.

Apocalypse. (L.-Gk.) M.E. *apoca* (Wyclif). = L. *apocalypsis*. = Gk. ἀποκάλυψις, a revelation. = Gk. ἀποκαλύπτειν, to uncover, reveal. = Gk. ἀπό, off; and καλύπτειν, to cover. (✓ KAL).

Apocope. (L.-Gk.) L. *apocope*. = ἀποκοπή, a cutting off (of a letter). = ἀπό, off; and κόπτειν, to hew, cut. (✓ SKA)

Apoerypha; see **Crypt**.

Apogee; see **Geography**.

e, Apology; see Logio.
 egm, Apothegm. (Gk.) Gk
 a thing uttered, a terse saying
 off, out; and φθίγγομαι, I cry
 y. (Low L. - Gk.) See Plague.
 y, Apostate; see Statics.
 (L. - Gk.) A. S. *apostol*. - L.
 Gk. ἀπόστολος, one who is sent
 off, out; and στέλλειν, to send.
 phe; see Strophe.
 ary; see Theme.
 sis. (Gk.) See Theism.
 terrify; see Pall (2).
 ge; see Pantry.
 us. (L.) See Pare.
 ; see Par.
 Appellant; see Pulsato.
 ; see Parent.
 ; see Pact.
 ; see Pendant.
 in; see Tenable.
 ; see Petition.
 ; see Plaudit.
 E.) M. E. *appel*. A. S. *appel*,
appel; Icel. *epfi*; Swed. *äple*;
 G. *appel*; Irish *abhal*; Gael.
afal; Russ. *iabloko*; Lithuan.
 native form ABALA; root un-
 see Ply.
 ; see Pungent.
 on; see Part.
 Apposite; see Pose, Position.
 e, Appreciate; see Precious.
 and, Apprentice, Apprise;
 alla.
 h (F. - L.) See Propinquity.
 tion, Approve; see Pro-
 state. (L.) See Proper.
 mate. (L.) See Propinquity.
 manoe. (F. - L.) See Tenable.
 (F. - Port. - Arab. - Gk. - L.)
 use *apricock*, from Port. *albrity*.
 Also *abricot*. - F. *abricot*,
 t, or *apricock plum*; Cot. -
aque. - Arab. *al barguq*, where
 def. art. - Mid. Gk. *πραϊκόσιον*
 s); pl. *πραϊκόσια*. The pl. *πραϊ-*
 borrowed from L. *præcoqua*,
 cut. pl. of *præcoquus*, another
præco, precocious, early ripe
 stial, 13. 46). - L. *præ*, before-
cognere, to cook, ripen. See
 e and Cook. ¶ Thus the
 ed us in a very indirect manner,

April. (L.) L. *Aprilis*; said to be so
 named because the earth then opens to
 produce new fruits. - L. *aperire*, to open;
 see Aperient.

Apron. (F. - L.) See Map.

Apse. (L. - Gk.) Now used of a recess
 at the end of a church; formerly *apse*,
apsis, a turning-point of a planet's orbit. -
 L. *apsis*, pl. *apsides*, a bow, turn. - Gk.
ἀψίς, a tying, fastening, hoop of a wheel,
 curve, bow, arch. - Gk. *ἀπτειν*, to tie, bind,
 (✓AP).

Apt, fit. (F. - L.) XVI cent. - F. *apte*. -
 L. *aptus*, used as pp. of *apisci*, to reach,
 get, but really pp. of *apere*, to fit or join
 together. (✓AP).

adapt. (L.) XVI cent. - L. *adaptare*. -
 L. *ad*, to; and *aptare*, to fit, from *aptus*.

adept, a proficient. (L.) L. *adeptus*, one
 who has obtained proficiency; pp. of
apisci, to obtain, frequent. of *apere*, to fit.

attitude. (Ital. - L.) Orig. a painter's
 term, from Italy. - Ital. *attitudine*, aptness,
 skill, attitude. - L. *aptitudinem*, acc. of
aptitudo, aptitude. - L. *aptus*, apt.

inept, foolish. (F. - L.) XVII cent. -
 O. F. *inepte*. - L. *ineptus*, improper, foolish.
 - L. *in-*, not; and *aptus*, fit. (Also *inapt*,
 from *in-*, not, and *apt*.) And see Option.

Aquatic. (L.) L. *aquaticus*, pertaining
 to water. - L. *aqua*, water.

aqua-fortis. - L. *aqua fortis*, strong
 water.

aquarius. - L. *aquarius*, a water-
 bearer.

aquarium. - L. *aquarium*, a water-
 vessel.

aqueduct. - L. *aquæductus*, a conduit;
 from *aqua*, of water, and *ductus*, a duct;
 see Duct.

aqueous. As if for L. *aqueus**, adj., a
 form not used. - L. *aqua*, water.

ewer. (F. - L.) M. E. *ewer*. - O. F.
ewer, a ewer (A. D. 1360), answering to
 L. *aquarium*, a vessel for water. - O. F.
eue, water; mod. F. *eau*. - L. *aqua*, water.

subaqueous, under water. (L.) L. *sub*,
 under; *aqua*, water. And see Ait, Eyot,
 Island.

Aquiline, like an eagle. (F. - L.) F.
aquilin; hence *nez aquilin*, 'a nose like an
 eagle'; Cot. - L. *aquilinus*, adj. from
aquila, an eagle.

eagle. (F. - L.) F. *aigle*. - L. *aquila*.

Arabesque. (F. - Ital. - Arab.) XVIII
 cent. - F. *Arabesque*, Arabian-like; also full
 of flourishes, like fine Arabian work. - Ital.

Arabesco, where *-esco* = E. *-ish*. = Arab. *arab*, Arabia.

Arable. (F. - L.) F. *arable*. - L. *arabilis*, that can be ploughed. - L. *arare*, to plough. (✓AR). See **EAR** (3).

Arbiter. (L.) In Milton. - L. *arbiter*, a witness, judge, umpire.

arbitrary. (L.) In Milton. - L. *arbitrarius*, capricious, like the decision of an umpire. - L. *arbitrare*, to act as umpire. - L. *arbiter*.

arbitrate. (L.) From pp. of L. *arbitrare*, to act as umpire.

Arboreous, belonging to trees. (L.) - L. *arboreus*, adj. from *arbor*, a tree.

Arbour, a bower. (E.) Confused with *Harbour*, q.v. But the word seems to be really due to M. E. *herbere*, also *erbere*, from L. *herbarium*, a herb-garden, also an orchard. The special sense was due to confusion with L. *arbor*, a tree.

Arc. (F. - L.) XIV cent. - F. *arc*. - L. *arcum*, acc. of *arcus*, a bow, arch, arc.

arcade. (F. - Ital. - L.) F. *arcade*. - Ital. *arcata*, an arched place; fem. of pp. of *arcare*, to arch. - Ital. *arco*, a bow. - L. acc. *arcum* (above).

arch. (F. - L.) A modification of F. *arc*; a bow; like *ditch* for *dyke*. - L. acc. *arcum* (above).

archer. (F. - L.) M. E. *archer*. - F. *archier*, a bow-man. - Low L. *arcarius*, a bow-man; from *arcus*, a bow.

Arcana. (L.) See **ARK**.

Arch (1), a vault, &c. See **ARO**.

Aroh (2), roguish, waggish. (L. - Gk.) 'So *arch* a leer;' Tatler, no. 193. Not, as I once thought, from M. E. *argh*, *arive*, timid, which is represented by Scotch *erie*. The examples in Murray's Dictionary prove that it is nothing but the prefix **Arch-**, chief (for which see below) used separately and peculiarly. Cf. 'The most *arch* act' in Shak. Rich. III. iv. 3. 2; 'An heretic, an *arch* one;' Hen. VIII. iii. 2. 102. Also 'Byends . . . a very *arch* fellow, a downright hypocrite;' Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress. A. S. *arce*, L. *archi-*, Gk. *ἀρχι-* (prefix).

Arch-, prefix, chief. (L. - Gk.) The form *arch-* is due to A. S. *arce*, as in *arce-bishop*, an archbishop. This form was borrowed from L. *archi-* = Gk. *ἀρχι-*, as in *ἀρχι-επισκοπος*, an archbishop. - Gk. *ἀρχεω*, to be first, to rule; cf. Gk. *ἀρχή*, beginning. Der. *arch-bishop*, *arch-deacon*,

&c.; but, in *archangel*, the prefix directly from the Gk., the *ch* being pronounced as *t*.

anarchy. (F. - Gk.) In Milton. - *anarchie*. - Gk. *ἀναρχία*, lack of government. - Gk. *ἀναρχος*, without a chief. - *ἀ-*, neg. prefix; and *ἀρχός*, a ruler, *ἀρχεω*, to rule, be first.

archæology. (Gk.) Coined from *ἀρχαῖος*, ancient, which is from *ἀρχή*, beginning; and the suffix *-logy*, Gk. *-λογία*, due to *λόγος*, discourse, from *λέγειν* speak.

archaic. (Gk.) Gk. *ἀρχαῖος*, ant. primitive. - Gk. *ἀρχή*, a beginning.

archaism. (Gk.) Gk. *ἀρχαϊσμός*, antiquated phrase. - Gk. *ἀρχαῖον*, old; antiquatedly. - Gk. *ἀρχαῖος*, old; &c.

archetype. (F. - L. - Gk.) See **T** *archi-*, prefix, chief. (L. - Gk.) *archi-*, for Gk. *ἀρχι-*, prefix; as above.

archipelago, chief sea, i.e. Aegean (Ital. - Gk.) Ital. *arcipelago*, modified *archipelago*. - Gk. *ἀρχι-*, chief; and *πέλαγος*, sea.

architect. (F. - L. - Gk.) See **T** *nical*.

architrave. (F. - Ital. - L. and) In Milton. - F. *architrave*. - Ital. *architrave*, the part of an entablature resting immediately on the column. A barbed compound; from Gk. *ἀρχι-*, prefix, principal, and Lat. *trabem*, acc. of *trabea*. See **TRAVE**.

archives, s. pl., public records; properly an *archive* is a place where records are kept. - F. *archives*, pl. *arches*. Cot. - L. *archivum*, *archium*. - Gk. *ἀρχεῖον*, a public building, residence of magistrates. - Gk. *ἀρχή*, a beginning, a magistracy and even a magistrate.

heptarchy, a government by seven sons. (Gk.) XVII cent. - Gk. *ἑπτα-*, for seven; and *-αρχία*, due to *ἀρχή*, beginning, government.

hierarchy. (F. - Gk.) F. *hiérarchie*. Cot. - Gk. *ἱεραρχία*, power of an *ἱεράρχης*, a steward or president of sacred rites. Gk. *ἱερός*, sacred; and *ἀρχεω*, rule. ¶ Milton has *hierarch* = Gk. *ἱεράρχης*.

monarch. a sole ruler. (F. - L. - F. *monarque*. - L. *monarcha*. - Gk. *μονάρχης*, a sovereign, sole ruler. - Gk. *μόνος*, alone; and *ἀρχεω*, to rule.

oligarchy. (F. - L. - Gk.) F. *oligarchie*. - Low L. *oligarchia*. - Gk. *ὀλιγαρχία*, government by a few men. - Gk. *ὀλίγος*,

n, few, little; and -*αρχία*, from *ἀρχεῖν*, to rule.

triarch. (F. - L. - Gk.) M.E. *patriarch*, *patriarche*. - O.F. *patriarche*; Cot. *patriarcha*. - Gk. *πατριάρχης*, the chief or chief of a race (applied to a of a diocese abt. A.D. 440). - Gk. *πατήρ*, crude form of *πατήρ*, a father; and *αρχή*, to rule. See **Patther**.

tetrarch. (L. - Gk.) L. *tetrarcha*. - *τετράρχης*, one of four chiefs; Luke. - Gk. *τετράς*, for *τέτταρες*, Attic form *τετρες*, four; and *ἀρχεῖν*, to rule. See **har**; see **Are**.

tic. (F. - L. - Gk.) XVI cent. - F. *arctus*. - L. *arcticus*. - Gk. *ἀρκτικός*, near constellation of the Bear, northern. - *arctos*, a bear. Cognate with L. *ursus*; *arctos*.

arctic. (L. - Gk.) L. *antarcticus*. - *ἀνταρκτικός*, southern, opposite to *arctic*. - Gk. *ἀντί*, for *ἀντί*, opposite to; *αρκτικός*, arctic. See **Anti**.

ardent. (F. - L.) XIV cent. M.E. *ardent*. - F. *ardant*, pres. part. of *ardre*, to *ardre*, from L. *ardere*, to burn. Der. *ardour*; *ardor*, from L. *ardorem*, acc. of *ardor*, sing. fervour.

arson, incendiarism. (F. - L.) O.F. *incendiarism*. - O.F. *ardoir*, to burn. *ardere*, to burn.

aruous. (L.) Put for L. *aridus*, steep, *alt*, high. + Irish *ard*, high.

ar, pres. pl. of the verb substantive.

This is a Northern form; O. Northern *arom*, as distinguished from A.S. *sindon*. Cf. Icel. *er-u*, they are.

ar-on (put for *as-on*) and *s-ind-on* for *as-in-d-on*, in which the *-on* is an addition) are due to the same Aryan

AS-ANTI, they are, from whence also *s-anti*, Gk. *εἰς-ἑ*, L. *sunt*, G. *s-ind*, *er-u* (for *er-u*); &c. (✓AS, to be.)

O. Northumb. *am*, A.S. *com*; from ryan form AS-MA, I am, where AS

root 'to be,' and MA is the first pronoun (E. *me*). Hence also Skt.

Gk. *εἰ-μι*, L. *s-u-m* (for *as-(u)-m*), *i-me*, Icel. *e-me*; &c.

O. Northumb. *arð*, A.S. *earð*. Here answers to ✓AS, and the suffix -ð or

states the 2nd pers. pronoun; see **Thou**.

A.S. *is*, weakened form of ✓AS. General Aryan form is AS-TA, i.e. 'is

hence Skt. *as-ti*, Gk. *ἐσ-τι*, L. *es-t*, G. *is-ti*. See also **Be**, **Was**.

Area. (L.) XVII cent. - L. *area*, an open space.

Arefaction; see **Arid**.

Arena. (L.) L. *arena*, sand; the sanded space in which gladiators fought. Properly spelt *harena*, and not allied to *arere*.

Argent. (F. - L.) White; in heraldry. - F. *argent*. - L. *argentum*, silver; from its brightness. (✓ARG, to shine.) See below.

Argillaceous, clayey. (L.) L. *argilla-ceus*, adj. from *argilla*, clay, esp. white clay. (✓ARG.) See above.

Argonaut. (L. - Gk.) L. *argonauta*. - Gk. *ἀργοναύτης*, one who sailed in the ship *Argo*. - Gk. *ἀργά*, the name of Jason's ship (lit. swift, from *ἀργός*, swift); and *ναύτης*, a sailor; see **Nautical**.

Argosy, a merchant-vessel. (Dalmatian.) Formerly spelt *aragousy* and *ragusy* (see N. and Q. 6 S. iv. 490; Arber's Eng. Garner, ii. 67; *aragousy* has been found by Dr. Murray). The orig. sense was 'a ship of Ragusa,' which is the name of a port in Dalmatia. The name may have been confused with that of the ship *Argo*, as explained above. ¶ This result is now certain.

Argue. (F. - L.) M.E. *arguen*. - O.F. *arguer*. - L. *arguere*, to prove by argument, lit. to make clear; cf. *argutus*, clear. (✓ARG, to shine.)

Arid, dry. (L.) XVIII cent. - L. *aridus*, dry. - L. *arere*, to be dry.

arefaction. (L.) XVII cent. Coined from L. *arefacere*, to make dry. - L. *are-re*, to be dry; and *facere*, to make.

Aright. (E.) For *on right*, in the right way.

Arise; see **Rise**.

Aristocracy. (Gk.) Modified from Gk. *ἀριστοκρατία*, government by the nobles or 'best' men. - Gk. *ἀριστο-*, for *ἀριστος*, best; and *κρατεῖν*, to be strong, govern, from *κράτος*, strong. The form *ἀριστος* is a superlative from the base *ἀρ-* seen in *ἀρ-ριος*, fit, *ἀρ-τή*, excellence. (✓AR, to fit.) Der. *aristocrat-ic*; whence *aristocrat*, put for 'aristocratic person.'

autocracy. (Gk.) From Gk. *αὐτοκρατεία*, absolute or despotic government. - Gk. *αὐτο-*, for *αὐτός*, self; and *κρατεῖν*, to rule, from *κράτος*, strong. Der. *autocrat*, Gk. *αὐτοκράτωρ*.

democracy. (F. - Gk.) Formerly *democracy* (Milton). - O.F. *democratie*; Cot. - Gk. *δημοκρατία*, popular government. rule by the people. - Gk. *δημο-*, for *δῆμος*, a

country-district, also the people; and *ἡπαρχία*, to rule; as above.

theocracy. (Gk.) Lit. 'government by God'; similarly formed from *θεός*, God; see Theism.

Arithmetic. (F.-Gk.) In Sh. = F. *arithmétique*; Cot. = Gk. *ἀριθμητική*, the science of numbers; fem. of *ἀριθμητικός*, adj. from *ἀριθμός*, number, reckoning.

logarithm. (Gk.) Coined from Gk. *λογ-*, stem of *λόγος*, a word, a proportion, ratio; and *ἀριθμός*, a number; the sense being 'ratio-number.'

Ark, a chest, box; hence a large floating vessel. (L.) A.S. *arc*, = L. *arca*, a chest, box. = L. *arcere*, to keep. (✓ ARK.)

arcana. (L.) L. *arcana*, secrets, things kept secret. = L. *arcere*, to keep.

Arm (1), part of the body. (E.) M.E. *arm*. = A.S. *earm*. + Du. *arm*; Icel. *armr*; Dan., Swed., and G. *arm*; Goth. *arms*; L. *armus*, the shoulder; Gk. *ἄρμος*, joint, shoulder. (✓ AR, to fit.)

Arm (2), to furnish with weapons. (F. = L.) See Arms.

Armada, Armadillo, Armament, Armistice, Armour, Army; see Arms.

Arms, s. pl. weapons. (F. = L.) M.E. *armes*. = O.F. *armes*, pl. = L. *arma*, neut. pl., arms, lit. 'fittings.' (✓ AR, to fit.)

alarm, a call to arms. (F. = Ital. = L.) M.E. *alarme*. = F. *alarme*. = Ital. *all'arme*, to arms! put for *alle arme*. = Low L. *ad illas armas*; for L. *ad illa arma*, to those arms! to your arms!

alarum. (F. = Ital. = L.) Merely a Northern E. form of *alarm*.

ambry, aumbry, a cupboard. (F. = L.) M.E. *awmbery, awmery*; Prompt. Parv.; the *o* is excrement. = O.F. *armarie*, a repository; properly, for arms; but also a cupboard. = Low L. *armaria*, a cupboard; *armarium*, a repository for arms. = L. *arma*, arms.

arm (2), verb. M.E. *armen*. = O.F. *armer*. = L. *armare*, to furnish with arms. = L. *arma*, arms.

armada, a fleet. (Span. = L.) Span. *armada*, an armed fleet; fem. of *armado*, pp. of *armar*, to arm. = L. *armare*, to arm.

armadillo, an animal. (Span. = L.) Span. *armadillo*, lit. 'the little armed one,' because of its hard shell. Dimin. of *armado*, pp. of *armar*, to arm; as above.

armament. (L.) L. *armamentum*, an equipment. = L. *armare*, to arm, equip.

armistice. (F. = L.) F. *armistice*. = Low L. *armistitium**, not used; but the right form. = L. *armi-*, for *arma*, arms; and *-stitum* for *statum*, supine of *stare*, to make to stand, cause to be still, causal of *stare*, to stand. (Cf. Solstice.)

armour. (F. = L.) M.E. *armour, armure*. = O.F. *armure, armeüre*. = L. *armatura*, armour. = L. *armatus*, pp. of *armare*, to arm.

army. (F. = L.) O.F. *armee*, fem. of pp. of *armer*, to arm. = L. *armare*, to arm.

Aroint thee! begone! (Scand.) Corruption of prov. E. (Cheshire) *rynt thet*, i.e. get out of the way (Ray). = Icel. *ryma*, to make room, clear the way. = Icel. *rámr*, spacious, allied to E. *room*. (A guess.)

Aroma, a sweet smell. (L. = Gk.) Late L. *aroma*. = Gk. *ᾠσμα*, a spice, sweet herb. Der. *aromat-ic*, from the Gk. stem *ᾠσμαι*.

Around, prep. and adv. (E. and F. = L.) M.E. *around*; put for *on round*; see 1 (2) and Round.

Arouse; see Rouse.

Arquebus, a kind of gun. (F. = Du.) F. *arquebuse*, 'an harquebuse, or hand-gun'; Cot. = Walloon *harkibuse*, dialectal variation of Du. *haakbus*, lit. 'a gun with a hook.' The 'hook' probably refers to the bent shape of it; the oldest hand-guns were straight. = Du. *haak*, a hook; and *bus*, a hand-barrel, a gun. See Hackbut.

Arrack, an ardent spirit. (Arab.) Arab. *'araq*, sweat, juice, essence, distilled spirit. = Arab. root *'araq*, to sweat. ¶ Sometimes shortened to *Rack*; cf. Span. *raque*, arrack. **ratafia**, a liquor. (F. = Arab. and Malay.) F. *ratafia*; cf. *tafia*, rum-arrack. = Malay *araq-táfia*, the spirit called *tafia*; where *araq* is borrowed from Arab. *'araq*.

Arraign; see Rate (1).

Arrange; see Ring.

Arrant, knavish, notoriously bad. (F. = L.) This word is now ascertained to be a mere variant of *errant* (cf. *parson* for *person*). Chaucer has *thief erraunt*, arrant thief, C. T. 17173; and see *Piers Plowman*, C. vii. 307. See p. 137, col. 1, s. v. *Errant*.

Arras, tapestry. (F.) So named from Arras, in Artois, north of France.

Array; see Ride.

Arrears; see Rear (2).

Arrest; see State.

Arrive; see River.

Arrogate; see Rogation.

(E.) M.E. *arwe*, *arwe*. A.S. *ar* form *arh*. + Icel. *ör*, an arrow akin to *ör*, swift.

root. (E.) So called, it is said, the juice of the *Maranta galanga* is an antidote against poisoned

(.) M.E. *ars*, *ers*. A.S. *ars*. (Span. - Arab.) Span. *arsenal*, dock-yard, arsenal; longer *arsenal*, *atarazana*, where the Arab. *al*, def. article. Cf. Ital. wet dock. - Arab. *dār sindāt*, construction, place for making dock-yard. - Arab. *dār*, a house; art, trade, construction.

(L. - Gk.) Late L. *arsenicum*, *arsen*, arsenic; lit. a male principle chemists had the strange fancy were of different sexes. - Gk. *arsēnē*, a male. see Ardent.

p. s. pres. of verb. (E.) See

skill. (F. - L.) M.E. *art*. - L. *artem*, acc. of *ars*, skill. fit.)

(F. - L.) In Milton. - F. *artificium*, a trade, handicraft; - L. *arti*, crude form of *ars*, *fic*, for *facere*, to make. Der. skilled workman.

y. (F. - L.) O.F. *artillerie*, of war, machines of war, in-bows, &c., in early times. - *er*, to equip. - Low L. *artillare*, machines; a verb inferred from *tillator*, a maker of machines. from *arti*, crude form of *ars*, art, a workman. (F. - Ital. - L.) F. *artilgiano*, a workman. - *titianus**, not found, but formed *titus*, cunning, artful. - L. *arti*, of *ars*, art.

(L.) L. *inert*, stem of *iners*, inactive. - L. *in*, not; *ars*, skill.

(L. - Gk.) L. *arteria*, properly type; also, an artery. - Gk. *ἀρτηρία*, artery.

a, adj. (F.) *Artesian wells* are in F. *Artisien*, adj. formed from province in the north of France, wells were early in use.

ke. (Ital. - Arab.) Ital. *artirupt* form; Florio also gives the *carcioffo*, *archicicco*; also (with which answers to the Arab. def.

art. *al*, the) the forms *carcioffo*, *carcioffo*. Cf. Span. *alcachofa*, an artichoke. - Arab. *al harshaf*, an artichoke. ¶ Not Arab. *ar'di shauki* (Diez), which is a corrupt form borrowed from Italian.

Article, a small item, part of speech. (F. - L.) F. *article*. - L. *articulus*, a joint, knuckle, article in grammar; lit. 'a small joint.' Dimin. of *artus*, a joint, limb. (✓ AR, to fit, join.)

articulate. (L.) L. *articulatus*, distinct; pp. of *articulare*, to supply with joints, divide by joints. - L. *articulus*, a joint (above).

Artifice, Artillery, Artisan; see Art. As (1), conj. (E.) M.E. *as*, *als*, *alse*, *also*, *al so*. *As* is a contraction of *also*. (Proved by Sir F. Madden.) See Also.

As (2), relative pronoun. (Scand.) Now vulgar; but found in M.E. as equivalent to 'which.' - O. Icel. *es*, mod. Icel. *er*, used as a relative pronoun. (So given in Icel. Dict.; but rather the same as As (1).)

Asafoetida, Assafoetida, a gum. (Pers. and L.) Pers. *dsā*, the name of the gum; the L. *fetida*, fetid, refers to its offensive smell. See Fetid.

Asbestos, a mineral. (Gk.) Gk. *ἀσβεστος*, unquenchable; because it is incombustible. - Gk. *ἀ-*, neg. prefix; and *-σβεστός*, quenchable, from *σβέννυμι*, I quench, extinguish.

Ascend; see Scan.

Ascertain; see Certain.

Ascetic. (Gk.) Gk. *ἀσκητικός*, given to exercise, industrious; applied to hermits, who strictly exercised themselves in religious devotion. - Gk. *ἀσκητής*, one who practises an art, an athlete. - Gk. *ἀσκέω*, to work, exercise; also, to mortify the body, as an ascetic.

Ascititious; see Science.

Ascribe; see Scribe.

Ash, a tree. (E.) M.E. *asch*. A.S. *æsc*. + Du. *esch*; Icel. *askr*; Dan. and Swed. *ask*; G. *esche*.

Ashamed; see Shame.

Ashes. (E.) The pl. of *ash*, which is little used. M.E. *asche*, *axe*, sing.; the pl. is commonly *aschen*, *axen*, but in Northern E. it is *ashes*, *ashes*. A.S. *æsce*, pl. *ascan*, *axan*, *ascan*. + Du. *asch*; Icel. and Swed. *aska*; Dan. *aske*; Goth. *azgo*, pl. *azgon*; G. *asche*.

Ashlar, Ashler, a facing made of squared stones. (F. - L.) It consists of thin slabs of stone for facing a building;

so called because it took the place of the wooden shingles or tiles used for the same purpose. — O. F. *aiseler* (Livre des Rois), extended from O. F. *aiselle*, *aisiele*, a little board, dimin. of *ais*, a plank. — L. *assis*, sometimes *axis*, a board, plank; whence the dimin. *arsula*, a thin piece of wood, a shingle for roofing.

Ashore. (E.) Put for *on shore*.

Aside. (E.) Put for *on side*.

Ask. (E.) M. E. *asken*, *axien*. A. S. *ascian*, *ahsian*, *ácsian*; the last answers to prov. E. *ax*. + Du. *eischen*; Swed. *aska*; Dan. *aske*; G. *heischen*. Cf. Russ. *iskate*, to seek; Skt. *ichchhá*, a wish, desire, *esh*, to search. (✓ IS, ISK, to search.)

Askance, obliquely. (Ital. — L.) Spelt *a-sance* by Sir T. Wyatt; *asanche* by Palsgrave, who gives *de trauers, en lorgnant*, as the F. equivalent. Etym. doubtful; but prob. due to Ital. *scansare*, 'to go a-slope or a-sance, or a-skew, to go sidelin'; Florio. — Ital. *s-* (= Lat. *ex*, out of the way); and *cansare*, 'to go a-slope, give place'; Florio. This is derived, according to Diez, from L. *campare*, to turn round a place, bend round it; allied to W. *cam*, crooked, and Gk. *κάμπτειν*, to bend.

Askew, awry. (Scand.) For *on skew*; a translation of Icel. *á ská*, on the skew; cf. Icel. *skelfr*, skew, oblique; see *Skew*.

Aslant. (Scand.) For *on slant*.

Asleep. (E.) For *on sleep*; Acts xiii. 36.

Aslope. (E.) For *on slope*.

Asp, Aspic, a serpent. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *aspe*, *aspic*. — L. *aspidem*, acc. of *aspis*. — Gk. *ἀσπίς* (gen. *ἀσπίδος*), an asp.

Asparagus, a vegetable. (L. — Gk. — Pers. ?) L. *asparagus*. — Gk. *ἀσπάραγος*. Supposed to be of Pers. origin; cf. Zend *sparegha*, a prong; Lithuan. *spurgas*, a shoot (Fick).

Aspect; see *Species*.

Aspen, Asp, a tree. (E.) M. E. *asp*, Chaucer, C. T. 2923; *aspen* is an adj. (like *golden*), and is used for *aspen-tree*; cf. Ch. C. T. 7249. A. S. *asp*, *aps*. + Du. *esp*; Icel. *ösp*, Dan. and Swed. *asp*; G. *aspe*, *äspe*; Lithuan. *apuszis*; Russ. *osina*.

Asperity. (F. — L.) F. *aspérité*. — L. *asperitatem*, acc. of *asperitas*, roughness. — L. *asper*, rough.

exasperate, to provoke. (L.) From the pp. of *ex-asperare*, to roughen, provoke. — L. *ex*, very; *asper*, rough.

Assperse; see *Sparse*.

Asphalt. (Gk.) Gk. *ἀσφαλτος*, *ἀσφαλτον*,

asphalt, bitumen. Prob. a foreign word; perhaps Phœnician.

Asphodel. (Gk.) Gk. *ἀσφόδελον*, a plant of the lily kind.

daffodil. (F. — L. — Gk.) The *d* is a later addition; perhaps from F. *fleur d'affrodille*, translated 'daffodil-flower.' M. E. *affodille*; Prompt. Parv. — O. F. *asphodile*, also *affrodille*, 'th'affodill, or asphodill flower.' Cot. — L. *asphodelus*. — Gk. *ἀσφόδελος* (above).

Asphyxia, suffocation. (Gk.) Gk. *ἀσφυξία*, a stopping of the pulse. — Gk. *ἀσφυκτος*, without pulsation. — Gk. *ἀ-*, not; and *σφύζειν*, to pulsate; cf. *σφυγμός*, pulsation.

Aspire; see *Spirit*.

Ass. (E.) M. E. *asse*. A. S. *assa*. Cf. W. *asyn*, Swed. *ässa*, Icel. *ami*, L. *asinus*, Gk. *ὄνος*. Also Irish *asal*, Du. *esel*, Dan. and G. *esel*, Goth. *asilus*, L. *asellus*. Prob. of Semitic origin; cf. Heb. *athón*, a she-ass.

easel. (Du.) Du. *esel*, an ass; also a support, a painter's easel. Prob. borrowed directly from L. *asellus*.

Assail; see *Salient*.

Assassin, a secret murderer. (F. — Arab.) F. *assassin*. From Arab. *hashishin*, drinkers of 'hashish,' the name of a sect in the 13th century; the 'Old Man of the Mountain' roused his followers' spirits by help of this drink, and sent them to stab his enemies, esp. the leading crusaders. — Arab. *hashish*, an intoxicating preparation from the *Cannabis indica*, a kind of hemp.

Assault; see *Salient*.

Assay; see *Essay*.

Assemble; see *Similar*.

Assent; see *Sense*.

Assert; see *Series*.

Assess; see *Sedentary*.

Assets; see *Sate*.

Asseverate; see *Severe*.

Assiduous; see *Sedentary*.

Assign; see *Sign*.

Assimilate; see *Similar*.

Assist; see *State*.

Assize; see *Sedentary*.

Associate; see *Sequence*.

Assonant; see *Sound* (3).

Assort; see *Sort*.

Assuage; see *Suasion*.

Assume; see *Exempt*.

Assure; see *Cure*.

Aster, a flower. (Gk.) Gk. *ἀστέρ*, a star. See *Star*.

ακ (Gk.) Gk. ἀστερίσκος, a little in asterisk *. used for distinguishing passages in MSS. — Gk. ἀστερ-, for the form of ἀστήρ, a star.

αἰδ, a minor planet. (Gk.) Προ-αἰδ, signifying 'star-like.' — Gk. αἰδ, star-like. — Gk. ἀστερο-, crude αἰδ, a star: and αἰδ-ος, form,

ogy. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *astrologie*. *logia*, (1) astronomy; (2) astrology, of the stars. — Gk. ἀστρολογία, as-αἰδ, αἰδ, for ἀστρον, a star; αἰδ, allied to λόγος, a discourse, αἰδ, to speak.

omy. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *astro-αἰδ, astronomia*. — Gk. ἀστρονομία, αἰδ-α, a star; and -νομία, allied to αἰδ, from αἰδ, to distribute.

ar. (F. — L.) O. F. *desastre*, 'a misfortune.' Cot. Lit. 'ill-fortune.' αἰδ, for L. *dis*, with a sinister or bad αἰδ, O. F. *astre*, a star, planet, also αἰδ, from L. *astrum*, a star.

αἰδ, difficulty in breathing. (Gk.) αἰδ, panting. — Gk. ἀάξω, to breathe αἰδ, to breathe. Cf. Skt. *va*, (✓WA.)

(E.) For *on stir*; Barbour's αἰδ-577.

th, **Astound**. (E.; modified by addition of -ish, as in *extinguish*, analogy with other verbs in -ish. *astuten*, *astutien*, *astuten*; whence αἰδ, afterwards lengthened to also *astound*, by the addition of αἰδ after n, as in *sound*, from F. αἰδ, A. S. *astunian* (?), to stun compounded of αἰδ-, prefix, and αἰδ, to stun; the exact equivalent of the αἰδ, *erstannen*, to amaze; see A- (4) αἰδ. β. Doubtless much confused influenced by, O. F. *estonner* (*estonner*), to amaze; this is from αἰδ, to thunder out, from *ex-*αἰδ, to thunder; see Thunder.

For *on stray*; Barbour's Bruce, See Stray.

ion; see Stringent.

αἰδ (E.) Put for *on (the) stride*.

gent. (L.) See Stringent.

gy, **Astronomy**; see Aster.

(L.) L. *astutus*, crafty, cunning, craft.

ar. (E.) For *on sunder*. A. S. αἰδ, apart. See Sunder.

αἰδ (L. — Gk.) L. *asylum*. — Gk.

ἀσυλον, an asylum; neut. of ἀσυλος, adj. unharmed, safe from violence. — Gk. αἰδ- not; and σύλη, a right of seizure; συλάω, I despoil an enemy.

Asymptote, a line which, indefinitely produced, does not meet the curve which it continually approaches. (Gk.) Gk. ἀσύμ-αἰδ, not falling together, not coincident. — Gk. αἰδ-, not; σύμ, for σύν, together; and αἰδ, falling, from πίπτειν (pt. t. πέ-αἰδ, πτωκα) to fall. (✓PAT.)

At. (E.) M. E. *at*, A. S. *at*. + Icel. *at*; Goth. *at*; Dan. *ad*; Swed. *at*; L. *ad*.

Atheism; see Theism.

Athirst. (E.) M. E. *ofthurst*, *athurst*, very thirsty; orig. pp. of a verb. A. S. *ofþyrsted*, very thirsty; pp. of *ofþyrstan*, to be very thirsty. — A. S. *of*, very (prefix); and *þyrstan*, to thirst; see Thirst.

Athlete. (L. — Gk.) L. *athleta*. — Gk. ἀθλητής, a combatant, contender in games. — Gk. ἀθλεῖν, to contend for a prize. — Gk. ἀθλος (for ἀεθλος), a contest; ἀθλον (for ἀεθλον), a prize. See Wed.

Athwart, across. For *on thwart*, on the transverse, across; see Thwart.

Atlas. (Gk.) Named after Atlas, the demi-god who was said to bear the world on his shoulders; his figure used often to appear on the title-page of atlases. — Gk. Ἄτλας (gen. Ἀτλαντός), prob. 'the sustainer' or bearer, from ✓TAL, to bear.

atlantic, an ocean, named after Mt. Atlas, in the N.W. of Africa; from crude form Ἀτλαντι-.

Atmosphere. (Gk.) Lit. 'a sphere of air round the earth.' Coined from ἀτμός, for ἀτμός, vapour, air; and Sphere.

Atom; see Tome.

Atone; see One.

Atrocity. (F. — L.) F. *atrocité*, Cot. — L. *atrocitatem*, acc. of *atrocitas*, cruelty. — L. *atroci*, crude form of *atrox*, cruel.

Atrophy. (Gk.) Gk. ἀτροφία, want of nourishment or food, hunger, wasting away of the body, atrophy. — Gk. αἰδ-, not; and τρέφειν (pt. t. τρέ-αἰδ, τροφα) to nourish.

Attach, Attack; see Tack.

Attain; see Tangent.

Attaint; see Tangent.

Attar of Roses. (Arab.) Also, less correctly, *otto of roses*, i.e. perfume. — Arab. 'itr, perfume. — Arab. root 'alara, to smell sweetly.

Attempter; see Temper.

Attempt; see Tenable.

Attend; see Tend.

Attenuate; see *Tenuity*.

Attest; see *Testament*.

Attic, a small upper room. (Gk.) It orig. meant the whole of a parapet wall, terminating the upper façade of an edifice. Named from the *Attic* order of architecture; see Phillips, ed. 1706. = Gk. *Attikos*, Attic, Athenian. Cf. F. *attique*, an attic; *Attique*, Attic.

Attire. (F. = Teut.) M.E. *atir*, *atyr*, sb.; *atiren*, *atiren*, verb. = O.F. *atirier*, to adorn (Roquefort). = O.F. *a* (= L. *ad*, prefix); and O.F. *tire*, a row, file (Burguy); so that *atirier* is properly 'to arrange.' Cf. O. Prov. *tiera*, a row (Bartsch). β. From a Low G. form, answering to O. H. G. *ziari*, G. *zier*, an ornament; cf. O. Du. *tier*, 'gesture, or countenance,' i.e. demeanour (Hexham).

tire, to deck. (F. = Teut.) Both as sb. and verb. M.E. *tir*, *tyr*, sb.; which is nothing but M.E. *atir* with the initial *a* dropped. Thus *tire* is merely short for *attire*, like *peal* (of bells) for *appeal*.

Attitude. (Ital. = L.) See *Apt*.

Attorney; see *Turn*.

Attract; see *Trace* (1).

Attribute; see *Tribe*.

Attrition; see *Trite*.

Attune; see *Tone*.

Auburn. (F. = Low L.) See *Alb*.

Auction. (L.) L. *auctionem*, acc. of *auctio*, a sale by auction, lit. 'an increase,' because the sale is to the highest bidder. = L. *auctus*, pp. of *augere*, to increase. See *Eke*.

augment. (F. = L.) F. *augmenter*. = L. *augmentare*, to enlarge. = L. *augmentum*, an increase. = L. *augere*, to increase.

august. (L.) L. *augustus*, venerable; whence E. *august*, venerable, and *August*, the month named after Augustus Caesar. = L. *augere*, to increase, magnify.

author. (L.) M.E. *autor*, *antour*; also *auctor*, *auctour*. (It does not seem to be used in O.F.) = L. *auctor*, an originator, lit. 'one who makes to grow.' = L. *auctus*, pp. of *augere*, to increase.

auxiliary. (L.) L. *auxiliarius*, helping, assisting. = L. *auxilium*, help. = L. *augere*, to increase.

Audacious. (F. = L.) F. *audacieux*, bold, audacious. = L. *audaciorus**, not found; extended from L. *audaci**, crude form of *audax*, bold. = L. *audere*, to dare.

Audience. (F. = L.) F. *audience*, 'an audience or hearing;' Cot. = L. *audientia*,

a hearing. = L. *audienti**, crude form of pres. pt. of *audire*, to hear; cf. L. *auris*, the ear. (✓AW.)

audible. (L.) L. *audibilis*, that can be heard. = L. *audire*.

audit. (L.) Perhaps from L. *auditus*, a hearing; but in Webster's Dict. it is said to have arisen from the use of the 3rd pers. sing. pres. *audit*, he hears. = L. *audire*, to hear; whence also *audi-tor*.

auricula, a plant. (L.) L. *auricula*, the lobe of the ear; used to mean the 'bear's ear,' a kind of primrose; see below.

auricular, told in the ear, secret. (L.) Low L. *auricularis*, in the phr. *auricularis confessio*, auricular confession. = L. *auricula*, the lobe of the ear; double dimin. from *auris*, the ear. See *Ear*.

auscultation, a listening. (L.) L. *auscultatio*, a listening. = L. *auscultatus*, pp. of *auscultare*, to listen; contr. form for *auscultare**, a frequentative form from *ausculta**, old form of *auricula*, the lobe of the ear; double dimin. of *auris*, the ear.

obedient. (F. = L.) O.F. *obedient*. = L. *obediens*, stem of pres. pt. of *obedire* (O. L. *obedire*), to obey. = L. *ob-*, near; and *audire*, to hear. Der. *dis-obedient*.

obaisance. (F. = L.) M.E. *obeisance*. = O.F. *obeissance*, later F. *obéissance*, obedience. = L. *obediencia*, obedience; hence, respect. = L. *obediens**, stem of pres. pt. of *obedire* (above).

obey. (F. = L.) M.E. *obeyen*. = O.F. *obeir*. = L. *obedire*. Der. *dis-obey*.

oyer, a term in law. (F. = L.) *Oyer and terminer* means, literally, 'to hear and determine.' = Norm. F. *oyer* (F. *ouir*), to hear. = L. *audire*, to hear.

oyez, oyes, hear ye! (F. = L.) Public criers begin by saying *oyes*, now corrupted into *o yes!* = Norm. F. *oyez*, 2 p. pl. imperative of *oyer*, to hear (above).

scout (1), a spy. (F. = L.) M.E. *scoute*. = O.F. *escoute*, a spy. = O.F. *escouter*, to listen. = L. *auscultare*; see *auscultation* (above).

Auger, a tool for boring holes. (E.) See *Nave* (1).

Aught. (E.) For *a whit*; see *Whit*.

Augment. (F. = L.) See *Auction*.

Augur. (L.) M.E. *augur*. = L. *augur*, a sooth-sayer; said to mean a diviner by the flight and cries of birds. Hence a supposed etymology (not certain) from *avis*, a bird, and *-gur*, telling, allied to *garrere*, to shout.

(L.) From pp. of L. practise augury, to consult orally.

Auction.

(L.) M.E. *aunte*. = O.F. *ante*. — L. *amita*, a father's mother, G. *amme*, nurse.

(L.) Low L. *aureatus*, gilt, *auratus*, gilded, pp. of

— L. *aurum*, gold; O. L.

(L.) Der. *aur-elia*, a gold-lis; *aur-e-ol-a*, *aur-e-ole*, the glory in paintings; *auri-ducens*, from *ferre*, to bear.

golden oriole. (F.—L.) F. written for *l'oriot*, where form of *oriot*; see *oriole*

(F.—L.) In heraldry. F. gold.

ess (with a window) in a

(L.) M.E. *oriot*, *oryall*, a tico, esp. a room for a lady,

oriot. — Low L. *oriolum*, a recess, portico; prob. for which is ornamented with m. gold. ¶ See Pliny, b. the custom of gilding apart

the old standard of France.

flambe, the sacred standard

Low L. *auriflamma*, lit. because the banner was cut strips at the outer edge, and t pole. — L. *auri-*, for *auro-*, *urum*, gold; and *flamma*, a

golden thrush. (F.—L.) *auricolus*, golden.

kind of brass. (F.—L.) F. pounded gold. — F. *or*, from

and *moulu*, pp. of *moudre*, *moudre*, which from L.

yellow sulphuret of arsenic. 'gold paint.' F. *orpiment*.

atum, gold paint. — L. *auri-*, *ed pigmentum*, a pigment,

ere, to paint.

pin, a kind of stone-crop. ed from its colour. M.E.

pin, 'orpin, or live-long;

Cot. A docked form of

Auscultation; see **Audi-**

Aurora, the dawn. (L.) L. *aurora*, the dawn; put for an older *ausosa* *. — Gk. *ἠώς*, Æolic *avōs*; Skt. *ushāsā*, dawn. (✓US.)

Auspice. (F.—L.) See **Aviary**.

Austere. (F.—L.—Gk.) M.E. *austere*.

— O.F. *austere*. — L. *austerus*, harsh, severe.

— Gk. *αἰσθητός*, making the tongue dry, harsh. — Gk. *avos*, parched; *avēn*, to parch, dry. See **Sere**.

Austral. (F.—L.; or L.) We find F. *australe*, 'southerly'; Cot. — L. *Australis*, southerly. — L. *Auster*, the South wind.

(✓US.)

Authentic. (F.—L.—Gk.) M.E. *authentique*, *authentik*. — O.F. *authentique*, later *authentique* (Cot.) — L. *authenticus*, original,

written with the author's own hand. — Gk. *αὐθεντικός*, vouched for, warranted. — Gk. *αὐθεντης*, one who does things with his own hand. (Of uncertain origin.)

Author. (L.) See **Auction**.

Auto-, prefix. (Gk.) Gk. *αὐτο-*, crude form of *αὐτός*, self. Der. *auto-biography*, a biography written by oneself (see **Biography**); *autograph*, something in one's own handwriting, from Gk. *γράφειν*, to write (see **Graphic**).

automaton, a self-moving machine.

(Gk.) Gk. *αὐτόματον*, neut. of *αὐτόματος*, self-moving. — Gk. *αὐτό-*, for *αὐτός*, self; and a stem *ματ-*, appearing in *ματ-εῖω*, I seek after, strive to do. Cf. Skt. *mata*, desired, pp. of *man*, to think. (✓MAN.)

autonomy, self-government. (Gk.) Gk. *αὐτονομία*, independence. — Gk. *αὐτόνομος*, free, living by one's own laws. — Gk. *αὐτό-*, self; and *νέμωμαι*, I sway, from *νέμειν*, to distribute (see **Nomad**).

autopsy, personal inspection. (Gk.)

Gk. *αὐτοψία*, a seeing with one's own eyes. — Gk. *αὐτο-*, self; *ὄψις*, sight (see **Optic**).

And see **Aristocracy**.

Autumn. (L.) L. *autumnus*, *auctumnus*, autumn. (Perhaps allied to *augere*, to increase.)

Auxiliary. (L.) See **Auction**.

Avail; see **Valid**.

Avalanche; see **Valley**.

Avarice. (F.—L.) M.E. *avarice* (with u for v). — F. *avarice*. — L. *avaritia*, greediness. — L. *avarus*, greedy; cf. L. *avidus*, greedy. — L. *avere*, to wish, desire. (✓AW.)

avidity. (F.—L.) F. *avidité*, greediness, eagerness. — L. *aviditatem*, acc. of *aviditas*, eagerness. — L. *avidus*, greedy, desirous.

Avast, stop, hold fast. (Du.) Du. *hou vast*, *hou vast*, hold fast. — Du. *hou*, short

form of *houd*, imper. of *houden*, to hold (see *Hold*); and *vast*, fast (see *Fast*).

Avatar. (Skt.) Skt. *avatāra*, descent; hence, the descent of a Hindu deity in incarnate form. — Skt. *ava*, down; and *tri*, to pass over, pass.

Avaunt, begone! (F.—L.) Short for *F. en avant*, forward! See *Advance*.

Ave, hail. (L.) Short for *Aue Maria*, hail, Mary (Luke, i. 28). — L. *aue*, hail! imper. sing. of *auere*, perhaps to be pleased, be propitious. Cf. Skt. *av*, to be pleased.

Avenge; see *Vindicate*.

Avenue; see *Venturo*.

Aver; see *Very*.

Average; see p. 190, col. 1, l. 27.

Avert; see *Verse*.

Aviary. (L.) L. *aviarium*, a place for birds; neut. of adj. *aviarius*, belonging to birds. — L. *avi-*, for *avis*, a bird.

auspice, favour, patronage. (F.—L.) *F. auspice*, a token of things by the flight of birds, an omen, good fortune. — L. *auspiciu*, a watching of birds for the purpose of augury. Short for *auspiciu**. — L. *avi-*, for *avis*, a bird; and *specere*, to spy, look into (see *Special*).

bustard, a bird. (F.—L.) Formerly also *bistard* (Sherwood). — O. F. *bistarde*, 'a bustard'; Cot. Mod. F. *outarde*. — L. *avis tarda*, a slow bird (Pliny, N. H. x. 22). Cf. Port. *abetarda*, also *betarda*, a bustard. ¶ Both O. F. *bistarde* and F. *outarde* are from *avis tarda*; in the former case, initial *a* is dropped; in the latter, *outarde* stands for an older *oustarde*, where *ous* = L. *avis*. See *Diez*.

ostrich, a bird. (F.—L. and Gk.) M. E. *ostrice*, *ostryche*. — O. F. *ostruce*; mod. F. *autruche*. Cf. Span. *avestruz*, Port. *abetruz*, an ostrich. — L. *avis struthio*, lit. ostrich-bird. Here *struthio* is from Gk. *στευθιον*, an ostrich; extended from *στευθιο*, a bird. And see *Egg*.

Avidity; see *Avarice*.

Avocation. (L.) See *Vocal*.

Avoid. (F.—L.) See *Void*.

Avouirdupois. (F.—L.) Formerly *avoir de pois* (Anglo-F. *de pois*), goods of weight, 'e. heavy articles. — F. *avoir*, goods, orig. 'to have'; *de*, of; O. F. *pois*, *peis*, weight. — L. *habere*, to have; *de*, of; *pensum*, that which is weighed out, neut. of *pensus*, pp. of *pendere*, to weigh. ¶ The F. *pois* is now misspelt *poids*. See *poise*, p. 342, col. 1.

Avouch; see *Vocal*.

Avow, to confess, to declare openly. (F.—L.) See *Vow*, where it is explained that the mod. E. *avow* is rather to be connected with *Vocal*.

Await; see *Wait*.

Awake, Awaken; see *Wako*.

Award; see *Ward*.

Aware; see *Wary*.

Away. (E.) For *on way*, though now often used as if it meant *off* (out of) the way. A. S. *onweg*, away. See *Way*.

Awe. (Scand.) M. E. *aze*, *aghe*, *awe*; also *eze*, *eghe*, *eye*; all orig. dissyllabic. The latter set are from A. S. *ege*, *awe*; the former, not from A. S. *ega*, *awe* (which was also used), but rather from Icel. *agi*, *awe*, fear; Dan. *ave*. + A. S. *ege*, *ega*; Goth. *agis*, fear, anguish; Irish *eaghal*, fear, terror; Gk. *αἰος*, anguish, affliction; L. *angor*, choking, anguish; Skt. *agha*, sin. The orig. sense is 'choking.' (✓ AGH.) See *Anguish*. Der. *awful*.

ail. (E.) A. S. *eglan*, to pain. — A. S. *eg-e*, fear, orig. pain (above).

Awkward, clumsy. (Scand. and E.) Orig. an adv., signifying 'transversely,' or 'in a backhanded manner.' M. E. *awkwart*, *awkwart*; 'awkwart he couth him ta' = he gave him a backhanded stroke, Wallace, iii. 175. β. The suffix *-ward* is E., as in *for-ward*, *on-ward*, &c. The prefix is M. E. *auk*, *awk*, contrary, perverse, wrong; this is a contraction of Icel. *öfugr*, like *hawk* from A. S. *hafoc*. — Icel. *öfugr*, often contracted to *öfgr*, adj., turning the wrong way, back foremost, contrary. γ. Here *öf* is for *af*, off, from, away; and *-ugr* is a suffix. Cf. O. H. G. *ap-uh*, M. H. G. *eb-ich*, turned away, perverse; from *ap* = G. *ab*, off, away, and the suffix *-uh*. Also Skt. *apák*, *apañch*, turned away; from *ap*, for *apa*, off, away, and *añch*, to bend, of which an older form must have been *ank*, nasalised for *ak*. δ. Thus the sense of *aw* is 'bent away': from Icel. *af*, cognate with E. *of*, *off*; and a suffix, from the ✓ *AK*, to bend. See *Of*.

Awl. (E.) M. E. *awel*, *aul*, *al*, *el*. A. S. *awel*, also *el*, an awl. + Icel. *alr*; G. *ähle*; Skt. *drá*; lit. 'piercer.' Cf. Skt. *arjaya*, to pierce, causal of *ri*, to go.

AWN. (Scand.) M. E. *agune* (13th cent.), *awene*, *awne*. — Icel. *ögn*, chaff, a husk; Dan. *avne*, chaff; Swed. *agn*, only in pl. *agnar*, husks. + Goth. *ahana*; O. H. G. *agana*; Gk. *ἀχνα*, chaff. Cf. Gk. *ἀχυρον*, chaff, husk of corn, L. *acus*, chaff; named

its prekliness; the lit. sense being 'ale.' (✓AK.)

ning. (O.F.?) In Sir T. Herbert's *Is.*, ed. 1662, p. 8; the proper sense is to be 'a sail or tarpauling spread on a ship's deck, to keep off the sun's

Not from Pers. *āwan*, *dwang*, being suspended, *dwangān*, pendulous, *ang*; *amwang*, a clothes-line; Rich. p. 206; but rather from O. F. *ax*, Low L. *awanna*, 'a pent-house of before a shop-window'; Cot.

ry. (E.) For *on wry*, on the twist; our Bruce, iv. 705. See *Wry*.

8. **Ax**. (E.) M. E. *ax*, *ex*. A. S. *eax*, O. Northumb. *acasa*, *acase*. + Icel. *ōx*, Swed. *yxā*; Dan. *ōxe*; Goth. *akwisi*; G. *acchus*, G. *axt*; L. *ascia*, for *ascia*; *āx*; Russ. *oxe*. Cf. Gk. *ōfōs*, sharp. (K-S?)

lom. (Gk.) XVII cent. = Gk. *āxiapa* (*āxiapāros*), worth, quality; in science, assumption. = Gk. *āxiōs*, I deem worthy. *āxiōs*, worthy, worth, lit. 'weighing such as' = Gk. *āxer*, to drive; also, to as much as. (✓AG.)

is, axle. (L.) L. *axis*, an axis, axle. Gk. *āxer*; G. *achse*; A. S. *eax*, an Skt. *āksha*, an axle, wheel, cart. (G. to drive.) See *Axle*.

le. (E.) M. E. *axel*, *axel*; it also a 'shoulder.' A. S. *eaxl*, the shoulder. Icel. *āxl*, shoulder-joint; *ōxull*, axis; and Dan. *axel*, shoulder, axle; G. *axel*, shoulder, *achse*, axis. β. The G. *āx*, O. H. G. *aksala*, is the dimin. of G. *āx*, O. H. G. *aksala*. The shoulder-joint

is the axis on which the arm turns. *Axle*, an E. word, is dimin. of the form appearing in L. *axis*; see *Axis*. Der. *axle-tree*, where *tree* is a block of wood.

Ay! interj. (E.) M. E. *ey!* A natural interjection. ¶ The phr. *ay me* is French; O. F. *aymi*, alas for me! Cf. Ital. *ahimè*, Span. *ay di mi*, Gk. *ōpoi*. See *Ah*.

Ay, Aye, yea, yes. (E.) Spelt *I* in old edd. of Shak. It appears to be a corruption of yea; see *Yea*.

Aye, adv., ever. (Scand.) M. E. *ay*. = Icel. *ei*, ever. + A. S. *ē*, ever, also *dwa*; Goth. *aiw*, ever, an adv. formed from *aiws*, an age, which is allied to L. *ænum*, Gk. *aiōn*, an age. Cf. Gk. *aiēl*, *dei*, ever.

Azimuth. (Arab.) *Azimuthal* circles are great circles on the sphere that pass through the *zenith*. Properly, *azimuth* is a pl. form, answering to Arab. *as-samūt*, ways, or points (or quarters) of the horizon; from *al samt*, sing., the way, or point (or quarter) of the horizon. = Arab. *al*, the; and *samt*, a way, quarter, direction; whence also E. *zenith*.

Azote, nitrogen. (Gk.) See *Zoology*.

Azure, blue. (F. = Arab.) M. E. *asur*, *asure*. = O. F. *azur*, azure; a corrupted form, standing for *lazur*, which was mistaken for *l'azur*, as if the initial *l* indicated the def. article. = Low L. *lazur*, an azure-coloured stone, also called *lapis lazuli*. = Arab. *lāzward*, lapis lazuli, a blue colour. So called from the mines of Lajward, where the lapis lazuli was found (Marco Polo, ed. Yule).

B.

to bleat. (E.) In Shak.; an imitative.

ble. (E.) M. E. *babelen*, to prate, prattle, chatter. The suffix *-le* is frequentative; the word means 'to keep on babbling'; syllables imitative of a child's attempts to speak. + Du. *babbelen*; Dan. *babbles*; G. *bappeln*; and cf. F. *babiller*.

ye. (C?) M. E. *bab*, earliest form *bab*. W. Gael. Irish, and Corn. *baban*, dimin. of *madan*, dimin. of W. *mab*, a Gael. and Irish *mac*, a son, from Early Gael. *mac*, a son (Rhys). Or due to infantile

Baboon. (F. or Low L.) F. *babouin*; we also find M. E. *babion*, *babian*, *babe-wine*. = Low L. *babeuynus*, a baboon (A.D. 1295). Origin uncertain.

Bacchanal. (L. = Gk.) L. *Bacchanalis*, a worshipper of *Bacchus*, god of wine. = Gk. *Bāxhos*, *īaxhos*, god of wine. = Gk. *lāxer*, to shout, from the shouting of worshippers at the festival of *Iacchus*. Lit. 'to cry *lax!*'

Bachelor. (F. = L.) M. E. *bachelor*. = O. F. *bachelier*. = Low L. *baccalarius*, a holder of a small farm or estate, called in Low L. *baccalaria*. Remoter origin unknown, and much disputed. Perhaps from

Low L. *baca*, put for L. *uacca*, a cow. Not from Celtic, viz. W. *bach*, little; as has been wrongly suggested.

Back (E.) M. E. *bak*. A. S. *bæc*. + Icel. *bak*. Der. *a-back*, q. v.; *back-bite*, M. E. *bakbiten* (P. Pl. B. ii. 80); *back-ward*, M. E. *backward* (Layam. ii. 578), &c.

Backgammon, a game. (E.) In Butler's Hudibras, c. iii. pt. 2. The sense is 'back-game,' because the pieces, when taken, are put back. See **Game**.

Bacon. (F.—Teut.) M. E. *bacon*.—O. F. *bacon*; Low L. *baco*.—O. Du. *baken*, bacon; from *bak*, a pig. Cf. O. H. G. *pacho*, M. H. G. *bache*, a flitch of bacon.

Bad. (E.) M. E. *badde*. Formed from A. S. *bæddel*, s., a hermaphrodite; and allied to A. S. *bædling*, an effeminate man.

Badge. (Low L.—L.) M. E. *bage*; Prompt. Parv.—Low L. *bagia*, *bagea*, 'signum, insigne quoddam'; Ducange.—Low L. *bagu*, a golden ring; also a fetter (hence, probably, anything bound round the arm); also spelt *baca*, a ring, link of a chain.—L. *bacca*, *baca*, a berry; also, a link of a chain. (Doubtful.)

Badger. (F.—L.) Spelt *bagard* in Sir T. More; a nickname for the *brock*. M. E. *badger*, *bager*, a dealer in corn, or, in a bad sense, a stealer of corn, because the animal was supposed to steal corn; so also F. *blaireau*, a badger, lit. 'corn-stealer,' from *blé*, corn. *Badger* stands for *bladger*, answering to a Low L. type *ablatatarius**, due to Low L. *ablatum*, corn. Cf. O. F. *blatier*, 'a merchant, or ingrosser of corn,' Cot., Low L. *blatarius*; from Low L. *bladum*, short for *abladum*, *ablatum*, corn. β. Low L. *ablatum* signifies 'carried corn,' hence 'stored corn'; from L. *ablatum*, neut. of *ablatus*, carried away.—L. *ab*, away; and *latus*, put for *latus*, borne, carried; from √TAL, to lift. ¶ But Dr. Murray shews that *badger*=animal with a *badge* or stripe.

Badinage, jesting talk. (F.—Prov.—L.) F. *badinage*.—F. *badiner*, to jest.—F. *badin*, adj., jesting.—Prov. *bader* (= F. *bayer*), lit. to gape; hence, to be silly.—Late L. *badare*, to gape; prob. of imitative origin, from *ba*, expressive of opening the mouth. Cf. **Babble**.

Baffle, to foil, disgrace. (Scand.) A Scotch word, as explained in Hall's Chron. Hen. VIII, an. 5. *To baffle* is 'a great reproach among the Scottes;' it means to disgrace, vilify. Lowland Sc. *bauchle*

(XV cent. *bachle*), to vilify.—Lowland *bauch*, *baugh*, *baach* (with guttural *ch*), insufficient, dull (said of tools), so poor, tired, jaded, without animation (mieson).—Icel. *bagr*, awkward, clumsy, uneasy, *bagr*, strife; whence Icel. *bag* to hinder, oppress. Prob. confused with F. *beffler*, to mock.

Bag. (E.) Put for *bag*. M. E. *bag*. O. Northumbrian *baelig*, *baelg*, Luke, 3. 35. + Goth. *balgs*, a wine-skin; G. *balg*, skin; Icel. *belgr*, a skin, a bag. So Gael. *balg*, *belg*, also *bag*, a leathern bag. Lit. 'that which swells out.' (Teut. BALG.) See **Bulge**.

bagatelle, a trifle, a game. (F.—Ital. Teut.) F. *bagatelle*, a trifle.—Ital. *bagatella*, a trifle, dimin. of *Parmesan bagata*, a little property; from Lombard *bagu*, a wine-skin of Teut. origin; see **Bag**, **baggage** (1).

baggage (1), luggage. (F.—C.) M. E. *baggage*, *bagage*.—O. F. *bagage*, a collection of bundles.—O. F. *bague*, a bundle. Celtic origin; Bret. *beac'h*, a bundle, *baich*, a burden; Gael. *bag*, *balg*, a wall; see **Bag**.

baggage (2), a worthless woman. (F.—C.) Corrupted from O. F. *bagasse*, 'a bag, quean,' Cot. Cf. Ital. *bagascia*, worthless woman. β. Perhaps original camp-follower, *baggage*-woman; from O. F. *bague*, a bundle; see **Baggage** (1). γ. Murray makes it the same as **Baggage** in a depraved sense.

bellows. (E.) M. E. *beli*, *bely*, *bel*, a bag, but used in the special sense 'bellows.' *Bellows* is the pl. of M. E. *low*, a bag, also another form of *belly*; *belly* is another form of *bag*. Cf. G. *balg*, a 'blow-bag,' a pair of bellows.

belly. (E.) M. E. *bely*. A. S. *belg*, est form *baelig*, lit. a bag. + Du. *balg*, belly; Swed. *balg*, belly, bellows; I. *balg*, husk, belly; Gael. *balg*, bag, belly.

bilge. (Scand.) Properly the protruding part (belly) of a ship or cask; hence the verb to *bilge*, lit. to fill one's belly begin to leak, as a ship.—Dan. *balge*, swill, Swed. dial. *balga*, to fill one's belly. Also written *bulge*.

bilge-water. (Scand. and E.) Water which enters a ship when lying on *bilge*, or by her leaking there.

billow, a wave. (Scand.) Icel. *byll*, a billow; Swed. *bölja*; Dan. *bølge*. + H. G. *bulge*, a billow, a bag. Lit. 'a surge or surge; cf. Icel. *belgja*, to inflate, puff

ge (2), a kind of fur. (F.-C.) Is lambskin with the wool dressed off; orig. simply 'skin.' - F. *bouge*, great pouch. - Lat. *bulga*, a little word of Gaulish origin. - Gael. *bolg*, bag, orig. a skin; see Bag.

iget, a leathern bag. (F.-C.) F. *boulimin*, of F. *bouge*; see budge above.

(1), security; as verb, to secure. (F.)

O. F. *baillier*, a law term, to secure, p in custody. - L. *baulare*, to carry about, to take charge of a child. - L. *ba*, a porter, carrier. Cf. also O. F. an administrator, from L. *bañulus*; our phr. 'to be bail.'

liff. (F.-L.) M. E. *bailif*. - O. F. *baillif*, Cot.; cf. Low L. *bailliuus*. - O. F. *baillier*, to keep in custody.

liwick. (F.-L.; and E.) From *baillie*, short for *bailif* (above); and *wik*, A. S. *twice* or *twice*, an office, hence, 'office of a bailiff.'

(2), a bucket. See Bale (3).

l, at cricket. (F.-L.?) O. F. *bailpi*, in the sense of palisade or barrier, lit. pales or sticks. Perhaps from *palis*, a stick. (Very doubtful.)

rn, a child (E.) See Bear (1).

t, to feed. (Scand.) See Bite.

se. (F.-L.) See Bay (1).

o. (E.) M. E. *baken*. A. S. *bacan*, *bæc*, pp. *bacen*. + Du. *bakken*; Icel. *baka*; Dan. *bake*; G. *backen*; *bæker*, to roast. (✓ BHAG.)

tehl. (E.) A batch is as much as is at once; hence, a quantity. M. E. *bake*, a baking; from *baken*, to bake.

ance. (F.-L.) M. E. *balance*. - F. *balance*, 'a ballance, pair of weights or scales' Cot. Cf. Ital. *bilancia*. - L. *bilanx*, acc. of *bilanx*, having two scales. *bi-*, for *bis*, double, twice; and *lanx*, a platter, scale of a balance.

cony. (Ital.-Tent.) See Balk (1).

d. (C.) M. E. *balled*; the orig. was 'shining, white,' as in 'bald-faced' a stag with a white streak on its face. Gael. and Irish *bal*, *ball*, a spot, speckle (properly a white spot or mark); Bret. *bal*, a white streak on an animal's face; W. *balli*, whiteness in a horse's eye. Cf. Gk. *φαλός*, white, *φαλακρός*, bald. (✓ BHA.)

berdash, poor stuff. (Scand.) It originally meant poor or weak drink. - Dan. *slap*, noise, clatter; and *daske*, to slap. Hence it appears (like *slap-dash*) to

have meant a confused noise; secondarily a hodge-podge (Halliwell); and generally, any mixture. See Bellow and Dash.

Baldric. (F.-O. H. G.) See Belt.

Bale (1), a package; see Ball (2).

Bale (2), evil. (E.) M. E. *bale*. A. S. *bealu*, evil. + Icel. *böl*, misfortune; Goth. *balws**, in *balwa-wesei*, wickedness; O. H. G. *balu*, destruction. Der. *bale-ful*.

Bale (3), to empty water out of a ship. (Du.?) XVI cent. It means to empty a ship by means of *bails*, i. e. buckets. Perhaps Dutch; cf. O. Du. *baillie*, a tub (Hexham), Du. *balie*, a tub, *balien*, to bale out. Cf. Swed. *balja*, Dan. *ballie*, G. *balje*, a tub. We find also F. *baillie*, a tub, which Littre derives from Bret. *bal*, a pail, though referred by Diez to a dimin. form from Du. *bak*, O. Du. *back*, a trough. (Doubtful.)

Balk (1), a beam, ridge of land. (E.) M. E. *balke*. A. S. *balca*, a heap; which explains *balked*=laid in heaps, 1 Hen. IV, i. 1. 61. + O. Sax. *ballko*, a beam; Du. *balk*, a beam, bar; Icel. *bálki*, *bálkr*, a balk, partition; Swed. *balk*, a beam, partition; Dan. *bjælke*, a beam; G. *balken*. Orig. a ridge made by the plough. (✓ BHAR.) See Bore (1), Bar.

balcony. (Ital.-Tent.) Ital. *balcone*, *palcone*, orig. a stage. - O. H. G. *palcho*, a scaffold; cognate with O. Sax. *balke*, a beam (above).

balk (2), baulk, to hinder. (E.) M. E. *balken*. To put a *balk* or *bar* in a man's way.

bulk (3), the stall of a shop. (Scand.) In Sh. - Icel. *bálkr*, a beam; also, a partition (pronounced with *d* like *ow* in *cow*); see Balk, above. Der. *bulk-head*, a partition.

Ball (1), a dance. (F.-Low L.) F. *bal*. - Low L. *ballare*, to dance. + Gk. *βαλλίζειν*, to dance.

ballad. (F.-Prov.-Low L.) M. E. *balade*. - O. F. *balade*; F. *ballade*. - Prov. *ballada*, a song for dancing to. - Low L. *ballare*, to dance.

ballet. (F.-Low L.) F. *ballet*, dimin. of *bal*, a dance.

Ball (2), a spherical body. (F.-O. H. G.) M. E. *ball*. - F. *ball*. - M. H. G. *ball*, O. H. G. *ball*, a ball, sphere. + Icel. *bóltr*.

bale (1), a package. (F.-O. H. G.) M. E. *bale*. - F. *bale*, a ball, also a pack, as of merchandise; Cot. The same as F. *ball*, a ball; hence, a round package.

balloon, a large ball. (F.-O. H. G.) Formerly *baloon*, a ball used in a game

like football. — O. F. *balon*, 'a little ball, or pack; a football or baloon.' Cot. Mod. F. *ballon*; Span. *balon*; Ital. *palone*; augmentative form of F. *balle*, &c., a ball.

ballot. (F. — O. H. G.) F. *balloter*, to choose lots. — F. *ballotte*, a little ball used for voting; dimin. of F. *balle*, a ball. And see Bole, Bowl, Bolt, Bolster, Boil (2), Bolled (under Bulge).

Ballad; see Ball (1).

Ballast. (Du.) See Lade (1).

Ballet. (F. — Low L.) See Ball (1).

Balloon, **Ballot**; see Ball (2).

Balm. (F. — L. — Gk.) A modified spelling; M. E. *baume*. — O. F. *baume*. — L. *balsamum*. — Gk. *βάλσαμον*, fragrant resin of the *βάλσαμος*, or balsam-tree. Prob. Semitic; cf. Heb. *básám*, balsam.

balsam. (L. — Gk.) L. *balsamum*; as above.

Baluster, a rail of a stair-case, small column. (F. — Ital. — L. — Gk.) F. *balustre*; *balustres*, 'ballisters, little, round, and short pillars, ranked on the outsides of cloisters, terraces,' &c.; Cot. — Ital. *balaustro*, a baluster; so called from a fancied resemblance to the flower of the wild pomegranate. — Ital. *balausto*, *balaustra*, the flower of the pomegranate. — L. *balaustium*. — Gk. *βαλαύστιον*, the flower of the wild pomegranate. Cf. Gk. *βάλανος*, an acorn. Der. *balustrade*, F. *balustrade*, from Ital. *balustrata*, furnished with balusters.

banisters; corruption of *balusters* or *ballisters*.

Bamboo. (Malay.) XVII cent. Malay *bambú*, the same.

Bamboozle, to cajole. (Unknown.)

Ban, a proclamation. (E.) Chiefly in the pl. *banns* (of marriage). M. E. *ban*. A. S. *gebann*, a proclamation (the prefix *ge-* making no difference). Cf. A. S. *aban-nan*, to summon, order out. † Du. *ban*, excommunication; *bannen*, to exile; Icel. and Swed. *bann*, Dan. *band*, O. H. G. *ban*, a ban; Icel. and Swed. *banna*, to chide, Dan. *bande*, to curse. Cf. L. *fama*, a rumour. (✓ BHA.)

abandon. (F. — Low L. — O. H. G.) M. E. *abandonne*, verb. — F. *abandonner*. — F. *à bandon*, at liberty (Brachet). — L. *ad*, at; Low L. *band-um*, also *bannum*, an order, decree, from O. H. G. *ban*, *pan*, a summons, ban (above). Der. *abandonment*.

bandit. (Ital. — O. H. G.) In Sh. =

Ital. *bandito*, outlawed, pp. of *bandire*, to proscribe. — Low L. *bannire*, to proclaim. — O. H. G. *bannan*, to summon; from O. H. G. *ban*, cognate with E. *ban*.

banish. (F. — O. H. G.) M. E. *banishen*. — O. F. *banis-*, stem. of pres. part of *banir*, *bannir*, to proscribe. — Low L. *bannire*; as above.

banns. (E.) Merely the pl. of *ban*. **contraband**. (Ital. — Teut.) Ital. *contrabbando*, prohibited goods. — Ital. *contra* (= L. *contra*), against; *bando*, a ban, from Low L. *bannum*, a word of Teut. origin.

Banana, the plantain-tree. (Span.) Span. *banana*, fruit of the *banano*; prob. of W. Indian origin.

Band (1), **Bond**. (E.) See Bind.

Band (2), a company of men; see Bind.

Bandit, a robber; see Ban.

Bandog, **Bandy**, **Bandy-legged**; see Bind.

Bane, harm. (E.) M. E. *bane*. A. S. *ba-na*, a murderer, *bane*. † Icel. *bani*; Dan. and Swed. *bane*, death; Goth. *banja*, a wound; Gk. *φόνος*, murder, *φονεύς*, a murderer. (✓ BHAN.) Der. *bane-ful*.

Bang (1), to beat. (Scand.) In Sh. Dan. *banke*, to beat; O. Swed. *bång*, Icel. *bang*, a hammering. Cf. Skt. *bhany*, to break.

bungle, to mend clumsily. (Scand.) Swed. dial. *bangla*, to work ineffectually; from Swed. dial. *bunka*, *donka*, or *banla*, to strike; see Bang (1).

Bang (2), a narcotic drug. (Pers.) Pers. *bang*. Cf. Skt. *bhangá*, hemp; the drug being made from the wild hemp.

Banish. (F. — O. H. G.) See Ban.

Banisters, corruption of *Baluaters*.

Bank (1), a mound of earth. (E.) M. E. *banke*, *boncke* (Layamon, 25185). A. S. *banec* (unauthorised). † O. Du. *banck*, a bench; Icel. *bakki* (for *banki*), a bank; O. H. G. *panch*, a bank, a bench. Doublet, *bench*.

bank (2), for money. (F. — Teut.) F. *banque*, a money-changer's table or bench. — O. Du. *banck*, M. H. G. *banc*, a bench, table.

bankrupt. (F. — Ital. — Teut. and L.) Modified from F. *banqueroute*, bankruptcy, by a knowledge of the relation of the word to L. *ruptus*, broken. — Ital. *banca rotta*, a broken bench, because the money-changer's bench is said to have broken on his failure. — M. H. G. *banc*, a bench; and L. *rupta*, fem. of *ruptus*, pp. of *rumper*, to break.

banquet. (F. — Teut.) F. *banquet*, a

lit. a small bench or table; dimin. *banc*.—M. H. G. *banc*, a bench, table. *ish*. (E.) M. E. *benche*.—A. S. *benc*. a. *bant*, a bench, table, bank for r; Swed. and Dan. *bänk*; G. *bank*. *ner*, Banneret; see *Bind*. *nock*, a cake. (C.) Gael. *donnach*, a

ns, pl. of *Ban*, q. v.

quet. (F.—Teut.) See *Bank*.

tam. (Java.) A fowl from *Bantam*, a.

ter, rallery. (Unknown.)

ling, an infant. (E.) Prob. for *ling*, one wrapped in swaddling bands; double dimin. suffix *-ling*. See *Bind*. *yan*, a tree. (Skt.) An English, native name for the tree. So called as used as a market-place for merchants or 'bannyans,' as we termed them; T. Herbert, *Travels*, ed. 1665, pp. 13.—Skt. *banij*, a merchant.

bab, a tree. (African.) The native in Senegal.

tise, Baptize. (F.—L.—Gk.) *For-*
baptize; M. E. *baptisen*.—O. F. *bap-*
-L. baptizare.—Gk. *Baptizō*; from
to dip. Der. *baptist*, Gk. *Baptist*, a
dipper; *baptism*, Gk. *Baptisma*, a
baptism.

baptist. (Gk.) One who baptizes
Coined from Gk. *ἀνά*, again; and

a rail. (F.—C.) M. E. *barre*.—
barre.—Beet. *barren*, a bar; *bar*,
a of a tree; W. *bar*, Gael. and Irish
a bar. (Origin of F. *barre* doubtful.)

tracks. (F.—Ital.—C.) F. *baraque*.
a. *baracca*, a tent for soldiers. Of
origin; Beet. *bar*, a branch of a

Gael. *barr*, a spike, *barrach*, top-
of trees, *barrachad*, a hut or

Cf. Low L. *barra*, palisades.

rel. (F.—C.) M. E. *baril*.—O. F.
F. *baril*.—F. *barre*, a bar; from

origin is shown by W. *baril*, Gael.

I. Ir. *bairile*, Manx *barrel*, a barrel;
W. *bar*, &c., a bar. And see below.

ricade. (F.—Span.—C.) F. *barri-*
Span. *barricada*, a barricade, lit.

ade with barrels full of earth.—
barrica, a barrel.—Span. *barra*, a

as barrel.

rier. (F.—C.) M. E. *barriere*.—F.
re.—F. *barrier*, to bar up.—F. *barre*,

barrister. (Low L.—C.) A barbarous
word; formed with suffix *-ister* (= Low L.
-istarius) from the sb. *bar*. Spelman gives
the Low L. form as *barrasterius*.

debar. (L. and C.) Coined from L. *de*,
from; and *bar*.

embargo. (Span.—C.) Span. *embargo*,
an arrest, a stoppage of ships; lit. a put-
ting a bar in the way. Formed with pre-
fix *em-* (= Lat. *in*) from Span. *barra*, a bar.

embarrass. (F.—C.) F. *embarrasser*,
to perplex; lit. to hinder, put a bar in
one's way.—F. *em-* (= L. *in*), and a stem
barras, due to *barre*, a bar. β. The stem
barras can be accounted for by the Prov.
barras, a bar, Span. *barras*, a prison, both
used as singular, though really the pl.
forms of Prov. and Span. *barra*, a bar.
The word is Southern F.

Barb (1), hook on an arrow. (F.—L.)
F. *barbe*.—L. *barba*, a beard. Hence O. F.
flesche barbelée, 'a bearded or barbed
arrow;' Cot.

barbel, a fish. (F.—L.) M. E. *bar-*
bylle.—O. F. *barbel*, F. *barbeau*.—L. *bar-*
bellus, dimin. of *barbus*, a barbel.—L.
barba, a beard. ¶ Named from four
beard-like appendages near the mouth.

barber. (F.—L.) M. E. *barbour*.—
O. F. *barbier*, a barber.—F. *barbe*, a beard;
as above. See *Beard*.

burbot, a fish. (F.—L.) F. *barbote*, a
burbot; named from its small beards on
the nose and chin.—F. *barbe*, a beard.

Barb (2), a horse. (F.—Barbary.) F.
barbe, a Barbary horse; named from the
country.

Barbarous. (L.—Gk.) L. *barbarus*.—
Gk. *βάρβαρος*, foreign, lit. stammering;
a name given by Greeks to express the
strange sound of foreign languages. Cf. L.
balbus, stammering.

Barbed, as applied to horses; see
Beard.

Barbel, Barber; see *Barb* (1).

Barberry, Berberry, a shrub. (F.—
Arab.) F. *berberis*; Cot.—Arab. *barbāris*,
the barberry-tree. ¶ The spelling should
be *berbery* or *barbary*; no connection with
berry.

Barbican. (F.—Arab.?) M. E. *barbican*.
—F. *barbacane*, a barbican or outwork of a
castle; also, a loop-hole; also, an outlet
for water. Perhaps from Arab. *barbakāh*,
an aqueduct, a sewer (Devic).

Bard. (C.) W. *bardd*, Irish and Gael.
bard, a poet.

Bare. (E.) M.E. *bar*. A.S. *bar*. + Icel. *berr*; G. *bar*; Lith. *basas*, *bosus*, bare-footed.

Bargain. (F.—Low L.) M.E. *bargayn*, sb.—O.F. *bargaigner*, *barginer*, to chaffer.—Low L. *barcaniare*, to change about. Supposed to be from Low L. *barca*, a bark or ship for merchandise; see **Bark** (1).

Barge; see **Bark** (1).

Bark (1), **Barque.** (F.—Low L.—Gk.—Egypt.) *Bark* is an E. spelling of F. *barque*, a little ship.—Low L. *barca*, a sort of ship; shorter form of *barica**, dimin. of *baris*, a sort of boat (Propertius).—Gk. *βάρης*, a row-boat. Of Egyptian origin; Coptic *bari*, a boat.

barge. (F.—Low L.—Gk.—Egypt.) M.E. *barge*.—F. *barge*.—Low L. *barica**, dimin. of *baris*; as above.

debark. (F.—Low L.) F. *débarquer*, formerly *desbarquer*, to land from a ship.—O.F. *des* (L. *dis*), away; and F. *barque*. So also *embark* (F. *em-barquer*); whence *dis-embark*.

Bark (2), the rind of a tree. (Scand.) M.E. *barke*.—Swed. *bark*; Dan. *bark*; Icel. *börkr*.

Bark (3), to yelp as a dog. (E.) M.E. *berken*.—A.S. *beorcan*, *borcian*, to bark. Perhaps allied to *break*, to make a cracking noise; cf. L. *frag-or*, a crash.

Barley. (E.) M.E. *barli*.—A.S. *barlic*.—A.S. *bere*, barley (Low Sc. *beare*); and *-lic*, put for *lle*, like. Cf. also Goth. *bariseins*, made of barley; L. *far*, corn. See **Farina**, **Leek**, **Garlic**.

barn. (E.) M.E. *berne*. A.S. *bern*, contr. form of *ber-ern* (Luke, iii. 17).—A.S. *bere*, barley; and *ern*, a place for storing, corner.

barton, a court-yard, manor. (E.) O. Northumb. *bere-tūn* (Matt. iii. 12).—A.S. *bere*, barley; and *tūn*, an enclosure; see **Town**.

Barm (1), yeast. (E.) M.E. *berme*. A.S. *beorma*. + Du. *berm*; Swed. *bärma*; G. *bärme*. Allied to **Ferment** and **Brew**.

Barm (2), the lap. (E.) See **Bear** (1).

Barn. (E.) See **Barley**.

Barnacle (1), a kind of goose. (Low L.—C. ?) Dimin. from F. *bernaque* (Cot.), Low L. *bernaca*. **Bernaca*, aves aucis palustribus similes; Ducange. Used by Giraldus Cambrensis, and presumably of Celtic origin. (See Max Müller, Lectures, 2nd Series.)

Barnacle (2), a sort of shell-fish. (C. ?

or L.—Gk.) Prob. a dimin. from Irish *barneach*, a limpet; Gael. *baírneach*. W. *brenig*, Bret. *brennik*, *brinnik*, a limpet; Corn. *brennic*, limpets, derived by R. Williams from *bron*, the breast, which the limpet resembles in form. β. Otherwise, it is a dimin. of L. *perna*, a shell-fish; *pernacula* being changed into *bernacula* (Max Müller, Lectures, ii. 584). L. *perna* also means a ham, thigh-bone.—Gk. *σῆμα*, a ham. γ. Or the same as **Barnacle** (1).

Barnacles, spectacles, orig. irons put on the noses of horses to keep them quiet. (C. ?) The sense of 'spectacles' is late, and due to a jesting allusion. M.E. *bernak*, dimin. *bernakill*. **Bernak* for horse, *bernakill*, *Chamus* (i.e. L. *camus*); Prompt. Parv. I suspect *bernak* (for *brenak*) to be the same word as *brank* or *branks*; see **Branks**. The sense is just the same. We find *bernac* in O.F. (in an Eng. MS.); Wright's Vocab. i. 100, l. 3.

Barometer, for measuring the weight of the air. (Gk.) Gk. *βάρω*, for *βάρος*, weight; and *μέτρον*, a measure; see **Metre**.

Baron, a title. (F.—O.H.G.) M.E. *baron*.—F. *baron*; older form *ber* (Prot. *bar*), the suffix *-on* only marking the accusative (Diez).—O.H.G. *bar*, a man, prob. a porter (cf. G. *frucht-bar*, fruit-bearing). Perhaps from O.H.G. *beran*, to bear; see **Bear** (1). ¶ Uncertain.

Barouche, a carriage. (G.—Ital.—L.) G. *barutsche*.—Ital. *baroccio*, *biraccio*, a chariot, orig. a two-wheeled car.—L. *bi-rotus*, two-wheeled.—L. *bi-*, double; and *rota*, a wheel.

Barracks. (F.—Ital.—C.) See **Bar**.

Barrel. (F.—C.) See **Bar**.

Barren. (F.) M.E. *barrein*.—O.F. *baraigne*; F. *brehaigine*, sterile. Of unknown origin.

Barricade, **Barrier**, **Barrister**; see **Bar**.

Barrow (1), a burial-mound. (E.) See **Borough**.

Barrow (2), a wheel-barrow. (E.) See **Bear** (1).

Barter, to traffic. (F.) M.E. *bartryn*.—O.F. *barter*, *barater*, 'to cheat, beguile, also to barter'; Cot. O.F. *barat*, 'cheating, also a barter'; Cot. β. Of doubtful origin; Diez suggests Gk. *πάρταρ*, *παρταρ*, to transact business; but rather Celtic (Litttré). Cf. Bret. *barad*, treachery, Irish *brath*, W. *brad*, treachery, Gael. *brath*, advantage by unfair means; Irish *bradh*.

bradag, thievish, roguish; W. *bradu*, t.

ton. (E.) See Barley.

ytos, in chemistry. (Gk.) Named its weight.—Gk. *βαρύτης*, weight.—*αρός*, heavy. See Grave (2).

tytone. (Ital.—Gk.) Better *bari-* a musical term for a deep voice.—*baritone*, a baritone.—Gk. *βαρύς*, deep; and *τόνος*, a tone; see Tone. alt. (F.—L.) F. *basalte*.—L. *ba-* a hard kind of marble in Æthiopia. rican word (Pliny).

2 (1). low (F.—L.) M. E. *bass*, F. *bas*, m., *basse*, fem.—Low L. *bassus*; the same word as L. *Bassus*, name, which seems to have meant 'fat,' rather than merely 'low.'

iso. (F.—L.) F. *abaisser*, *abaisser*; Low L. *abassare*, to lower.—L. *ad-* and Low L. *assare*, to lower, from low. Der. *abassement*.

sement, lowest floor of a building. (Ital.—L.) Appears in F. as *soubasse-* the basement of a building; formed *bas*, under, and *-assement*, borrowed (Ital. *basamento*, lit. an abasement.—*assare*, to lower.—Ital. *basso*, low.—L. *bassus*).

se (1), lowest part in music. (F.—L.) se, fem. of *bas*, low. Cf. Ital. *basso*. is-relief. (Ital.—L.) Ital. *bassor-*. See under Levity.

sooon, a bass instrument. (F.—Ital. F. *basson*.—Ital. *assone*, a bassoon. L. *basso*, bass (above).

base. (L. and F.—I.) Formed base by prefixing L. *de*, down.

e (1), a foundation. (F.—L.—Gk.) *bas*.—F. *base*.—L. *basis*.—Gk. *βάσις*, a pedestal, base.—Gk. *base* *βα-*, as in *βαίνειν*, to go. (✓GA.)

sis. (L.—Gk.) L. *basis*, as above. ment. (F.—Ital.—L.) See (1).

enet, Basnet; see Basin.

hful. (F. and E.) Put for *abash-ful*; *bash*. Prob. by confusion with *abase* etc.

il, a plant. (F.—L.—Gk.) Short for F. *basille*, 'herb basill'; Cot.—*basilicum*, neut. of *basiliensis*, royal.—*basilicus*, royal.—Gk. *Βασιλεύς*, a king. *basilla*, a large hall. (L.—Gk.) L. *bas*, fem. of *basilicus*, royal.

siliak, a failed serpent. (Gk.) Gk. *βασις*, lit. royal; also a lizard or ser-

pent, named from a spot on the head like a crown.—Gk. *βασιλεύς*, a king.

Basin. (F.—C.) M. E. *basin*, *basin*.—O. F. *basin*; F. *bassin*.—Gael. *bac*, a hollow; W. *bach*, a hook; Bret. *bak*, *bag*, a shallow boat.

basenet, basnet, a light helmet. (F.—C.) In Spenser.—O. F. *bacinnet*, dimin. of *basin*; from its shape.

Basis. (L.—Gk.) See Base (2).

Bask. (Scand.) M. E. *baske*, to bathe oneself, Palsgrave; and cf. *bathe hire*, to bask herself, Ch. C. T. Nonnes Prestes Tale, 446.—Icel. *baða sik*, to bathe oneself; cf. Icel. *baðast* (for *baðask*), to bathe oneself. Cf. also Swed. dial. *at basa sig i solen*, to bask in the sun, *badfisk*, fishes basking in the sun. See Bath. ¶ Formed like Busk.

Basket. (C.) M. E. *basket*.—W. *basged*; Corn. *basced*; Irish *basceid*; Gael. *bascaid*, a basket. Perhaps from W. *basg*, a plaiting.

Bass (1), in music. See Base (1).

Bass (2), Barse, Brasse, a fish. (E.) M. E. *barse*, *bace* (with loss of r). A. S. *bærs*, a perch. † Du. *baars*; G. *bars*, *barsch*, a perch.

breem, a fish. (F.—Teut.) M. E. *breem*.—O. F. *bresme* (F. *brème*).—M. H. G. *brahsem* (G. *brassen*); O. H. G. *prahsema*; extended form of G. *bars*.

Bassoon. (F.—Ital.—L.) See Base (1).

Bast. (E.) M. E. *bast*; *bast-tree*, a lime-tree. A. S. *bæst*, a lime-tree; whence *bast* is made. † Icel., Swed., Dan., G. *bast*. Perhaps allied to Bind.

baste (3), to sew slightly. (F.—M. H. G.) M. E. *basten*.—O. F. *bastir*, F. *bâtir*, to sew slightly; a tailor's term.—M. H. G. *basten*, to bind; orig. to tie with *bast*.—G. *bast*, *bast*.

Bastard, an illegitimate child. (F.) M. E. *bastard*, applied to Will. I.—O. F. *bastard*, the same as *fils de bast*, lit. 'the son of a pack-saddle,' not of a bed. [The expression *a bast ibore*, illegitimate, occurs in Rob. of Glouc. p. 516.]—O. F. *bast*, a pack-saddle (F. *bât*); with suffix *-ard*, from O. H. G. *hart*, hard, first used as a suffix in proper names and then generally.

Baste (1), to beat. (Scand.) Icel. *beysta*, to beat; Swed. *bösta*, to thump. Cf. O. Swed. *basa*, to strike.

Baste (2), to pour fat over meat. (Unknown.) In Sh. 'To baste, linire;' Levins. ed. 1570.

Baste (3), to sew slightly. See Bast.

Bastile, a fortress. (F.) O. F. *bastille*, a building. — O. F. *bastir* (F. *bâtir*), to build. Origin uncertain; perhaps allied to *Baton*.

bastion. (F. — Ital.) F. *bastion*. — Ital. *bastione*, part of a fortification. — Ital. *bastire*, to build; allied to O. F. *bastir*. And see **Battlement**.

Bastinado (Span.) See **Baton**.

Bastion. (F. — Ital.) See **Bastile**.

Bat (1), a cudgel. (E.) M. E. *batte*. — A. S. *batt* (Eng. Studien, xi. 65). Cf. Irish *bata*, bat, a staff. Der. *bat-let*, with double dimin. suffix *-let*.

Bat (2), a winged mammal. (Scand.) Corrupted from M. E. *bakke*. — Dan. *bakke*, now only in comp. *aften-bakke*, evening-bat. And *bakke* is for *blakke*; Icel. *leðr-blaka*, a 'leather-flapper,' a bat. — Icel. *blaka*, to flutter, flap the wings.

Batch. (E.) See **Bake**.

Bate (1), to diminish. (F. — L.) Short for *abate*, by loss of *a*; see **Batter** (1).

Bate (2), strife. (F. — L.) M. E. *bate*; a clift form of *Debate*, in the sense of strife. ¶ So also *fence* for *de-fence*.

Bath. (E.) M. E. *bap*, A. S. *bæð*. + Icel. *bæð*; O. H. G. *pad*, *bad*; O. Swed. *bad*. The orig. sense was a place of warmth; cf. O. H. G. *bâhen* (G. *bâhen*), L. *fouere*, to warm, foment. Allied to **Foment** and **Bake**.

bathe. (E.) A. S. *bæðian*, to bathe. — A. S. *bæð*, a bath. And see **Bask**.

Bathos. (Gk.) Lit. depth, sinking. — Gk. *bâthos*, depth; cf. *bâthos*, deep. (✓ GABH.)

Baton, **Batoon**, a cudgel. (F.) F. *bâton*, O. F. *baston*. — Low L. *bastonem*, acc. of *basto*, a cudgel. Origin doubtful; connected by Diez with Gk. *βαράειν*, to support.

bastinado. (Span.) From Span. *bastonada*, a beating. — Span. *baston*, a stick = Low L. *bastonem* (above).

batten (2), a wooden rod. (F.) To *batten* down is to fasten with *battens*. *Batten* is merely another spelling of *Baton*.

Battalion. (F. — Ital.) See **Batter** (1).

Batten (1), to grow fat, fatten. (Scand.) See **Better**.

Batten (2); see under **Baton**.

Batter (1), to beat. (F. — L.) M. E. *batren*. — F. *battre*. — L. *battere*, popular form of *batuere*, to beat.

abate. (F. — L.) M. E. *abatan*. — O. F. *abatire*. — Low L. *abbattere*, to beat from or down. — L. *ab*, from; and *battere*, for *batuere*, to beat. ¶ Hence *bate*, to beat down; by loss of *a*.

battalion. (F. — Ital. — L.) F. *bataillon*. — Ital. *battaglione*, a battalion. — Ital. *bataglia*, a battle; see **battle** below.

batter (2), a compound of eggs, flour, and milk. (F. — L.) M. E. *batour*. — O. F. *bature*, a beating. — F. *battre*, to beat (above). So called because beaten up.

battery. (F. — L.) F. *batterie*, *batterie*, 'beating, battery;' Cot. — F. *battre*, to beat.

battle. (F. — L.) M. E. *bataille*, *bataille*. — O. F. *bataille*, (1) a fight, (2) a battalion. Low L. *batalia*, a fight. — L. *battere*, for *batuere*, to beat.

battledoor. (Prov. — L.) M. E. *batyl-doure*, Prompt. Parv. — Prov. *batedor*, Span. *batidor*, a washing-beetle, which was also at first the sense of the E. word. [The corruption to *battledoor* was due to confusion with *battle*, a small bat.] — Prov. *batre*, Span. *batir*, the same as F. *battre*, to beat; with suffix *-dor*, which in Prov. and Span. = L. suffix *-torem*, acc. form from nom. *-tor*, expressing the agent.

combat. (F. — L.) Orig. a verb. — F. *combattre*, O. F. *combatre*, to fight with. — F. com- (= L. com-), with; and F. *battre*, O. F. *batre*, to fight. Der. *combat-ant* (F. pres. pt.).

debate. (F. — L.) M. E. *debaten*. — O. F. *debatre*, to debate, argue. — L. *di*, down; *battere*, to beat (above).

rebate, to blunt a sword's edge. (F. — L.) O. F. *rebatre*, to beat back again. — F. *re-* (L. *re-*), back; O. F. *batre*, F. *battre*, to beat; see **Batter** (1) above.

Battlement. (F.) M. E. *batelment*, *batilment*. No doubt equivalent to an O. F. *bastillement**, from O. F. *bastiller*, to fortify, derivative of O. F. *bastir*, to build. See **Bastile**.

embattle (1), to furnish with battlements. (F.) M. E. *embattelen*. — O. F. *em* (= L. *in-*, for *in-*, prefix); and O. F. *bastiller*, to fortify; as above.

Bauble (1), a fool's mace. (C. ?; with E. suffix.) Different from *bauble* (2). M. E. *babyl*, *bable*, *babel* (Gower, C. A. i. 224). Named from its swinging motion; cf. M. E. *bablen*, to swing about, as if for mod. E. *bobble**, to keep bobbing, frequent. of *bob*; see **Bob**.

Bauble (2), a plaything. (F. — Ital.) Corr. from F. *babiole*, a child's toy. — Ital. *babbola*, a toy. — Ital. *babbeo*, a simpleton cf. Low L. *babulus*, a simpleton. From uttering of indistinct sounds; cf. Gk. *βαβλίζω*, to chatter; see **Babble**, **Barbarous**.

The corruption of *F. babiole* was due to confusion with *Bauble* (1).

Bawd, a lewd person. (F. = G.) See *Bold*.

Bawl (Scand.) Icel. *baula*, to low as a cow; Swed. *blåla*, to roar; see *Bull*, *bellow*.

Bay (1), reddish brown. (F. = L.) M. E. *ay*. — O. F. *bai*. — L. *badius*, bay-coloured.

baize, coarse woollen stuff. (F. = L.) An error for *bayer*, pl. of *F. baye*, 'the cloth called bayes'; Cot. — O. F. *bai*, bay-coloured; as above. From the orig. colour. I. Span. *bayo*, bay, *bayeta*, baize; &c.

bayard (F. = L.) A bay horse; from the colour. The suffix *-ard* is Teutonic.

Bay (2), a kind of laurel; properly, a berry-tree. (F. = L.) M. E. *bay*, a berry. — F. *baie*, a berry. — L. *bacca*, a berry.

Bay (3), inlet of the sea. (F. = L.) F. *ais*, an inlet; O. F. *bace*, a gap. — Low L. *adaria*, fem. of pp. of *badare*, to gape.

bay-window, a window in a recess. The word *bay*, opening, came to mean any stress, esp. in a building.

Bay (4), to bark as a dog. (F. = L.) For *bay*. M. E. *abayer*. — O. F. *abbayer*; Cot. — L. *abai*, at; and *baubari*, to yelp. Cf. *baie*, an owl.

bay (5), in phr. *at bay*. (F. = L.) For *bay*. — F. *abais*, *abois*; *être aux abois*, to be at bay, lit. 'to be at the baying of the dogs'. Pl. of *F. aboi*, the bark of a dog; verbal ab. from *F. aboyer*, O. F. *abbayer*, to yelp, bay.

Bay-window; from *Bay* (3) and *Window*.

Bayonet (F.) XVII cent. F. *baïonnette*; *bayonnette*, a knife; Cot. Named from *Bayonne* (France), where first made.

Bazaar (Pers.) Pers. *bāzār*, a market.

Bdellium (Heb.) A precious substance. — Heb. *bedliakh*, bdellium.

Be, prefix. (E.) A. S. *be-*, prefix; often unative, as in *be-numb*, to make numb. Note also *be-head*, to deprive of the head; *be-set*, to set upon, set round; *be-mire*, to cover with mire; &c.

Be, to exist. (E.) M. E. *been*. A. S. *be*, to be. — W. *bod*, to be; Russ. *byti*; L. *ferre* (pt. *t. fui*); Gk. *phéw*; Skt. *bhu*. (✓ BHU.)

Beach (Scand.?) XVI cent. Perhaps from Swed. *backe*, a hill, slope, O. Swed. *bake*, the bank of a river; Dan. *bakke*; Icel. *bakk*, a ridge, bank of a river. Allied to *Bank*.

Beacon (E.) M. E. *beken*. A. S. *bedcen*.

beck (1), to nod. (F. = C.) F. *becquer*, to bob; Cot. — F. *bec*, beak. See *Peak*. (Misplaced; unless it be used for *beckon*.)

beckon (E.) M. E. *becnen*. A. S. *bécnan*, *bedenian*, to make a sign. — A. S. *bécn*, *bedcen*, a beacon, token, sign.

Bead (E.) See *Bid* (1).

Beadle (F. = O. H. G.) See *Bid* (2).

Beagle, a dog. (Unknown.) M. E. *begle*, Squire of Low Degree, l. 771.

Beak (F. = C.) See *Peak*.

Beaker. (O. Low G. = L. = Gk.) M. E. *biker*, *byker*. — O. Sax. *bikeri*; Icel. *bikarr*, a cup. — Du. *beke*; G. *becher*; Ital. *bicchiere*. β. From Low L. *bicarium*, a wine-cup. — Gk. *bikos*, an earthen wine-vessel; a word of Eastern origin.

pitcher. (F. = O. H. G. = L. = Gk.) The same word. F. *pichier*, 'a pitcher'; a Languedoc word; Cot. — O. H. G. *pechdri* (G. *becher*). — Low L. *bicarium*; as above.

Beam (1), a piece of timber. (E.) M. E. *beem*. A. S. *bedm*, a tree. — Du. *boom*; G. *baum*; Goth. *bagms*.

beam (2), a ray. (E.) The same word; specially used to signify a straight ray. A. S. *byrnende bedm*, 'the pillar of fire.'

boom (2), a beam, pole. (Du.) Du. *boom*, a tree, a beam; see *Beam* (1).

bumpkin, a thick-headed fellow. (Du.) — O. Du. *boomken*, a little tree (Hexham); dimin. of *boom*, a tree, a beam, bar. The E. *bumpkin* also meant a luff-block, a thick piece of wood (Cotgrave, s. v. *Chicambault*); hence readily applied to a block-head, thick-skulled fellow.

Bean (E.) M. E. *bene*. A. S. *bedn*. — Icel. *baun*; O. H. G. *pōna*; W. *ffæn*.

Bear (1), to carry. (E.) M. E. *beren*. A. S. *beran*. — Goth. *bairan*; L. *ferre*; Gk. *phéw*; Skt. *bhri*. (✓ BHAR.) Der. *up-bear*.

bairn, a child. (E.) M. E. *barn*. A. S. *bearn*. — Icel., Swed., Dan., and Goth. *barn*; Skt. *bharna*. Lit. 'that which is born.'

barm, the lap. (E.) M. E. *barm*. A. S. *bearm*, lap, bosom. — A. S. *beran*, to bear.

barrow (2), a wheel-barrow. (E.) M. E. *barowe*. — A. S. *beran*, to bear, carry.

berth, a secure position. (E.) It appears to be the same word as *birth*. Cf. M. E. *birð*, *berð*, *burð*, a birth, race, nation, rank, place, station.

bier, a frame on which a corpse is borne. (E.) M. E. *beere*, *bare*. A. S. *bær*. — A. S.

beran, to carry. + Icel. *barar*; L. *feretrum*; Gk. *φίετρον*. And see Brother.

birth. (E.) M. E. *birð*, *birthe*. A. S. *beorð*; also *gebyrd*, birth. — A. S. *beran*, to bear. Cf. Icel. *burðr*, G. *geburt*.

burden (1), **burthen**, a load carried. (E.) A. S. *byrðen*, a load. — A. S. *bor-en*, pp. of *beran*, to bear. + Icel. *byrðr*, *byrði*; Swed. *börda*; Dan. *byrde*; Goth. *baurthei*; G. *bürde*; Gk. *φόρος*.

forbear. (E.) A. S. *forberan*; for the prefix *for-*, see *For-* (2).

overbearing. (E.) Lit. bearing over.

Bear (2), an animal. (E.) M. E. *bere*. A. S. *bera*. + Icel. *bera*, *björn*; O. H. G. *pero*; Skt. *bhalla*.

Beard. (E.) M. E. *berd*. A. S. *beard*. + Du. *baard*; Icel. *barð*, a brim, verge, beak of a ship; Russ. *borodá*; W. *barf*; L. *barba*.

barbed, accoutred; said of horses. (F. — Scand.) Also *barded*, the better form. — F. *bardé*, 'barbed as a horse'; Cot. — F. *barde*, horse-armour. — Icel. *barð*, a brim (lit. beard); also a beak or armed prow of a war-ship; whence it was applied to horses. Thus *barbed* is a sort of F. translation of *barded*. See *Barb* (1).

Beast. (F. — L.) M. E. *beste*. — O. F. *beste* (F. *bête*). — L. *bestia*, a beast.

bestial. (F. — L.) F. *bestial*. — L. *bestialis*, beast-like. — L. *bestia*.

Beat. (E.) M. E. *beten*. A. S. *beátan*. + Icel. *bauta*; O. H. G. *pózan*, M. H. G. *bózen*. (Teut. ✓ *BUT*, to beat.)

abut, to project towards. (F. — G.) In Shak. — O. F. *aboter*, *aboutier*, to thrust against. — F. *a* (= L. *ad*), to; M. H. G. *bózen*, to beat; see *butt* (1) below.

beetle, a heavy mallet. (E.) M. E. *betel*. A. S. *býtel*, a mallet, beater. — A. S. *beátan*, to beat.

boss, a knob. (F. — O. H. G.) M. E. *bosse*, knob of a buckler. — F. *bosse*, a hump, bump. — O. H. G. *pózan*, to beat; a bump being the effect of a blow.

botch (1), to patch. (O. Low G.) M. E. *bocchen*. — Du. *botsen*, to strike; O. Du. *butsen*, to strike, repair. From the notion of repairing roughly by hammering. Du. *bot-sen* is from the same root as A. S. *beát-an*.

botch (2), a swelling. (F. — O. H. G.) M. E. *bocche*. — O. F. *boce*, a boss, botch, boil; F. *bosse*. See *boss* above.

bottle (2), a bundle of hay. (F. — O. H. G.) M. E. *botel*. — O. F. *botel*, *botelle*,

a small bundle; dimin. of *botte*, a bundle of hay. — O. H. G. *pózo*, *bózo*, a bundle of flax; allied to O. H. G. *pózan*, to beat; from the beating of flax.

butt (1), an end, thrust; to thrust. (F. — O. H. G.) [The senses of the sb. may be referred to the verb; just as F. *bout*, an end, butt-end, depends on *bouter*, to strike.] M. E. *butten*, to push, strike. — O. F. *botes*, to push, butt, strike. — M. H. G. *bózen*, O. H. G. *pózan*, to beat. Der. *butt-end*, from O. F. *bot*, F. *bout*, an end (see *button* below); *butt* (to shoot at), from F. *butte*, the same, allied to F. *but*, a mark, *bouter*, to hit. Der. *a-but* (above).

buttock. (F.; with E. suffix.) M. E. *botok*, *bottok*. — O. F. *bot* (F. *bout*), an end (cf. E. *butt-end*); with dimin. suffix *-ock*; see below.

button. (F. — O. H. G.) M. E. *boton*, also, a bud. — O. F. *boton* (F. *bouton*), a bud, a button; properly, a round knob pushed out. — O. F. *botes*, to push, push out; see *butt* (1).

debut. (F. — L. and O. H. G.) A first appearance in a play. — F. *début*, a first stroke, first cast or throw at dice. The orig. sense seems to have been 'a bad aim,' or 'a miss;' it is allied to O. F. *desbuter*, 'to repel, to put from the mark aimed at,' Cot. — L. *dis*, apart; and F. *but*, a mark; see *butt* (1) above.

rabbet, to cut the edges of boards so that they overlap and can be joined. (F. — L. and G.) F. *raboter*, to plain, level, or lay even; cf. *rabot*, a joiner's plane, a plasterer's beater. — F. *re*, again; O. F. *aboter*, later *aboutier*, to thrust against (E. *abut*). — L. *re*, again; *ad*, to; and M. H. G. *bózen*, to beat. See *abut*, and *butt* (1) above.

rebut. (F. — L. and M. H. G.) O. F. *rebouter*, to repulse. — L. *re*, again; M. H. G. *bózen*, to beat; see *Beat* (above).

Beatify. (F. — L.) F. *beatifier*. — L. *beatificare*; to make happy. — L. *beati*, for *beatus*, pp. of *beare*, to bless, make happy; and *-fic*, for *facere*, to make. Allied is L. *bene*, well.

beatitude. (F. — L.) F. *beatitude*. — L. *beatitudinem*, acc. from nom. *beatitudo*, blessedness. — L. *beati*, for *beatus*, blessed, with suffix *-tudo*.

Beau, Beauty. (F. — L.) See *Belle*.

Beaver, (1), an animal. (E.) M. E. *bever*. A. S. *befer*. + Du. *bever*; Icel. *bæver*; Dan. *bæver*; Swed. *bäver*; G. *biber*; Rum.

fiber. Cf. Skt. *babhrū*, a large

(2), *Bever*, lower part of a
(F.) So spelt, by confusion with
- F. *bavrière*, a child's bib; also,
(beaver) of a helmet. - F. *baver*,
- F. *bave*, foam, slaver. Perhaps
Beet. *babous*, slaver.

, to make calm. See *Be-* and

(E. and F. - L.) See *Cause*.

ce. (E. and F. - L.) See *Chance*,
ience.

, a nod, *Beckon*; see *Beacon*.

, a stream. (Scand.) M. E. *bek*.

beek; Swed. *bäck*; Dan. *bæk*; a

Du. *beek*; G. *bach*.

(E.) See *Come*.

(L.) M. E. *bed*. A. S. *bed*, *bedd*.

be; Goth. *bedi*; G. *bett*.

den. (E.) M. E. *bedreden*, used

(P. Pl. B. viii. 85); *bedrede*, sing.

7351.) Corrupted from A. S.

it. 'a bed-rider'; one who can

on a bed, not on a horse. - A. S.

ed; and *rid-a**, one who rides,

to ride.

ad. (E.) M. E. *bedstede*. - A. S.

; and *stede*, a place, station; see

le, *Bedaub*, *Bedazzle*, *Bed-*

dim, *Bedizen*. See *Dabble*,

(Palestine.) M. E. *bedlem*, cor-

Bethlehem, in Palestine. Now

the hospital of St. Mary of

, for lunatics.

u. (F. - Arab.) F. *bedouin*, a

Arab. - Arab. *badawiy*, wild,

in the desert. - Arab. *badw*, de-

the desert, leading a wandering

ien, *Bedstead*; see *Bed*.

(L.) M. E. *bes*. A. S. *beð*, *bi*. + Icel.

G. *þía*; Skt. *bha* (rare). Cf.

, a bee.

(E.) See *Book*.

(-L.) M. E. *beef*. - O. F. *boef*;

- L. *bœuf*, acc. of *bos*, an ox.

ð, Skt. *gô*, A. S. *cū*, a cow; see

ter, a yeoman of the guard.

at. 'an eater of beef.' ¶ The

ration (from Mr. Steevens' imagi-

netier, now misspelt *buffetier*), is

vention, and false.

(1), a wild ox; a horn. (F. - L.)

Bugle, a horn, is short for *bugle-horn*; a
bugle is a wild ox. - O. F. *bugle*, a wild ox.
- L. acc. *buculum*, a young ox; double
dimin. of *bos*, an ox.

Beer. (E.) M. E. *bere*. A. S. *beor*. + Du.
and G. *bier*; Icel. *bjórr*. Probably con-
nected with *Brew*.

Beestings; see *Bleestings*.

Beet. (L.) M. E. *bete*. A. S. *bete*. - L.
beta, beet (Pliny.)

Beetle (1), an insect; see *Bite*.

Beetle (2), a mallet; see *Beat*.

Beetle (3), to jut out, hang over; see

Bite.

Befall, Befool, Before; see *Fall*, &c.

Beg. (E.) See *Bid* (1).

Beget, Begin; see *Get*, *Gin* (1).

Begone, Beguile; see *Go*, *Wile*.

Beguine, one of a class of religious de-
votees. (F.) Chiefly used in the fem.; F.
béguine, Low L. *beghina*, one of a religious
order, first established at Liège, about A.D.
1207. Named after Lambert Le Bègue,
priest of Liège (12th c.). Le Bègue means
'stammerer,' from the verb *bigui*, to stam-
mer, in the dialect of Namur.

Behalf, interest. (E.) See *Half*.

Behave, Behaviour. (E.) See *Have*.

Behead. (E.) See *Head*.

Behemoth. (Heb. - Egypt.) Heb. *behe-*
mōth, said to be pl. of *behemāh*, a beast;
but really of Egypt. origin.

Behest, Behind, Behold. (E.) See
Hest, *Hind*, *Hold* (1).

Behoof, advantage. (E.) M. E. *to bi-*
houe, for the advantage of. A. S. *behōf*,
advantage. + O. Fries. *behōf*, Du. *behoef*,
advantage; G. *behuf*; Swed. *behof*; Dan.
behov, need. β. The prefix *be* is A. S. *be*,
E. *by*. The simple sb. appears in Icel.
hōf, moderation, measure; cf. Goth. *gahob-*
ains, temperance, self-restraint. From
✓ KAP, to contain, whence the ideas of
moderation, fitness, advantage.

behove, to befit. (E.) A. S. *behōfian*,
verb formed from the sb. *behōf* above. +
Du. *behoeven*, from sb. *behoef*; Swed. *be-*
hōfva; Dan. *behøve*.

Belabour, Belay; see *Labour*, *Lie* (1).

Belch. (E.) M. E. *belken*. A. S. *bealcen*,
to belch. Allied to *Bellow*.

Beldam. (F. - L.) See *Belle*.

Beleaguer. (Du.) See *Lie* (1).

Belemnite, a fossil. (Gk.) Gk. *βέλεμ-*
νίτης, a stone shaped like the head of a
dart. - Gk. *βέλεμον*, a dart. - Gk. *βάλλειν*,
to cast. (✓ GAR.)

Belfry. (F. = G.) Orig. 'a watch-tower.' Corrupted (partly by influence of *bell*) from M. E. *berfray*, *berfrey*, a watch-tower. — O. F. *berfrois*, *berfreit*, *belefreit*. — M. H. G. *bercfrut*, a watch-tower. — M. H. G. *berc*, for *berg*, base of *bergen*, to protect; and M. H. G. *frit*, *frid*, a place of security, a tower, the same as G. *friede*, peace; hence the lit. sense is 'a guard-peace,' watch-tower. Allied to **Borough** and **Free**.

Belie, Believe. (E.) See **Lie** (2), **Lief**. **Bell.** (E.) See **Bellow**.

Belle, a fair lady. (F. = L.) F. *belle*, fem. of F. *beau*, O. F. *bel*, fair. — L. *bellus*, fair, fine; perhaps contr. from *benulus*, dimin. of *bonus*, another form of *bonus*, good.

beau, a dressy man. (F.) F. *beau*, fine; as above.

beauty. (F. = L.) M. E. *beaute*. — F. *beauté*, O. F. *beltet*. — Low L. *bellitatem*, acc. of *bellitas*, fairness. — L. *bellus*, fair.

beldam. (F. = L.) Ironically for *bel-dame*, i. e. fine lady. — F. *belle dame*. — L. *bella*, fem. of *bellus*; and *domina*, lady, fem. of *dominus*, lord.

belladonna. (Ital. = L.) Ital. *bella donna*, fair lady. — L. *bella domina*; as above. A name given to the nightshade, from the use of it by ladies to give expression to the eyes, the pupils of which it expands.

embellish. (F. = L.) M. E. *embelissen*. — O. F. *embeliss*, stem of pres. pt. of *embellir*, to beautify. — O. F. *em* (= L. *in*); and *bel*, fair (above).

Belligerent. (L.) See **Dual**.

Bellow, to make a loud noise. (E.) Extended from M. E. *bellen*, the more usual old form. A. S. *bellan*, to make a loud noise. (✓ BHAL.) Cf. Icel. *belfa*, to bellow.

bell. (E.) M. E. *belle*. A. S. *belle*, that which makes a loud noise, a bell. — A. S. *bellan*; as above. And see **Bull** (1).

Bellows, Belly. (E.) See **Bag**.

Belong, Beloved, Below; see **Long**, **Love**, **Low**.

Belt, a girdle. (E.) M. E. *belt*. A. S. *belt*. + Icel. *belti*; Irish and Gael. *balt*, a belt, border; L. *balteus*; O. H. G. *bals*.

baldric, a girdle. (F. = O. H. G.) O. F. *baldric** (not recorded), the older form of O. F. *baldrêt*, *baldrêi*; Low L. *baldringus*. — O. H. G. *balderich*, a girdle; extended from O. H. G. *balz*, a belt.

Bemoan. (E.) See **Moan**.

Bench. (E.) See **Bank**.

Bend. (E.) See **Bind**.

Beneath. (E.) See **Nether**.

Benediction. (F. = L.) F. *bénédictio*. — L. *benedictionem*, acc. of *benedictio*, a blessing. — L. *benedictus*, pp. of *benedicere*, to speak well, bless. — L. *bene*, well; and *dicere*, to speak (see **Diction**.)

benison. (F. = L.) M. E. *beneyson*. — O. F. *beneson*. — L. acc. *benedictionem*.

Benefactor. (L.) L. *benefactor*, a doer of good. — L. *bene*, well; and *factor*, a doer, from *facere*, to do.

benefice. (F. = L.) M. E. *benefice*. — F. *benefice* (Cot.) — Low L. *beneficium*, a grant of an estate; L. *beneficium*, a well-doing, a kindness. — L. *bene*, well; and *facere*, to do.

benefit. (F. = L.) Modified (badly) from M. E. *bienfet*. — O. F. *bienfet* (F. *bien-fait*). — L. *benefactum*, a kindness conferred; neut. of pp. of *benefacere*, to do well, be kind.

Benevolence. (F. = L.) F. *bénévolence* (Cot.) — L. *benevolentia*, kindness. — L. *benevolus*, *benivolus*, kind, lit. well-wishing. — L. *beni*, for *bonus* = *bonus*, good; and *uolo*, I wish (see **Voluntary**).

Benighted. (E.) See **Night**.

Benign. (F. = L.) O. F. *benigne* (F. *benin*). — L. *benignus*, kind; short for *benignus*. — L. *beni*, for *bonus* = *bonus*, good; and *-genus*, born (as in *indigenus*), from *genere**, old form of *gignere*, to beget.

Benison, blessing; see **Benediction**.

Bent-grass. (E.) M. E. *bent*. A. S. *beonet*, bent-grass (uncertain.) + O. H. G. *pinuz*, G. *binse*, bent-grass.

Benumb, Bequeath; see **Nimble**, **Quoth**.

Bequest, Bereave; see **Quoth**, **Beave**.

Bergamot, a kind of pear. (F. = Ital.) F. *bergamotte*; Cot. — Ital. *bergamotto*, a pear; also, the essence called bergamot. — Ital. *Bergamo*, a town in Lombardy.

Berry. (E.) M. E. *berie*. A. S. *beriga*, *berga* (stem *bes*). + Du. *bes*, *besie*; Icel. *ber*; Swed. and Dan. *bær*; G. *beere*; Goth. *bari*. Lit. 'edible fruit'; cf. Skt. *bhar*, to eat. Der. *goose-berry*, &c.

Berth. (E.) See **Bear** (1).

Beryl. (L. = Gk. = Skt.) M. E. *beril*. — L. *beryllus*. — Gk. *βήρυλλος*; cf. Arab. *billaur*, crystal, beryl. — Skt. *vaidurya*, *oaj*, lapis lazuli, brought from Vidūra.

brilliant, shining. (F. = L. = Gk. = Skt.) F. *brillant*, pres. part. of *briller*, to glitter; cf. Ital. *brillare*, to sparkle. The orig. sense was to sparkle as a beryl. — L. *beryllus*, a beryl; whence also Low L. *berillus*, an eye-glass, G. *brille*, spectacles.

ch, Beseeem, Beset, Beshrew,
Besiege; see Seek, Seem, Sit,
&c.

a, a broom. (E.) M.E. *besum*,
A.S. *besma*. + Du. *bezem*; G. *besen*.
Bespeak; see Sot, Speak.

see Better.

ad; see Stead.

l. (F.-L.) See Beast.

w, Bestrew, Bestride; see
to.

o wager. (F.-Scand.) Short for
the sense to maintain, or 'back,' as
explained in Phillips, ed. 1706. See
Der. *bet*, sb.

to. (E. and Scand.) See Take.

a species of pepper. (Port. =
im.) Port. *betel*, *betale*. - Malayalam

e. *neru ila*, mere leaf (Yule).

nk, Betide, Betimes, Betoken;
nk, &c.

y. (E. and F.-L.) See Traitor.

th. (E.) See True.

r, Best. (E.) 1. From the base
ood, was formed Goth. *batiza*, better,
tera, M.E. *better*. The A.S. *bet*,
et, is adverbial and comparative.

the same base was formed Goth.

best, A.S. *betst* (for *bet-est*), M.E.

similarly Du. *beter*, *best*; Icel. *betri*,
Dan. *bedre*, *bedst*; Swed. *bättre*, *bäst*,
r, *best*. Cf. Skt. *bhadra*, excellent;

nd, to be fortunate, make fortunate.

in (1), to grow fat, fatten. (Scand.)

y intransitive. - Icel. *batna*, to grow
ecover; cf. *bata*, trans. to improve.

ie base BAT, good. Cf. Goth. *ga*-
to profit, avail.

(2), advantage, profit. (E.) M.E.

ite. A.S. *bōf*, profit. From the

se. + Icel. *bli*, *bati*, advantage, cure;
ut, Swed. *bēt*, remedy; G. *busse*,
nt. Der. *foot-less*, profitless.

oen, Betwixt; see Two.

, sloping; to slope, slant. (F.)

Sonn. 121. - O.F. *bivel**, *buvel**,
and in mod. F. *biveau*, and in F.

'a kind of squire [carpenter's rule],
movable and compasse branches,

or branch compass and the other
; some call it a *brevil*.' Cot. Span.

Origin unknown.

aga, Bevy; see Bib.

ll, Beware, Bewilder, Be-
see Wall, Wary, Wild, Witch.

ay, to disclose. (E.) Properly to
M.E. *bewraien*, *biwrayen*, to dis-

close. A.S. *be-*, prefix (see *Be-*); and

wreġan, to accuse. Cf. Icel. *rægja* (for

wrægja), to slander, Swed. *röja*, to discover;

O. Fries. *biwroġia*, to accuse; Goth. *wrōh-*

jan, to accuse; G. *riigen*, to censure. β.

These are causal verbs, from the sb. seen in

Goth. *wrohs*, accusation, Icel. *rōg*, a slander.

Bey, a governor. (Turk.) Turk. *bég* (pron.

nearly as *bay*), a lord, prince.

Beyond. (E.) See Yon.

Bezel, the part of a ring in which the

stone is set. (F.) Also spelt *basil*; it also

means a sloping edge. - O.F. *bisel*, mod. F.

biseau, a bezel, basil, slant, sloped edge.

Cf. Span. *bisel*, the slanting edge of a look-

ing-glass; Low L. *bisalus*, 'lapis cui duo

sunt anguli'; Ducange. (Perhaps from L.

bis, double; and *ala*, a wing?)

Bezoar, a stone. (F. - Port. - Pers.)

O.F. *bezoar*, F. *bezoard*. - Port. *bezoar*

(Brachet). - Pers. *pād-zahr*, bezoar; lit.

'poison-expeller,' from its supposed virtue.

- Pers. *pād*, expelling; and *zahr*, poison.

Bi-, prefix. (L.) In *bi-as*, the prefix is

F., but of L. origin. - L. *bi-*, put for *dui-*,

twice. - L. *duo*, two. So also Gk. *di-*, Skt.

dvi. See Two.

Bias. (F.-L.) F. *biais*, a slant, slope;

hence, inclination to one side. - Low L.

acc. *bifacem*, from *bifax*, one who squints

or looks sideways (Isidore). - L. *bi-*, double;

and *facies*, a face.

Bib. (L.) A cloth for imbibing moisture,

from M.E. *bibben*, to drink. - L. *bibere*,

to drink. Hence *wine-bibber* (Luke, vii.

34); L. *bibens uinum*.

beverage. (F.-L.) O.F. *bouvaige*,

drink. - O.F. *bevre*, *boivre*, to drink. - L.

bibere (above).

bevy. (F.-L.) F. *bevue*, a flock, com-

pany. Prob. from O.F. *bevre*, to drink

(above). Cf. O. Ital. *beva*, a bevy.

imbibe, to drink in. (F.-L.; or L.)

F. *imbiber* (16th cent.) - L. *im-bibere*, to

drink in.

imbrue, embrew, to moisten, drench.

(F.-L.) O.F. *embruer*; *s'embruer*, 'to

imbrue or bedabble himself with;'

Cot. - F. *em-* (L. *in*, *in*); and a causal verb

-bever, to give to drink, turned into *-bruer*

in the 16th cent., and then into *-bruer*; see

F. *abreuver* in Brachet. - O.F. *bevre* (F.

boivre), to drink. - L. *bibere*.

imbue, to cause to drink in, tinge

deeply. (L.) L. *im-buere*, to cause to

drink in; where *-buere* is a causal form,

allied to *bibere*, to drink.

Bible. (F. — L. — Gk.) M.E. *bible*. — F. *bible*. — L. *biblia*. — Gk. *βιβλία*, collection of writings, pl. of *βιβλίον*, little book, dimin. of *βιβλος*, a book. — Gk. *βύβλος*, Egyptian papyrus; hence, a book.

bibliography. (Gk.) Gk. *βιβλίον*, for *βιβλίον*; and *γράφειν*, to write.

bibliomania. (Gk.) Gk. *βιβλίον*, for *βιβλίον*; and *Mania*.

Bice. (F.) Properly 'grayish'; hence, grayish blue. — F. *bise*, fem. of *bis*, dusky. Cf. Ital. *bigio*, gray. Origin unknown.

Bicker. to skirmish. (C.) See *Peak*.

Bid (1), to pray. (E.) Nearly obsolete; preserved in *bidding-prayer*, and in to *bid beads* (pray prayers). M.E. *bidden*. A.S. *biddan*. + Du. *bidden*; G. *bitten*; Goth. *bidjan*.

bead. (E.) Orig. 'a prayer'; hence a perforated ball, for counting prayers. M.E. *bede*, a prayer, a bead. A.S. *bed*, *gebed*, a prayer. — A.S. *biddan*, to pray. + G. *gebet*; Du. *bede*, *gebed*.

beg. (E.) Frequentative of *bid*. M.E. *beggen*. A.S. *bedecian*, to beg; frequent. of *biddan*, to pray. Cf. Goth. *bidagwa*, a beggar; G. *bettler*, a beggar, from *bitten*.

Bid (2), to command. (E.) M.E. *beden*. — A.S. *beddan*, to command. + G. *bieten*; Goth. *ana-biudan*; Skt. *bodhaya*, to inform, causal of *budh*, to awake, understand. (✓RHUDDH.) Confused with *Bid* (1).

beadle. (F. — Teut.) M.E. *bedel*. — O.F. *bedel*, F. *bedeau*, a beadle; lit. 'proclaimer,' or 'messenger.' — G. *bieten*, Du. *bieden*; cognate with A.S. *beddan*, to bid. Cf. A.S. *bydel*, a beadle, from *beddan*.

bode, to foreshew. (E.) M.E. *boden*, *bodian*. — A.S. *bodian*, to announce. — A.S. *boda*, a messenger; *bod*, a message. Cf. Icel. *boða*, to announce; *boð*, a bid, offer.

Bide, to await, wait. (E.) M.E. *biden*. A.S. *bidan*. + Du. *beiden*; Icel. *biða*; Swed. *bida*; Dan. *bie*; Goth. *beidan*; O.H.G. *pitan*.

abide. (E.) A.S. *abidan*. The prefix *d* = G. *er*; see A. (4).

abode. (E.) M.E. *abood*, delay, abiding. — A.S. *d*, prefix; and *odd*, pt. t. of *bidan*, to bide.

Biennial. (L.) See *Annals*.

Bier. (E.) See *Bear* (1).

Biestings, Beestings, the first milk given by a cow after calving. (E.) A.S. *býsting*, *býst*, *beðst*, thick milk. + Du. *biest*; G. *biest-milch*.

Bifurcated. (L.) See *Fork*.

Big. (Scand.?) M.E. *big*; also *bigg*, rich (Hampole). Not A.S. Perhaps for *bigl*, the *l* being dropped, as in *bag*. Cf. Icel. *belgja*, to inflate, puff out; Norw. *belga*, to fill one's maw, cram oneself; Swed. dial. *bälgig*, *bulgig*, big. Prob. related to *bag* and *bulky*. β. Or is it related to Irish *baghach*, Gael. *bagach*, corpulent, bulky, Skt. *bahu*, large?

Bigamy, a double marriage. (F. — L. and Gk.) F. *bigamie*. — Late L. *bigamia*; a clumsy compound from L. *bi-*, double (see *Bi-*), and Gk. *γάμια*, from *γάμος*, marriage. It should rather have been *digamy* (Gk. *διγάμια*).

cryptogamia, a class of flowers in which fructification is concealed. (Gk.) Coined from Gk. *κρυπτο*, for *κρυπτός*, hidden (see *Crypt*); and *γαμ-εῖν*, to marry, from *γάμος*.

monogamy, marriage with one wife only. (L. — Gk.) L. *monogamia*. — Gk. *μονογάμια*. — Gk. *μόνος*, marrying but once. — Gk. *μονο-*, for *μόνος*, sole (see *Mono-*), and *γάμια*, from *γάμος*.

polygamy, marriage with many wives. (Gk.) Gk. *πολυγάμια*. — Gk. *πολύγαμος*, marrying many (see *Poly-*).

Bigot, a coil of rope, a bay. (E.) See *Bow* (1).

Bigot, an obstinate devotee to a creed. (F. — Teut.?) F. *bigot*, 'an old Norman word signifying for God's sake, an hypocrite, superstitious fellow;' Cot. Applied by the French to the Normans as a term of reproach (Wace). The supposition that it stands for O. H. G. *bi got* (by God) is, after all, not improbable. It is an older word than *beguine*, with which it seems to have been somewhat confused at a later period.

Bijou, a trinket. (F.) F. *bijou*. Origin unknown.

Bilberry, a whortle-berry. (Scand.) Dan. *bøllebær*, a bilberry; prob. a ball-berry, from Icel. *böllr*, a ball, and Dan. *bær*, a berry; see *Ball*. ¶ North Eng. *blea-berry* = *blue-berry*; see *Blue*. In both cases, *-berry* takes the E. form; see *Barry*.

Bilbo, a sword; **Bilboes**, fetters. (Span.) Both named from *Bilboa* or *Bilbao* in Spain, famous for iron and steel.

Bile (1), secretion from the liver. (F. — L.) F. *bile*. — L. *bilis*. Der. *bili-ous*.

Bile (2), a boil. (E.) See *Bulge*.

Bilge. (Scand.) See *Bag*.

Bill (1), a chopper, sword, beak. (E.) M.E. *bil*, sword, axe; *bile*, bird's beak.

U. sword, axe. + Du. *bijl*, Icel. *blidr*, *blid*, Swed. *bila*, G. *bille*, an axe, cutting instrument; cf. Skt. *bil*, break, *bhid*, to cleave.

(1), a writing, account; see Bull (2). (1), a note; see Bull (2).

(2), a log of wood. (F.-C.) F. *billet*, a billet of wood. Dimin. of log, stump. - Bret. *pill*, a stump of Irish *bille oir*, trunk of a tree; W. m. stock, shaft.

arda (F.-C.) F. *billard*, 'a stick or the stick wherewith we touch at billiards'; Cot. Formed with *ard* (G. *-hart*) from *bille*, a log, above.

m; see Million.

w. (E.) See Bag.

(E.) M.E. *binne*. A.S. *bin*, a; Lu. ii. 7. + Du. *ben*, G. *benne*, a basket. Perhaps allied to Bent-

ry, twofold. (L.) L. *binarius*, con- of two things. - L. *binus*, two-fold, double; see Bi-.

bine. (L.) L. *combinare*, to unite, things together. - L. *com-* (*cum*), r; and *binus*, twofold.

(E.) M.E. *binden*. A.S. *bindan*, and G. *binden*; Icel. and Swed. Dan. *binde*; Goth. *bindan*; Skt. to bind. (✓ BHADH, BHANDH.)

d (1), bond, a fastening. (E.) M.E. *band*. - A.S. *bend* (for *bandi*). - A.S. pt. t. of *binden*. + Du. Icel., Swed., d; Goth. *bandi*; Skt. *bandha*. Der. fr. *band-box*.

d (2), a company of men. (F.-G.) *de*; Cot. - G. *bande*, a gang, set. - d, pt. t. of *binden*, to bind.

dog, a large dog. (E.) Orig. *band-* dog that is tied up. See Prompt.

dy, to beat to and fro, contend. (E.) Orig. to *band* (Turberville). - F. to bind; also, to bandie, at tennis; Se *bander*, to league against. - G. a band of men; see band (2)

dy-legged, bow-legged. (F. and *Bandy* is for F. *bandé*, pp. of to bind, also to bend a bow (Cot.); dy above, and bend.

ner. (F.-G.) M.E. *banere*. - O.F. Low L. *banderia*. - M. H. G. *band*, strip of cloth. Der. *banner-et*.

to bow, curve. (E.) M.E. *benden*.

A.S. *bendan*, orig. to string a bow, fasten a band or string to it. - A.S. *bend*, a band, bond; see band (1) above.

bodice, stays. (E.) A corruption of *bodies*, which was the old spelling. (Cf. F. *corset*, from *corps*.)

body, the frame-work of an animal. (E.) M.E. *bodi*; A.S. *bodig*. + O. H. G. *potach*; Skt. *bandha*, (1) a bondage, fetter, (2) the body, considered as confining the soul. The orig. sense is 'little bond', the suffix *-ig* (G. *-ach*) being a diminutive.

bond, a tie. (E.) M.E. *bond*, the same as M.E. *band*; see band (1) above.

bundle. (E.) M.E. *bundel*. Dimin. of A.S. *bund*, a bundle. - A.S. *bunden*, pp. of *binden*, to bind. + Du. *bondel*; G. *bündel*.

Bing, a heap of corn; *bing*. (Scand.) In Surrey. - Icel. *bingr*, Swed. *binge*, a heap. ¶ Prob. distinct from *bin*, though perhaps confused with it.

Binnacle, a box for a ship's compass; see Habit.

Binocular. (L.) See Ocular.

Binomial. (L.) See Noble.

Biography. (Gk.) A written account of a life; from *bio-*, for *bios*, life; and *γραφειν*, to write. The sb. *Bios* is allied to Quick.

amphibious. (Gk.) Gk. *ἀμφίβιος*, living a double life, both on land and water. - Gk. *ἀμφί*, on both sides; *bios*, life.

biology. (Gk.) Science of life; from Gk. *bio-*, for *bios*, life; and *-λογία*, from *λόγος*, a discourse.

Biped. (L.) See Pedal.

Birch, a tree. (E.) M.E. *birche*. A.S. *beorc*. + Du. *berken-boom* (birch-tree); Swed. and Icel. *björk*; Dan. *birk* (whence North E. *birk*); G. *birke*; Skt. *bhūrja*.

Bird. (E.) M.E. *brid* (the *r* being shifted); A.S. *bridd*, a bird, esp. the young of birds. Perhaps allied to Brood.

Birth. (E.) See Bear (1).

Biscuit. (F.-L.) See Cook.

Bisect. (L.) See Secant.

Bishop. (L.-Gk.) See Scope.

Bismuth, a metal. (G.) G. *bismuth*; also spelt *wismut*, *wissmut*, *wissmuth*. Origin uncertain.

Bison, a quadruped. (L.-Gk.-Teut.) L. *bison* (Pliny). - Late Gk. *βίσων*. Not a true Gk. word, but borrowed from Teutonic; O. H. G. *wisunt*, G. *wisent*, *z. bison*; A.S. *wesent*, a wild ox; Icel. *visundr*.

Bissextile. (L.) See Sexagenary.

Bisson, purblind. (E.) In Sh. M. E. *bisen*. A. S. *bisen*, *bisene*, or *bisene*, blind (Matt. ix. 29). Perhaps from A. S. *bl-*, by, near; and *seon*, to see; cf. A. S. *ge-sene*, *ge-syne*, conspicuous; also Du. *bijzend*, short-sighted, G. *beisichtig*, short-sighted.

Bistre, a dark brown. (F.—G.) F. *bistre*, a dark brown. Perhaps from prov. G. *biester*, dark, gloomy, also *bistre* (Flügel). Cf. Dan. and Swed. *bister*, grim, fierce.

Bit (1) and (2); see Bite.

Bitch. (E.) M. E. *biche*, *bicche*. A. S. *bicce*. + Icel. *bikkja*.

Bite. (E.) M. E. *biten*. A. S. *bítan*. + Du. *bijten*; Icel. *bíta*; Swed. *bita*; Dan. *bide*; G. *beissen*; L. *findere* (pt. t. *fidii*), to cleave; Skt. *bhid*, to cleave. (✓ BHID.)

abet, to incite. (F.—Scand.) M. E. *abet*, sb., instigation. — O. F. *abet*, sb., instigation, deceit; *abeter*, to deceive. — F. *a-* (L. *ad-*); and *beter*, to bait (a bear), orig. to instigate, provoke, from Icel. *beita*, to make to bite; see bait below. Der. *bet*, q. v.

bait, to feed. (Scand.) Lit. 'to make to bite;' a bait is 'an enticement to bite.' M. E. *baiten*, *beiten*. — Icel. *beita*, to make to bite, causal of *bíta*, to bite; Swed. *beta*, to pasture; Swed. *bete*, Dan. *bed*, a bait.

beetle (1), an insect. (E.) M. E. *bityl*. A. S. *bítel*, *bétel*, *bítela*, lit. 'a biting one.' — A. S. *bít-an*, to bite; with suffixes *-el* and *-a* (of the agent).

beetle (3), to project over. (E.) We talk of a *beetling* rock, an image suggested by the older term *beetle-browed*, M. E. *bítel-browed*, i. e. having projecting brows, lit. with brows projecting like an upper jaw. The M. E. *bítel* also means 'sharp.' A. S. *bítel*, sharp. — A. S. *bítan*, to bite.

bet, to wager. (F.—Scand.) Short for *abet*, in the sense to maintain or 'back;' see *abet* above. Der. *bet*, sb.

bit (1), a mouthful, small piece. (E.) M. E. *bite* (2 syll.) A. S. *bíta*, a morsel. — A. S. *bíten*, pp. of *bítan*.

bit (2), a curb for a horse. (E.) M. E. *bitt*. A. S. *bitt**, only in dimin. *bitol*, a curb. + Du. *gebit*; Icel. *bitill* (dimin.); Swed. *bett*; Dan. *bid*; G. *gebiss*.

bitter. (E.) M. E. *biter*. A. S. *biter*, *bitor*, lit. 'biting.' — A. S. *bíten*, pp. of *bítan*. + Du. *bitter*; Icel. *bitr*; Swed., Dan., G. *bitter*.

bitts, naval term. (Scand.) The *bitts* are two strong posts on deck to which cables are fastened. — Swed. *beting*, a bitt, whence *betingsbult*, a bitt-bolt, bitt-pin;

Dan. *beding*. Orig. used on land for tethering horses. Swed. *betingsbult*, a peg for tethering, from *beta*, to pasture, bait. See also Dan. *bedingsbult*, from *bede*, to pasture; see bait above.

Bitter, **Bitts**; see Bite.

Bittern, a bird. (F.—Low L.) The *n* is added. M. E. *bitoure*. — F. *butor*, 'a bittor;' Cot. — Low L. *butorius*, a bittern; cf. L. *butio*, a bittern. Origin uncertain; but prob. from the imitative base BU, to make a booming noise; whence L. *bulare*, *butire*, to cry like a bittern, L. *bubo*, an owl.

Bitumen. (L.) L. *bitumen*, mineral pitch.

Bivalve. (F.—L.) See Valve.

Bivouac. (F.—G.) See Wake.

Bizarro, odd. (F.—Span.) F. *bizarre*, strange, capricious; orig. 'valiant.' — Span. *bizarro*, valiant, gallant. Perhaps of Basque origin.

Blab, to tell tales. (Scand.) M. E. *blabbe*, a tell-tale; *blaberen*, to babble. — Dan. *blabbe*, to babble; cf. Swed. dial. *blaffra*, G. *plappern*, to babble, prate. Of imitative origin; cf. Gael. *plab*, a soft noise; *plabair*, a babbler; *blabaran*, a stammerer, *blabhdach*, babbling, garrulous.

Black. (E.) M. E. *blak*. A. S. *blac*, *blac*. + Icel. *blakkr*, dark. Cf. Du. *blaken*, to burn, scorch. Perhaps orig. 'scorched,' and thus connected with the idea of intense light; cf. L. *flag-rare*, to burn; see Blink, Bleak, Blank.

blackguard, a term of reproach. (E. and F.) From *black* and *guard*. A name given to scullions, turnspits, and kitchen menials, from the dirty work done by them. See Trench, Select Glossary.

blotch, a dark spot. (E.) Put for *blatch*, to blacken, smut (Rich.). Cf. Wilts. *blatch*, black, sooty. M. E. *blakien*, to blacken (Mätzner). ¶ In the sense of 'pustule,' it seems to be confused with *botch*; but see A. S. *blac*, A. S. *leechdom*, ii. 8, l. 1.

Bladder. (E.) See Blow (1).

Blade, a leaf, flat of a sword. (E.) M. E. *blade*. A. S. *blad*, a leaf. + Icel. *blað*, Swed., Dan., Du. *blad*, a leaf, blade; G. *blatt*. Prob. allied to Blow (2).

Blain. (E.) See Blow (1).

Blame. (F.—L.—Gk.) See Blasphemy. **Blanch** (1), to whiten. (F.—O. H. G.) See Blink.

Blanch (2), to blench. (E.) See Blink.

Bland. (L.) L. *blandus*, mild,

BLANK.

h, to flatter. (F.-L.) M. E. - O. F. *blandis*, stem of pres. *blādir*, to flatter. - L. *blandiri*, to *blandus*.

Blanket. (F.-O. H. G.) See

E.) See Blow (1).

me, to speak injuriously. (L.-*blasphemare*. - Gk. *βλασφημεῖν*, of. - Gk. *βλάσφημος*, adj., speak-*ik*. *βλασ-* for *βλαφ-*, from *βλάψις*, *βλάπτω*, to hurt; and *φήμη*, *φήμι*, I say; see Fame.

vi. (F.-L.-Gk.) M. E. *bla-**st*. *blaster*, to blame. - L. *blas-**phemo* speak ill, also to blame. - Gk. *blasphemo* (above).

E.) See Blow (1).

(E.) See Bleat.

(1), and (2). See Blow (1).

(1), and (2). See Blow. (1)

ry; see Bilberry.

Bleak (1), and (2). See Blink.

ne's eye, to deceive. (Scand.)

blear is to *blur*, to dim. - Swed.

blira *fojr augu*, to quiver

(mness) before the eyes, said of a

d by the heat of summer; cf.

blira, Swed. *plira*, to blink with

Bavarian *plerr*, a mist before

ed, dim-sighted. (Scand.) M. E.

Dan. *plirvæt*, blear-eyed, blink-

plire, *blire*, to blink. (Dan. *blir*,

eyed.) Cf. Swed. *plira*, O. Swed.

link; Swed. dial. *blura*, to blink,

lose the eyes, like a near-sighted

perhaps allied to Blink.

stain; a stain. (Scand.) Pro-

im; metaphorically, 'to deceive.'

*A *blirre*, deceptio; to *blirre*,

swins (1570). See above.

E.) M. E. *bleten*. A. S. *blētan*,

a sheep. + Du. *blaten*. Cf. Gk.

I bleat, *βληχῆ*, a bleating.

How (1).

t, noisy, roary. (E.) Spenser

at beast; F. Q. vi. 12 (heading).

means *bleating*; the suffix *-ant* is

imitation of the F. *-ant* of the

Cf. M. E. *bletende*, bleating,

būt, il. 20.

lob, a small bubble or blister.

M. E. *blower*, a bubble on water;

bubble. By comparing *blubber*,

th *bladder*, with much the same

we see the probability that they

BLINK.

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are formed from the same root, and signify 'that which is blown up,' from the root of Blow (1).

blubber, a bubble; fat; swollen; to weep. (E.) The various senses are all explained by the verb to blow. Thus blubber, a bubble, is an extension of blob, 'that which is blown out;' the blubber of the whale consists of bladder-like cells filled with oil; blubber-lipped, also blobber-lipped, blabberlypped, means 'with swollen or blown out lips.' Lastly, blubber, to weep, M. E. *blöberen*, *blubren*, meant orig. to bubble; Gawain and Grene Knight, 2174. (See Curtius, on the stems *φλοι*, *φλα*.) See also Bubble.

Bleed. (E.) See Blow (2).

Blemish. (F.-Scand.) See Blue.

Blench. (E.) See Blink.

Blend, to mix together, confuse. (E.)

M. E. *blenden*. A. S. *blandan*, to blend;

cf. also *blendan*, to make blind. + Icel. and

Swed. *blanda*, Dan. *blande*, O. H. G. *plantan*,

to mix.

blind. (E.) M. E. *blind*; A. S. *blind*.

The orig. sense is 'confused.' + Icel. *blindr*;

Swed., Dan., G. *blind*.

blindfold, verb. (E.) M. E. *blind-*

folden, verb (Tyndale); corruption of *blind-*

felden (Palsgrave), where the *d* is excres-

cent. The true word is *blindfellen*, to 'fell'

or strike blind, Ancrén Riwe, p. 106. -

A. S. *blind*, blind; and *fellan*, to strike

(see Fall).

blunder, to flounder about, err. (Scand.)

M. E. *blondren*, to pore over a thing.

Formed (as a frequentative) from Icel.

blunda, to doze, slumber; Swed. *blunda*,

to shut the eyes; Dan. *blunde*, to nap.

Cf. Icel. *blundr*, Dan. and Swed. *blind*,

a doze, a nap. From the sense of 'con-

fusion.'

blunt, dull. (Scand.) M. E. *blunt*,

blont, dull, dulled. Allied to Icel. *blunda*,

Dan. *blunde*, to sleep, doze (above).

Bless. (E.) See Blow (2).

Blight. (E.) See Blink.

Blind, Blindfold. (E.) See Blend.

Blink, to wink, to glance. (E.) M. E.

blenken, commonly 'to shine.' Not found

in A. S., which has only the form *blēcan*,

but it probably existed, as there are rather

numerous related forms. + Du. *blinken*,

to shine; Dan. *blinke*; Swed. *blinka*. Allied

to A. S. *blēcan*, O. H. G. *blēchen*, to shine;

Gk. *φλέγειν*, to burn, shine; Skt. *bhṛāj*, to

shine. (✓ BHARG.)

blanch (1), to whiten. (F.—O. H. G.) From M. E. *blanche*, white. — F. *blanc*, white; see *blank* below.

blanch (2), the same as *blench* (below).

blank, white. (F.—O. H. G.) In Milton, P. L. x. 656. — F. *blanc*. — O. H. G. *blanch*, white. From *blinchen**, to shine (mod. G. *blinken*); allied to O. H. G. *blichen*, to shine.

blanket. (F.—O. H. G.) Orig. of a white colour. M. E. *blanket*. — O. F. *blanket* (F. *blanchet*), dimin. from *blanc*, white; see above.

bleach. (E.) Orig. 'to become pale'; M. E. *blechen*, Ancrén Riwle, p. 324, l. 1. A. S. *blæcan*. — A. S. *blæc*, *blæc*, shining, pale. See *bleak* below. + Icel. *bleikja*; Du. *bleeken*; G. *bleichen*.

bleak (1), orig. pale. (E.) M. E. *bleik*. A. S. *blæc*, *blæc*, shining; allied to *blæcan*, to shine. + Icel. *bleikr*; Du. *bleek*; G. *bleich*.

bleak (2), a fish; from its pale colour.

blench, to shrink from. (E.) Sometimes *blanch*. M. E. *blenchen*, to turn aside. A. S. *blencan*, to deceive, orig. 'to make to blink,' to impose on; thus to *blench* is the causal verb, 'to make to blink;' but it was confused with *blink*, to wink, hence, to flinch.

blight, to blast. (E.) From the same root as A. S. *blæcan*, to shine; cf. *bliscettan*, to shine, glitter. We find M. E. *blenchening*, blight, allied to Icel. *blithna*, to become pale, from the same root. Cf. also Swed. *bliska*, to lighten, *bliskt*, lightning, Du. *bliskem*, lightning. And cf. A. S. *bliscgan*, to amaze, from the same root.

Bliss. (E.) See *Bliths*.

Blister. (E.) See *Blow* (1).

Bliths. (E.) M. E. *blithe*. A. S. *blīðs*, *blīðe*, sweet, happy. + O. Sax. *blīði*, bright, glad; O. H. G. *blīdi*, glad; Goth. *blēiths*, merciful, kind.

bliss. (E.) M. E. *blis*. A. S. *blis*, *bliss*; contr. from A. S. *blīds*, *blīðs*, happiness, lit. blitheness. — A. S. *blīð* (above). + O. Sax. *blissa*, *blīðsea*, happiness.

Bloat, to swell. (Scand.) We now generally used *bloated* to mean 'puffed out' or 'swollen,' as if allied to *blow*. The sense is rather 'effeminate,' and it is connected with Icel. *blautr*, soft, effeminate, imbecile, *blotna*, to become soft, lose courage. Cf. Swed. *blöt*, Dan. *blød*, soft, pulpy, mellow. Allied also to Lat. *fluidus*; Gk. *φλεειν*, to swell, overflow.

bloater, a prepared herring. (Scand.)

A *bloater* is a cured fish, cured by sun but formerly a 'soaked' fish. — Sw. *blötfisk*, soaked fish; from *blöt*, to steep; from *blöt*, soft (above).

Blob, a bubble. (E.) See *Blash*.

Block, a large piece of wood. (C.) M. E. *blok*. — W. *plac*, a block; Gael. *plac*, a block, round mass, stump, Cf. Irish *blagh*, a fragment, O. Irish *blagh*, fragment. Hence also Du. *blok*, Dan. *blok*, Swed. *block*, O. H. G. *blach*; cf. *plakha*. Doublet, *plug*. Der. *blach*.

bludgeon, a cudgel. (C.) Irish *blagh*, dimin. of *plac*, a block; Gael. *plach*, mallet, bludgeon, club, dimin. of *plac*, block; W. *placyn*, the same.

plug. (Du.—C.) O. Du. *plugga*, *plug*, a peg, bung. Of Celtic origin. Irish *pluc*, *plac*, a block, plug, bung. Cf. *plac*, a block, club, plug, bung, W. *plac*, block, plug.

Blond. (F.) A late word. — F. *blond*, fem. 'light yellow'; Cot. ferred by Diez to Icel. *blandinn*, m. cf. A. S. *blonden-feax*, having hair of gled colour, gray-haired. See *Blend*.

Blood, Bloom, Blossom. See *B* (2).

Blot (1), a spot. (Scand.) M. E. *blotte*. — Icel. *blött*, a stain (stem *blöt*). Dan. *plet*, a spot, stain; *plette*, to spot.

Blot (2), at backgammon. (Scand.) *blot* is an 'exposed' piece. — Dan. *blot*, naked; whence *give sig blot*, to lay oneself open, expose oneself; Swed. *blott*, *blotta*, to lay oneself open. + Du. *blot*, naked, *blotstellen*, to expose; G. *blot*, naked. Allied to Icel. *blautr*, soft; *Blaut*.

Blotch, a dark spot. (E.) See *Blas*.

Blouse, a loose outer garment. (F.) *blouse*, a smock frock; O. F. *bliaus*, properly pl. of *bliaut*, *bliaut* (mod. *blande*), formerly a rich vestment, of embroidered with gold. Low L. *blia*. Probably Pers.; cf. Pers. *balyār*, a garment, *balyār*, an elegant garment.

Blow (1), to puff. (E.) M. E. *blow*. A. S. *blūwan*. + G. *blähen*; L. *flare*. BHLA.)

bladder. (E.) M. E. *bladde*. *blad*, a blister, lit. 'a blowing out.' + *bladra*, a bladder, watery swelling; *blādtra*, bubble, blister, bladder; O. *plātard*. Cf. A. S. *blād*, a blast, blow. L. *flatus*, breath. (From BHLAD, exit from BHLA.)

a pustule. (E.) M.E. *blein*, *ew*, a boil. + Du. *blein*; Dan. from a base BHLAG.)

to make a loud noise. (E.) M.E. *blasen*; also *blasen* (Ch.), an older *blasen* (2) below.

a blowing. (E.) M.E. *blast*, a blowing; cf. Icel. *blástr*, a From *blaze* (2) below.

(1), a flame. (E.) M.E. *blase*, a flame; in comp. *bál-blase*, a light. Cf. Icel. *blýs*, Dan. *blus*, a from the root of *blow*.)

(2), to proclaim, noise abroad. *bl*, i. 45. M.E. *blasen*. A.S. *blow* (Lye). + Icel. *blása*, to blow a trumpet, sound an alarm; *blása*, to sound; Dan. *blåse*, Du. *blow* a trumpet; G. *blasen*. *blast*, *blare*, *blason*.)

(1), a proclamation. (E.) *bl*, 5. 21; Shak. Son. 106. A corrom *blaze* (2), M.E. *blasen*, to due to confusion with *blazon* (2) which was misused in place of

(2), to pourtray armorial bearings. (G.) M.E. *blasen*, *blasoun*, a hence *blason*, verb, to describe a *blason*, a coat of arms, orig. a ratchet). A still older sense is reserved in Span. *blason*, honour, *aldry*, *blazonry*, *hacer blason*, to *blason*, to blason, brag, boast. — to blow the trumpet, as done by to proclaim a victor's fame; see above. (See Scheler.)

a little bladder on the skin. (E.) *blister*. Not found in A.S.; but *blayster*, a blister (Kilian, Hex- also Icel. *blástr*, a blowing, blast (pet, swelling, mortification (in a sense). Also Swed. *blåsa*, a bladder. Allied to *blast*, from root of *bladder* is from the same root.

to utter rashly. (E.) The Scotch to make a noise in weeping. Exam M.E. *blören*, *bleren*, to make etc.; the same as *blare* above.

to blow noisily, swagger. A frequentative form: from Icel. *blást*, blast, wind, tempest; see *blaat* above.

(1), to bloom, flourish as a flower. E. *blooen*. A.S. *blōwan*. + *bl*; G. *blühen*; L. *florere*; see

bleed, to lose blood. (E.) M.E. *bleden*. A.S. *blēdan*; formed by vowel-change (*δ* to *α=ē*) from A.S. *blōd*; see *blood* below.

bless, to consecrate, &c. (E.) The orig. sense must have been 'to consecrate by blood,' i.e. either by sacrifice or by the sprinkling of blood, as the word can be fairly traced back to *blood*. M.E. *blesen*. A.S. *blētsian*, also *blēdsian*, *bloedsian* (Matt. xxv. 34, xxvi. 26), which can only be from *blōd*, blood, by the usual vowel-change from *δ* to *α* or *ē*. (Sweet; Anglia, iii. 156.) See below.

blood. (E.) M.E. *blod*, *blood*. A.S. *blōd*, the symbol of 'blooming' or 'flourishing' life. — A.S. *blōwan*, to bloom. + Du. *bloed*, Icel. *blóð*, Swed. *blod*, Goth. *bloth*; G. *blut*. Hence *bleed*, *bless*; as above.

bloom, a flower. (Scand.) M.E. *blome*; not in A.S. — Icel. *blóm*, *blómi*, a flower; Swed. *blomma*; Dan. *blomme*. + Du. *bloem*; Goth. *bloma*; L. *flos*; see *Flower*.

blossom. (E.) M.E. *blosome*, also *blastme*. A.S. *blōstma*, a blossom; from A.S. *blō-wan*, with suffixes *-st* and *-ma*; cf. *blā-st* from *blā-wan*, to puff. + Du. *bloesem*; M.H.G. *bluost*, *blúst*.

Blow (3), a stroke, hit. (E.) M.E. *blowe*. Not in A.S.; but we find O. Du. strong verb *blowwen* (pt. t. *blau*), to strike, dress, flax by beating. Allied to G. *bläuen*, to beat. Also to Goth. *bligwian* (*blingwan*), to strike; L. *figere*, to beat down, *flagellum*, a scourge. (✓BHLAGH, to beat.) See Afflict, Flagellate.

Blubber. (E.) See Bleb.

Bludgeon. (C.) See Block.

Blue, a colour. (F. — O.H.G.) M.E. *blew*, *bleu*. — O.F. *bloi*, later *bloe*, *bleu*, blue. — O.H.G. *blāo*, blue, livid. + Icel. *blár*, livid; Swed. *blå*, Dan. *blaa*; also Lat *flauus*. Der. *blaeberry* or *bleaberry* (from Icel. *blár*).

blemish, to stain. (F. — Scand.) M.E. *blemisshen*. — O.F. *blemis*, stem of pres part. of *blemir*, *blesmir*, to wound, stain. — O.F. *bleme*, *blesme*, wan, pale. — Icel. *bláman*, the livid colour of a wound. — Icel. *blár*, livid, blue. The orig. sense of O.F. *blemir* was 'to beat black and blue.'

Bluff, downright, rude. (Du. ?) A *bluff* is a steep headland. It appears to be Dutch. O. Du. *blaf*, flat, broad; *blaffaert*, one having a broad flat face, also, a

boaster (Oudemans); *blaf van het voorhoofd*, 'the flat of a forehead' (Hexham); *blaffen, bleffen*, to mock (id.).

Blunder. (Scand.) See Blend.

Blunderbuss, a short gun. (Hyb.) In Pope. Formerly spelt *blanterbusse*, *plantierbusse* (Palmer); i.e. 'a gun on a rest.' — *L. plantare*, to plant (see Plant); and *Du. bus*, a gun, orig. a box, barrel; see **Box** (1).

Blunt. (Scand.) See Blend.

Blur, a stain. (Scand.) See Blear.

Blurt. (E.) See Blow (1).

Blush. (E.) M.E. *bluschen*, *blusshen*, to glow. A.S. *blýscan*, used to translate *L. rutilare*, to shine (Mone, Quellen, 355). Extended from A.S. *blýsan*, only in comp. *abblýsian*, *abblýsian*, to blush; from A.S. *blýs* (*blýs*?) in *bæt-blýs*, lit. 'a fire-blaze.' + *Du. blozen*, to blush, from *blas*, a blush; *Dan. blusse*, to flame, glow, from *blus*, a torch; *Swed. blossa*, to blaze, from *bloss*, a torch. Prob. allied to **Blaze**.

Bluster. (Scand.) See Blow (1).

Boa, a large snake. (L.) *L. boa* (Pliny); perhaps allied to *bos*, an ox; from its size.

Boar, an animal. (E.) M.E. *bore*, *boor*. A.S. *bār*. + *Du. beer*; M.H.G. *bēr*; Russ. *borov*. Perhaps orig. 'wild beast,' like **Bear** (2).

Board. (E.) M.E. *bord*. A.S. *bord*, board, side of a ship, shield. + *Du. bord*; *Icel. bord*, plank, side of a ship; *G. bord*; *Goth. -baurd* in *fothu-baurd*, a foot-stool. Cf. *Irish, Gael. W.,* and *Corn. bord*, a board. ¶ The sense 'side of a ship' explains *star-board*, *lar-board*, *on board*, *over-board*. *Der. board*, to live at table; from *board*, a table.

border, an edge. (F.—O. Du.) M.E. *bordure*, Ch.—F. *bordure*. — *Du. boord*, border, edge; orig. the same word as *Du. bord*, a board; see above.

Boast. (E.?) M.E. *bost*, *W. bost*, a bragging; *Corn. bost*; *Irish and Gael. bosd*, boast, vain-glory. But prob. E.

Boat. (E.) M.E. *boot*. A.S. *bāt*. + *Icel. bátr*; *Swed. båt*; *Du. boot*; *Russ. bōf*; *W. bad*; *Gael. báta*, a boat. β. The orig. boat was prob. a *bat*, i.e. stick, branch, stem of a tree; cf. *Gael. and Irish bata*, staff, stick, pole, branch, bat. See **Bat**.

boat-swain. (E.) Lit. 'boat-lad;' A.S. *swān*, *Icel. sveinn*, a lad.

Bob, to jerk. (C.?) Perhaps imitative. Or altered from *Gael. bog*, to bob, agitate; *Irish boguim*, I bob, wag, toss. See **Bog**.

Bobbin, a wooden pin on which thread is wound; round tape. (F.) Formerly *bobin*. — F. *bobine*, 'a quill for a spinning wheel, a skane;' *Cot. Orig. uncertain*; perhaps Celtic. Cf. *Irish and Gael. baban*, a tassel, fringe, short pieces of thread; *Gael. babag*, tassel, cluster.

Bode. (E.) See **Bid** (2).

Bodice. (E.) See **Bind**.

Bodkin, orig. a small dagger. (C.) M.E. *boydekin*, Ch.—W. *bidogyn*, *bidogan*, a dagger, poniard; dimin. of *bidog*, a dagger; cf. *W. pīd*, a tapering point. Cf. *Gael. biodag*, *Irish bideog*, a dagger.

Body. (E.) See **Bind**.

Bog. (C.) *Irish bogach*, a bog, from *bog*, soft; cf. *Irish bogaim*, I shake; a *bog* being a soft quagmire. So also *Gael. bogan*, a quagmire; *bog*, soft, moist; *bog*, to soften, also to agitate.

Boggle, to start aside, swerve for fear. (C.?) Prob. coined from prov. E. *boggie*, *bogle*, a spectre. Cf. *W. brwg*, a goblin; *bugwyl*, a threat, *hygylyu*, to threaten; *bugwylth*, to scare. See **Bug** (1).

Boil (1), verb. (F.—L.) See **Bull** (2).

Boil (2), a tumour. (E.) See **Bulge**.

Boisterous. (E.) Lengthened from M.E. *boistous*, Ch.; lit. 'noisy.' From E. *boist*, *bost*, noise. See **Boast**.

Bold. (E.) M.E. *bold*, *bald*; A.S. *beald*, *bald*. + *Icel. ballr*; *Du. bout*; O.H.G. *pald*, *bald*; cf. *Goth. balthaba*, adv., boldly.

bawd. (F.—G.) M.E. *baude*, Ch.—O.F. *baud*, gay, wanton.—O.H.G. *bald*, bold, free.

Bole. (Scand.) See **Bulge**.

Bolled, swollen. (Scand.) See **Bulge**.

Bolster, **Bolt** (1). See **Bulge**.

Bolt (2), **Boult**, to sift meal. (F.—L.—Gk.) Spelt *boulte* in *Palsgrave*. — O.F. *bult*; mod. F. *bluter*; oldest form *buleter*, a corruption of *bureter*, to sift through coarse cloth. — O.F. *buire* (F. *buire*), coarse woollen cloth. — Low Lat. *burra*, coarse red cloth. — Lat. *burrus*, reddish. — Gk. *ῥυπρός*, reddish. — Gk. *ῥῆψ*, fire. See **Fire**.

bureau. (F.—L.—Gk.) F. *bureau*, desk, writing-table; so called because covered with brown baize. — F. *bureau*, O.F. *burel*, coarse woollen stuff, russet coloured. — O.F. *buire* (F. *buire*) coarse red cloth. — L. *burrus*; as above.

Bomb, **Bombard.** (F.—L.—Gk.) See **Boom** (1).

Bombast, orig. cotton-wadding; bomb-padding, affected language. (Ital.—L.—

Italianese *bombé*, Ital. *bombagio*, adding. — Low L. *bombax*, cotton; L. *bambux*. — Gk. *βάμβαξ*, silk, ¶ Prob. Eastern; from Pers. carded cotton.

basine, bombasine, a fabric of worsted. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *bom* — Low L. *bombacynus*, made of — Low L. *bombax*, cotton; see

(E.) See Bind.

go, servitude. (F. — Scand.) See

(E.) M. E. *boon*; A. S. *bán*. + Icel. *bein*; Swed. *ben*; Dan. H. G. *fein*, *feini*.

ro. (E.) Orig. a bone-fire. 'Bane-ossium'; Catholicon Anglicanum; where *bane* is the Northern form

o, a kind of tunny. (Span. — Arab.) *nito*. — Arab. *baynis*, a bonito.

it. (F. — Low L. — Hind.?) F. — Low L. *bonnetta* (A.D. 1300), the stuff of which bonnets or caps de. Perhaps Hindustani; cf. Hind. wollen cloth; Rich. Dict. p. 290.

r, fair. (F. — L.) From F. *bonne*, of *bon*, good. — L. *bonus*, good; *bonus*.

, good. (F. — L.) In the phr. 'boon on.' — F. *bon*, good.

ty, orig. goodness. (F. — L.) M. E. — O. F. *boniteit*. — L. acc. *bonitatem*, *uitas*, goodness. — L. *bonus*.

t, a priest. (Port. — Japanese.) Port. Jap. *bonzo*, a religious man.

r. (Span. — L.) Span. *bobo*, a block-olby (related to F. *baube*, stammer-*balbus*, stammering; hence stupid. with Gk. *βάρβαρος*; see Bar-

(E.) M. E. *book*; A. S. *bóc*, of the orig. sense was a beech-tree. g. 'books' were pieces of writing d on a beechen board. + Du. *boek*; t; Swed. *bok*; Dan. *bog*; G. *buch*; *fagus*, a beech, Gk. *φηγός*, a beech. (AG.)

h. (E.) A. S. *béce*, a beech; *bécen*, *eben*; both derivatives (by change o e) from the older form *béc* above.

ewheat. (E.) Lit. beech-wheat; a resemblance of its seeds to the the beech-tree. The form *buck* is n. So also Du. *boekwheat*, buckwheat; *weizen*. See Book.

Boom (1), to hum. (E.) M. E. *bommen*; not found in A. S. + Du. *bommen*, to boom, to give out a hollow sound like an empty barrel. An imitative word; allied to L. *bombus*, Gk. *βόμβος*, a humming.

bomb, a shell for cannon. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *bombe*. — L. *bombus*, a humming noise. — Gk. *βόμβος*, the same.

bombard. (F. — L. — Gk.) The verb is from E. *bombard*, a great gun; Sh. — F. *bombarde*, a cannon; extended from F. *bombe*. Der. *bombard-ier*, F. *bombardier* (Cot.)

bound (1), to leap. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *bondir*, to bound; but orig. to resound. — L. *bombitare*, to resound. — L. *bombus*, a humming sound. — Gk. *βόμβος*, the same. Der. *re-bound* (F. *rebondir*).

bumble-bee. (E.) Cf. O. Du. *bommelen*, to buzz, frequent. of *bommen*, to boom; see Boom (1).

bump (2), to boom as a bittern. (C.) W. *bump*, a hollow sound; hence *aderyn y bump*, a bittern.

bumper, a drinking-vessel. (F. — L. — Gk.) A corruption of *bombard*, used in the same sense (Temp. ii. 2), a jocular word; it orig. meant a kind of cannon; see bombard above.

Boom (2), a pole. (Du.) See Beam.

Boon (1), a petition. (Scand.) M. E. *bone*, Ch. — Icel. *bón*, Dan. and Swed. *bön*, a petition. + A. S. *bén* (whence *bene* in Wordsworth). Perhaps allied to Ban.

Boon (2); see Bonny.

Boor, a peasant. (Du.) Du. *boer*, a peasant, lit. 'tiller of the soil.' — Du. *bouwen*, to till. + A. S. *būan*, to till, to dwell, whence *būr*, *gebūr*, a peasant (only preserved in *neigh-bour*). So also G. *bauen*, to till; whence *bauer*, a peasant. (✓ BHU.)

bondage, servitude. (F. — Scand.) M. E. and F. *bondage*, servitude; the sense being due to confusion with the verb to bind. But it orig. meant the condition of a bond-man, called in A. S. *bonda*, a word borrowed from Icel. *bóndi*, a husband-man. And *bóndi* = *búandi*, a tiller; from Icel. *búa*, to till, prepare, cognate with A. S. *būan*.

bound (3), ready to go. (Scand.) In 'the ship is bound for Spain,' &c. Formed, with excrement d, from M. E. *boun*, ready, Ch. C. T. 11807. — Icel. *búinn*, prepared; pp. of *búa*, to till, prepare.

bower, an arbour. (E.) M. E. *bour*,

A. S. *bōr*, a chamber. — A. S. *bōlan*, to dwell.
+ Icel. *búr*, a chamber.

busk (1), to get oneself ready. (Scand.)
Icel. *búsk*, to get oneself ready. — Icel.
búla, to prepare; and *-sk*, put for *sik*, one-
self; see bound (3) above.

by-law, a law affecting a township.
(Scand.) Formerly also *birlaw*, *burlaw*.
— Icel. *bajar-lög*, a town-law, by-law;
from *bajar*, gen. of *bar* or *byr*, a town,
village (from *búla*, to dwell); and *lög*, a
law. So also Dan. *by-lov*, town-law, simi-
larly compounded.

byre, a cow-house. (E.) M. E. *byre*, in
Mätner, s. v. *bire*. A. S. *byre*, pl., dwell-
ings; in Sweet, O. E. Texts. — A. S. *būr*, a
bower. — Icel. *búr*, a pantry; Dan. *buur*,
a bird-cage.

husband; see under House.

neighbour. (E.) Lit. one who dwells
near. A. S. *neahbūr*, *neahgebūr*. — A. S.
neah, nigh; and *būr*, *gebūr*, a peasant,
dweller. + G. *nachbar*, similarly formed.

Boot (1), a covering for the foot. (F. —
L. — Gk.) See Butt (2).

Boot (2), advantage. (E.) See Better.
Booth. (Scand.) M. E. *bothe*. — Icel.
búð, a booth, shop; Swed. *bod*, Dan. *bod*.
+ G. *butte*. So also Gael. *buth*, Irish *boith*,
boith, W. *boith*, a hut. Allied to Skt. *bhū-*
vana, a house. (✓ BHU.)

Booty. (F. — Low G.) Formerly spelt
butin. — F. *butin*, 'a booty, prey'; Cot.
— Du. *but*; cf. Icel. *býti*, Dan. *bytte*,
Swed. *byte*, exchange, barter; also booty,
spoil; Icel. *býta*, to divide, deal out;
so that the orig. sense of *booty* was
'share.'

Borage. (F. — Low L.) Formerly *bour-*
age. — F. *bourache*. — Low L. *borraginem*,
acc. of *borrago*, borage; prob. named from
its roughness. Perhaps from Low L. *borra*,
burra, rough hair (whence F. *bourre*, Ital.
borra); see Burl.

Borax. (Low L. — Arab. — Pers.) Low L.
borax; also *boracum*. — Arab. *būráq*. — Pers.
bīrah, *bōrax* (Vullers).

Border, an edge. (F. — O. Du.) See
Board.

Bore (1), to perforate. (E.) M. E. *borien*,
A. S. *borian*. + Du. *boren*; Icel. *bora*; Swed.
borra; Dan. *bore*; G. *bohren*; L. *forare*.
(✓ BHAR, to cut.) See Perforate,
Pharynx.

bore (2), to worry. Merely a metaph.
use of the verb above; Hen. VIII, i. 1. 128.
And see Burin.

Bore (3), a tidal surge in a river. (Scand.)
Icel. *bóra*, a billow caused by wind. Cf.
Swed. dial. *bör*, a mound.

Boreas, the north wind. (L. — Gk.) L.
Boreas. — Gk. *Bopéus*, *Boppás*, the N. wind.

Borough. (E.) M. E. *burgh*, *bergh*;
also *borwe*. A. S. *burh*, *burg* (gen. and
dat. *byrig*), a fort. — A. S. *burg-on*, 3d. pl.
of *beorgan*, to protect; cognate with Goth.
baigran, to hide, keep, L. *farcire*, to stuff.
(✓ BHARGH.) + Du. *burg*; Icel. *borg*;
Swed. and Dan. *borg*; G. *burg*; Goth.
baurgs.

barrow (1), a burial-mound. (E.) Put
for *barrow* (like *parson* for *person*, &c.)
M. E. *bergh*, *beoruh*, a hill, mound. — A. S.
beorg, *beorh*, a hill, grave-mound. — A. S.
beorgan, to hide, protect; see bury below.

borrow. (E.) M. E. *borwen*; A. S.
borgian, lit. to give a pledge. — A. S. *borg*,
borh, a pledge. — A. S. *borg-en*, pp. of *beorgan*,
to keep, protect.

burgess. (F. — M. H. G.) M. E. *bur-*
geys. — O. F. *burgais*. — Low Lat. *burgensis*,
belonging to a fort or city. — Low Lat.
burgus, a fort. — M. H. G. *bure* (G. *burg*)
cognate with A. S. *burg* above.

burgher. (E.) Formed by adding *-er*
to *burgh* = *borough*.

burglar. (F. — G. and L.) O. F. *burg-*
lar (a law-term) a house-breaker, lit.
'borough-shief.' — F. *bourg* (from G. *burg*),
a town; and O. F. *leres*, a robber, from
Lat. *latro*; see Larceny.

burgomaster. (Du.) Du. *burgemeester*,
a town-master. — Du. *burg*, cognate with
E. *borough*; and *meester*, a master, from
O. F. *meistre*; see Master.

burial. (E.) M. E. *burial*, *birial*, a
tomb; also spelt *berials*, *biriels*. — A. S.
byrgels, a tomb. — A. S. *byrgan*, to bury;
see bury (1).

burrow, a shelter for rabbits. (E.)
M. E. *borugh*, a cave, shelter; merely a
varied spelling of *borough* above. Den.
burrow, verb.

bury (1), verb. (E.) M. E. *burien*. —
A. S. *byrgan*, *byrgan*, to bury, hide in the
ground. Formed (by change of *o* to *y*)
from *borg-en*, pp. of *beorgan*, to hide, pro-
tect (as above).

bury (2), a town. (E.) In *Canterbury*,
&c. — A. S. *byrig*, dat. of *burh*, a borough.

Bosom. (E.) M. E. *bosom*. A. S. *bōm*.
+ Du. *boesem*; G. *busen*.

Boss, a knob. (F. — O. H. G.) See Boss.
Botany. (F. — Gk.) F. *botanique*, orig.

adj. — Gk. *Boravinda*, belonging to plants. Gk. *Borary*, a herb. — Gk. *βόρρυ*, to d.

botch (1), to patch. (O. Low G.) See at.

botch (2), a swelling. (F. — G.) See Beat.

both (Scand.) M. E. *baþe*, Scot. *baith*. — I. *beith*, both, dual adj.; Dan. *baade*; ed. *bada*. + G. *beide*; Goth. *bajoths*. led to A. S. *Ad*, both; Lat. *-bo* in am-

Gk. *-pas* in *ἀμ-ψα*; Skt. *-bha* in *u-bha*, h. Icel. *-ðir* is for *ðeir*, they.

other, v. and sb. (C.) In Swift. — I. *buaidhírt*, sb., trouble; *buaidhrim*, I

turb: cf. *buair*, to vex, trouble. So we say; but the sounds do not agree.

botas, small worms. (C.) Gael. *botas*, a ly-worm; *botag*, a maggot.

ottle (1), a hollow vessel. (F. — Low — Gk.) M. E. *botel*. — F. *bouteille*. —

Lat. *buticula*, dimin. of *butica*, a kind vessel. — Gk. *βέρις*, *βούρις*, a flask. Per-

allyed to Butt (2) and Boot (1).

butler, (F. — Low L. — Gk.) M. E. *butler*, one who attends to bottles; from

E. *botel*, a bottle; see above.

buttery, a place for provisions, esp. aids. (F. — Low L. — Gk.) A corruption

M. E. *butelerie*, a butlery, properly a ce for a butler; from M. E. *boteler*, a

ler; see above. (Thus *buttery* = *bottlery*.)

ottle (2), a bundle of hay; see Beat.

ottom (E.) M. E. *botum*, *bothom*. S. *botm*. + Du. *botem*; Icel. *botn*;

ed. *batten*; Dan. *bund*; G. *boden*; Lat. *solus*; Gk. *σολός*; Vedic Skt. *budhna*,

sh, ground. Allied to Irish *bonn*, sole the foot; Gael. *bonn*, sole, bottom; W.

t, base, stock. See Fundament.

boudoir (F. — C.?) F. *boudoir*, a pri-

er room for a lady; lit. a place to sulk

— F. *bouder*, to sulk. Perhaps Celtic;

W. *pwadn*, to pont, sulk; see Pout (1).

ough (E.) M. E. *bough*. A. S. *bōg*,

of which the orig. sense was 'an

n.' + Icel. *hgr*, Swed. *hog*, Dan. *hov*,

a shoulder of an animal, hence the bow

oulder of a ship; G. *bug*; Gk. *ῥῆχus*,

fore-arm; Skt. *bāhus*, the arm, allied

bāhu, large.

bow (4), the bow of a ship. (Scand.)

t, the 'shoulder' of a ship. — Icel. *bōgr*,

above. Der. *bowline*, attached to the

side or 'shoulder' of a sail.

Bought, the same as Bout. See Bow (1).

Boulder, a large stone. (Scand.) Swed. dial. *bullersteen*, a large rolling stone; so called from its rolling down stream with a crash. — Swed. *bullra*, to thunder, roar; and *steen*, a stone; see Bellow and Stone. Danish puts *ld* for *ll*, and has *buldre*, to roar, *bulder*, a crash.

Bounce, to jump up quickly. (O. Low G.) M. E. *bunsen*, to beat. — Low G. *bunsen*, to beat, knock at a door; Du. *bonsen*, to bounce, throw. From Du. *bons*, a bounce, thump; cf. G. *bumps*, bounce; Icel. *bops*, bump! imitative of the sound of a blow. See Bump (1).

Bound (1), to leap. (F. — L. — Gk.) See Boom (1). Der. *re-bound*.

Bound (2), a boundary. (F. — C.) M. E. *bounde*, Ch.; with excrement *d*, as in *soun-d*. — O. F. *bonne*, a boundary; also spelt *bodne* (Burguy); Low Lat. *bodina* (contr. form *bonna*), a bound, limit. — Bred. *bōden*, a thicket, tuft of trees; *bōd*, a tuft of trees; cf. Irish *bot*, a cluster, a bunch. Thus the orig. *bound* was a tuft of trees or a thicket. Der. *bound-ary* (for *bound-ery*).

ourn (1), a boundary. (F. — C.) In Sh. — F. *borne*, a bound; corrupted from O. F. *bonne*, a boundary, as above.

Bound (3), ready to go. (Scand.) See Boor.

Bounden, the old pp. of Bind. As in 'bounden duty.'

Bounty. (F. — L.) See Bonny.

Bouquet. (F. — Low G.) See Bush.

Bourd, a jest; to jest. (F. — Teut.?)

M. E. *bourde*, sb.; *bourden*, v. — F. *bourde*, a game; *bourder*, to play. Etym. doubtful; but F. *bourder* prob. = O. F. *bohorder*, to tourney, joust with lances, hence, to amuse oneself. — O. F. *bohord*, a mock tournament; supposed to stand for *bohorder*, i.e. a beating against the hurdles or barriers of the lists. — O. F. *bot-er*, to beat; and *horde*, a hurdle. — M. H. G. *bōzen*, to beat (O. H. G. *pōzan*); and M. H. G. *hurt*, a hurdle; see Beat and Hurdle.

Bourn (1), a boundary. (F. — C.) See Bound (2).

Bourn (2), **Burn**, a stream. (E.) M. E. *bourne*. A. S. *burna*, a fountain, stream, well. (✓BHUR?) + Icel. *brunnr*; Swed. *brunn*; Dan. *brønd*; G. *brunnen*; Goth. *brunna*, a spring, well; cf. Gk. *φπίπ*, a well.

Bouse, **Bouze**, **Booze**, to drink deeply. (Du.) See Box (1).

Bout, a turn. (Scand.) See Bow (1).

Bow (1), to bend. (E.) M. E. *bowen*, *bogen*, *bugen*. A. S. *bilgan*. + Du. *buigen*; G. *beugen*; Goth. *biugan*; Skt. *bhuj*, to bend; Lat. *fugere*, to turn to flight, give way; Gk. *phryen*, to flee. (✓BHUGH.)

bow (2), a bend. (E.) From the verb.

bow (3), a weapon to shoot with. (E.) M. E. *bowe*. A. S. *boga*, a bow; because it is bent or bowed. + Du. *boog*; Icel. *bogi*; Swed. *båge*; Dan. *bue*; O. H. G. *pogo*.

bight, a coil of rope, a bay. (E.) M. E. *bight*. A. S. *byht*, as in *wateres byht*, a bight (bay) of water (see Grein).—A. S. *byc-an*, pt. pl. of *bycan*, to bow, bend.

bout, a turn. (Scand.) Also *bought*, Spenser, F. Q. i. 1. 15.—Dan. *bøgt*, a bend, a turn; also a bight or bay; cognate with A. S. *byht* above; see bight.

bow-window. (E.) A window of semi-circular form; not the same as *bay-window*.

buxom. (E.) M. E. *buxom*, *buktrum*; the old sense was obedient, obliging, good-humoured. Lit. 'bow-some'.—A. S. *byc-an*, to bow, bend, obey; and *-some*, suffix, as in *min-some*. And see Bugle (2).

Bow (4), the 'shoulder' of a ship. (Scand.) See Bough.

Bowel (F.-L.) M. E. *bowle*.—O. F. *bowel*; (mod. F. *boyau*).—Lat. acc. *intestinum*, a sausage, intestine; dimin. of *intestus*, a sausage.

Bower, an arbour. (E.) See Boor.

Bowl (1), a round wooden ball. (F.-L.) See Bull (2).

Bowl (2), a drinking-vessel. (E.) See Bulge.

Bow-window; see Bow (1).

Box (1), the name of a tree. (L.) M. E. *box*; A. S. *beox*.—Lat. *boxus*, the box-tree. + Gk. *boxos*, the box-tree.

box (2), a chest or case to put things in. (L.) M. E. *box*; A. S. *beox*.—L. *boxum*, anything made of box-wood; hence, a box.—Lat. *boxus*, the box-tree. (Hence a *box* at a theatre; a shooting-box; a Christmas box or present; &c.)

house, booze, to drink deeply. (Du.—L.) Spelt *boeze* in Chaucer (R. v. 1412).—O. Du. *boezen*, 'to drink great draughts'. Herken.—O. Du. *boez*, Du. *boet*, a tube, pipe, &c.; also the tap of a barrel; allied to Du. *boez*, a box, urn, barrel of a gun; borrowed from Latin, like *box*.

bush (1), the metal box in which an axe works. (Du.—L.) Du. *bus*, a box; see *house*, above.

bushel, a measure. (F.—Low. L.—Gk.) See Pyx.

Box (3), to fight with fists; a blow. (Scand.) M. E. *box*, sb.—Dan. *boks*, to slap, strike; *bask*, a slap, thwack; allied to Swed. *basa*, to whip, flog, beat (Thre). Cf. *push*.

Box (4), in phr. 'to box the compass' (Span.) Span. *boxar*, to sail round an island (Meadows); O. Span. *boxo*, a circuit (Meadows).

Boy. (O. Low G.) M. E. *boy*. Preserved in E. Friesic *boi*, *boy*, a boy (Koolman); allied to O. Du. *boef*, a boy, Du. *boef*, a knave.—Icel. *bífi*, a knave; G. *bube*, a boy; Lat. *pupus*, a boy. See Pupil.

Brabble, to quarrel. (Du.) Du. *brab-belen*, to stammer, confound; whence *brab-beltaal*, foolish talk. See Blab, Babbie.

Brace, orig. a firm hold. (F.—L.) From the notion of embracing.—O. F. *brace*, the two arms (Bartsch); hence a measure of 5 feet, formed with extended arms (Cot.); and hence, a grasp.—Lat. *brachia*, pl. of *brachium*, the arm.—Irish *brac*, W. *brack*, the arm; Gk. *brachion*.

bracelet (F.—L.) F. *bracelet*; dimin. of O. F. *bracet*, an armlet (Bartsch).—L. *bracilla*, an armlet.—L. *brachium*, an arm.

branch (F.—C.) M. E. *branche*.—F. *branche*.—Brit. *branc*, an arm; allied to Lat. *brachium*, an arm, a branch.

embrace (F.—L.) O. F. *embracer*, to grasp in the arms.—O. F. *em*, for *in* (—L. *in*); and *brace*, the grasp of the arms; see *Brace*.

Brach, a kind of hunting-dog. (F.—L.) M. E. *brache*.—O. F. *brache* (F. *brague*).—O. H. G. *bracca* (G. *brack*), a dog that hunts by the scent.

Brackish. (Du.) Du. *brak*, briny, saline.—Du. *braken*, to vomit. Prob. allied to *Break*.

Bracken, fern. (E.) See *Break* (2).

Brackest, a cubel. See *Breakfast*.

Bract. (L.) Lat. *bractea*, a thin plate or leaf of metal.

Brad. (Scand.) M. E. *brad*.—Icel. *bradr*, a spike; Swed. *bradt*; Dan. *bradt*, a frost-sail.

Brag. (C.) See *Break*.

Bragget. (W.) M. E. *bragget*.—W. *bragot*, a kind of mead; allied to Ind. *bract*, malt liquor.—W. *brag*, malt; Ind. and Gael. *brack*, malt, fermented grain. The Gael. *brack* is from Gael. *brack*, to brew; allied to E. *Brew*.

hman, Brahmin. (Skt.) Skt. *brahman*, a brahman, holy man.—Skt. *brahma*, prayer; also the unknown god. *brahman* to mean 'support,' from *bhri*, to see Bear (1).

Id., to weave. (E.) M. E. *breiden*. *breidan*, *brēdan*, to brandish, weave, + Icel. *bragða*, to brandish, turn about, start, braid, &c.; hence *bragð*, a movement.

Id., a ligature; see Breesches.

In. (E.) M. E. *brayne*. A. S. *bregen*, the brain. + Du. *brein*.

See (1); see Break.

See (2), bush, fern. (E.) A. S. *bracce*. Low G. *brack*, willow-bush. Prob. Icel. because growing on rough or ground; cf. G. *brach*, fallow, unweeded.

aken, fern. (E.) A. S. *braccan*, pl. of fern. + Icel. *brakni* (allied to *brök*, rough grass); Swed. *bräken*, Dan. fern.

able. (E.) M. E. *brembil*. A. S. *brembel*. + Du. *braam*, a blackberry; *brom-bär*, Dan. *brom-bær*, G. *brom*—a blackberry. (✓BHRAM.)

n. (C.) M. E. *bran*.—W. *bran*, Irish husk, chaff. So also F. *bren*; from *brenn*, *bran*.

nch. (F.—L.) See Brace.

nd, Brandish, Brandy; see Burn.

nks, a punishment for scolds. (C.) *amieson*.—Gael. *brangas* (O. Gael. *brang*), a sort of pillory; Gael. *brang*, *brancas*, a halter. + Du. *pranger*, pinarnacle, collar; G. *pranger*, a pillory; *rangen*, to pinch.

n-now. (E.) See Burn.

as. (E.) M. E. *bras*. A. S. *bras*. ed from the verb seen in Icel. *brasa*, *brēdan* by fire; Swed. *brasa*, to flame; *brasa*, to fry. Der. *bras-en*, A. S.

asier, brazier, a pan to hold coals. Scand.) F. *brasière*, a camp-kettle. *braise*, live coals.—Swed. *brasa*, fire, to *brasa*, to flame; see above.

ize (1), to harden. (F.—Scand.) ear, t. 1. 11. It merely means to *br*; it is the verb from which *brass* is *br*, not vice versa.—F. *braser*, to *br*.—Icel. *brasa*, to harden by fire.

ize (2), to ornament with brass. (E.) sapman, tr. of Homer, Od. xv. 113. is sense, it is E., and derived from *br*. 'Aero, *ic brasse*'; Ælfric.

breeze (3), cinders. (F.—Scand.) O. F. *brese*, spelt *breze* in Cot., the old form of F. *braise*, live coals; see brasier above.

Brat, a child. (C.) So named from its pinafore; it also meant a rag, clout, or (in derision) a child.—W. *brat*, a rag, pinafore; Gael. and Irish *brat*, a cloak, rag.

Brattice, a fence of boards in a mine. (F.—Teut.) M. E. *bretasche*, *bretasce*, *brutaske*, a parapet, battlement.—O. F. *bretesche*, a small wooden outwork, battlement; cf. Prov. *bertresca*, Ital. *bertesca*, the same. A difficult word; prob. formed from G. *brett*, a plank.

buttress, a support, in architecture. (F.—Teut.) M. E. *bouteras*; Palsgrave has *bottras*, *butteras*. Orig. a plural form, as if for *butterets*.—O. F. *bouteres*, pl. of *bouteret*, a prop.—F. *bouter*, to thrust, prop. Cotgrave also has *boutant*, a buttress, from the same verb; see Butt (1), p. 34, col. 2, l. 5. (Misplaced.)

Bravado. (Span.) See Bravo.

Brave. (F.) F. *brave*, 'brave, gay, fine, proud, braggard, valiant'; Cot. The same as Ital., Span., and Port. *bravo*. Etym. unknown; none of the explanations are satisfactory; the Bret. *brav*, O. Swed. *brav*, appear to be borrowed from F. Cf. Bret. *bragu*, to strut about, Gael. *breagh*, fine; see Brag.

bravado. (Span.) Altered from Span. *bravada*, 'a bravado'; Minshew's Span. Dict.—Span. *bravo*, brave.

bravo, a daring villain. (Ital.) Ital. *bravo*, brave; as a sb., a cut-throat, villain. *bravo!* well done. (Ital.) Ital. *bravo*, brave; used in the voc. case.

Brawl (1), to quarrel. (C.) M. E. *braulen*.—W. *brawl*, *brol*, a boast; *brolio*, to boast; *bragal*, to vociferate; cf. Irish *braguim*, I boast, bounce, bully. Prob. allied to Brag.

Brawl (2), a sort of dance. (F.—Teut.) See Burn.

Brawn, muscle. (F.—O. H. G.) M. E. *braun*, muscle, boar's flesh.—O. F. *braon*, a slice of flesh; cf. Prov. *bradon*, the same.—O. H. G. *brāton*, acc. of *brāto*, M. E. *brāte*, a slice of flesh for roasting.—O. H. G. *brātan* (G. *braten*), to roast. ¶ The orig. sense was merely 'muscle'; the restriction to that of 'boar's flesh' is accidental.

Bray (1), to bruise. (F.—G.) See Break.

Bray (2), to make a roaring noise. (F.—C.) See Break.

Braze, (1) to harden; (2) to ornament with brass; see **Brass**.

Breach. (E.) See **Break**.

Bread. (E.) M.E. *breed*. A.S. *bredd*. Prob. allied to **Brew**, because fermented. Cf. A.S. pt. t. *brēd-w.* + Du. *brood*; Icel. *brauð*; Swed. and Dan. *brød*; G. *brod*.

Breadth. (E.) See **Broad**.

Break. (E.) M.E. *breken*; pt. t. *brak*; pp. *broken*. A.S. *brecan*, pt. t. *bræc*, pp. *brocen*. + Du. *breken*; Icel. *braka*, to creak; Swed. *braka*, to crack; Dan. *brække*; Goth. *brikan*; G. *brechen*; Lat. *frangere*. (✓ BHRAG.) The orig. sense is to break with a noise, to crack.

brag, to boast, (C.) W. *bragio*, to boast; Irish *bragaim*, I boast. Allied to Gael. *bragh*, an explosion. (✓ BHRAG.)

braggart, a boaster. (F. = C.) F. *bragard*. = Bret. *braga*, to strut about; cognate with W. *bragio*, to boast; see above.

brake (1), a machine for breaking hemp; a name for various mechanical contrivances. (O. Low G.) M.E. *brake*. = Low G. *brake*, a flax-brake; O. Du. *braecke*, 'a brake to beat flax'; Hexham. = Du. *breken*, to break; see **Break**.

bray (1), to bruise, pound. (F. = G.) M.E. *brayen*. = O. F. *breier* (F. *broyer*). = G. *brechen*, to break; see **Break**.

bray (2), to make a roaring noise. (F. = C.) F. *braire* (Low Lat. *bragire*, *bragare*). Of Celtic origin; cf. W. *bragal*, to vociferate; Gael. *bragh*, a burst, explosion; see **brag** above.

breach. (E.) M.E. *breche*, a fracture. = A.S. *brec*, as in *hlif-gebrece*, a piece of bread. = A.S. *brecan*, to break. ¶ Or O. F. *breche*, a breach. = G. *brechen*.

brick. (F. = O. Du.) F. *brigue*, a brick; also a fragment, bit. = O. Du. *bricke*, a brick; orig. a fragment. = Du. *breken*, to break. Der. *brick-bat* (see **Bat**).

Bream, a fish. (F. = O. H. G.) See **Bass** (2).

Breast. (E.) See **Burst**.

Breath. (E.) M.E. *breeth*, *breth*. A.S. *bræð*. + G. *brodem*, *broden*, *brodel*, steam, vapour, exhalation.

Breech. (E.) See **Breeches**.

Breeches, **Breeks**. (E.) A double plural, the form *breek* being, in itself, a pl. form. A.S. *brēc*, breeks; pl. of *brēc*, with the same sense. + Du. *broek*, a pair of breeches; Icel. *brík* (pl. *brákr*); M. H. G. *bruoch*; Gael. *brog*, a large shoe, *brìogais*, breeches. Cf. L. *bracca*, a word of Celtic origin.

bracket, a corbel, &c. (F. = C.) Formerly spelt *bragget*, as in Minshew, ed. 1627. So named from the resemblance to the front part of a pair of breeches, as formerly made. = F. *braguette*, 'a codpiece,' Cot. (the front part of a pair of breeches); the allied Span. *bragueta* also meant a projecting mould in architecture, a bracket or corbel. Dimin. of O. F. *brague*, 'a kind of mortise,' Cot.; from *bragus*, breeches; so also Span. *bragueta* is the dimin. of Span. *bragas*, breeches. = L. *bracca*; of Celtic origin; Bret. *brages*, breeches.

brail, a kind of ligature or fastening. (F. = C.) O. F. *brail*, a cincture; orig. for fastening up breeches; dimin. of F. *braie*, breeches. = L. *bracca*, Bret. *brages*, as above.

breech. (E.) M.E. *breech*, properly breeks, or the covering of the hinder part of the body. = A.S. *bríc*, pl. of *brēc*; see above.

brogues, coarse shoes. (C.) Gael. and Irish *brog*, a shoe, legging; see **Breeches**.

Breed. (E.) See **Brood**.

Breeze (1), a gadfly. (E.) Also *brize*, *brimsey*. = A.S. *brimse*, a gadfly, named from its humming. + Du. *brems*; G. *bremm* (from M. H. G. *bremen*, to hum); Skt. *bhramara*, a large black bee (from Skt. *bhram*, to hum, whirl, fly about as insects). Cf. Lat. *fremere*.

Breeze (2), a strong wind. (F.) Formerly *brize*. = O. F. *brise*, used by Rabelais in the same sense as F. *bise*, the N. wind; cf. Span. *brisa*, Port. *briza*, the N.E. wind; Ital. *brezza*, a cold wind. Orig. unknown.

Breeze (3), cinders. (F. = Scand.) See **Brass**. ¶ Quite distinct from prov. E. *briss*, dust, F. *bris*, rubbish, whence F. *débris*; see **Debris**.

Breve, **Breviary**; see **Brief**.

Brew. (E.) M.E. *brewen*. A.S. *brēwan*, pt. t. *brētw*, pp. *gebrowen*. + Du. *brouwen*; G. *brauen*; Icel. *brugga*; Swed. *brygga*; Dan. *brygge*. (✓ BHUR, to boil, ferment.)

brewis, pottage. (F. = M. H. G.) M.E. *browes*. = O. F. *broues*, a pl. form; from sing. *brou*, broth. = Low Lat. *brodum*, broth. = M. H. G. *brat*, broth; cognate with E. *Broth*; see below.

brose, pottage. (C.) Gael. *brothas*, brose. From the same root as E. **Brew**.

broth. (E.) A.S. *brōð*. = A.S. *bro-men* pp. of *brēwan*, to brew. + Icel. *brōð* M. H. G. *brōt*; cf. G. *gebräude*, as much as is brewed at once. And see **Bread**.

Brar, Briar. (E.) M. E. *brere*. A. S.

+ Gael. and Irish *bréar*, a bush, briar.

Brbe. (F.-C.) M. E. *bride*. - O. F.

bré, a piece of bread given to a beggar;

and *brife*, a fragment of bread. - Bret.

bré, to break; cp. W. *brw*, broken,

bréar (= *brw* *bara*), broken bread,

a *bréar*, to break. Allied to Brick and

Brick.

Brick. (F.-O. Du.) See Break.

Bride. (E.) M. E. *bride*; also *bride*,

bride, *bride*. A. S. *brýd*, a bride. Prob.

ed to Irish *brá*, the womb, Gk. *brúv*,

teem. + Du. *bruid*; Icel. *brúðir*; Swed.

Dan. *brud*; G. *bräut*; Goth. *brúths*.

Bridal. (E.) Formerly *bride-ale*, a bride-

ale. A. S. *brýd-ealo*, a bride-ale, bride-

ale. - A. S. *brýd*, bride; and *ealo*, ale,

in a feast; see Ale.

Bridegroom. (E.) For *bridegroom*; the

word *r* is intrusive. A. S. *brýd-guma*, lit.

de-man; where *guma* is cognate with L.

gomo, a man; see Homage. + Du. *bruide-*

gum; Icel. *brúðgumi*; Swed. *brudgumme*;

Dan. *brudgom*; G. *bräutigam*, O. H. G.

brüggamo.

Bridge. (E.) M. E. *brigge*, *brugge*. A. S.

brýgg. + Icel. *brýggja*; Swed. *brygga*; Dan.

brýge, a pier; G. *brücke*. Allied to Icel.

Dan. *brá*, a bridge, pavement; O.

Icel. *brá*, a paved way.

Bridle. (E.) M. E. *bridel*. A. S. *bridel*.

Du. *bridel*; M. H. G. *britle*, *brittil*

(thence F. *bride*). Perhaps allied to

Brif.

Brief (1), short. (F.-L.) M. E. *bref*.

F. *bref*. - L. *brevis*, short. + Gk.

bréx, short.

Brief (2), a writ, &c. (F.-L.) F.

bref, a brief; Cot. The same as F. *bref*

above; from its being in a short form.

Abbreviate. (L.) L. *abbreviatus*, pp.

abbreviatus, to shorten. - L. *ab-*, put for

de, to; and *brevis*, short.

Abridge. (F.-L.) M. E. *abregen*. -

F. *abregier*, another form of *abrevier*, to

shorten. - L. *abbreviare*; see above.

Breve. (Ital.-L.) Orig. a short note;

now the longest in use. - Ital. *breve*, brief.

- Lat. *brevis*, short. Der. *semi-breve*.

Brevet. (F.-L.) F. *brevet*, 'a brief,

separate, little writing'; Cot. Dimin. from

ref, brief.

Breviary. (F.-L.) F. *bréviaire*. - L.

brevariūm, a summary.

Brevity. (F.-L.) F. *brévité*. - L. acc.

breuitatem, shortness. - L. *brevis*, short.

Brig, Brigade; see Brigand.

Brigand. (F.-Ital.) F. *brigand*, a

robber. - Ital. *brigante*, an intriguer, robber;

orig. pres. part. of *brigare*, to strive after. -

Ital. *briga*, strife, quarrel, trouble. Orig.

uncertain.

brig; see brigantine (below).

brigade. (F.-Ital.) F. *brigade*, a crew,

troop. - Ital. *brigata*, a troop; orig. fem. of

pp. of *brigare*, to strive, fight, as above.

brigandine, a kind of armour. (F.-

Ital.) F. *brigandine*, a kind of armour,

worn by brigands. - F. *brigand*, a robber;

see above.

brigantine, brig, a ship. (F.-Ital.)

Brig is merely short for *brigantine*. - F.

brigantin, a kind of ship. - Ital. *brigantino*,

a pirate-ship. - Ital. *brigante*, a robber.

Bright. (E.) M. E. *bright*. A. S. *beorht*.

+ Icel. *bjart*; M. H. G. *berht*; Goth.

baírhts, shining. Allied to Skt. *bhrāj*, to

shine; L. *flag-rare*, to flame. (✓ BHARG,

to blaze.) See Flame.

Brill, a fish. (C.) Corn. *brilli*, mackerel,

contr. form of *brithelli*, pl. of *brithel*, a

mackerel, a spotted fish. - Corn. *brith*,

speckled. Cf. Irish and Gael. *breac*, speckled.

The *brill* is minutely spotted with white.

Brilliant, shining; see Beryl.

Brim. (E.) M. E. *brim*. A. S. *brim*,

surf, surge on the shore. + Icel. *brim*, surf,

G. *brame*, border, M. H. G. *brēm*, border;

Skt. *bhṛimī*, a whirl-pool, from *bhram*, to

whirl. The *brim* of the sea is its margin,

where the surf is heard to roar; cf. L.

fremere. (✓ BHRAM.)

Brimstone, Brindled, Brine; see

Burn.

Bring. (E.) A. S. *bringan*, pt. t. *brang*;

also *brenan*, pt. t. *brohte*. (Mod. E. retains

only the weak pt. t. *brought*.) + Du.

brenen; G. *bringen*; Goth. *briggan*

(written for *bringan*), pt. t. *brahta*. (An ex-

extension from ✓ BHAR, to bear.)

Brink. (Scand.) M. E. *brink*. - Dan.

brink, verge; Swed. *brink*, descent or slope

of a hill; Icel. *brékka* (= *brenka*), a slope,

crest of a hill; allied to Icel. *bringa*, a

grassy slope, orig. the breast. Cf. W.

bryncu, a hillock, *bryn*, a hill, *bront*, the

breast.

Brisk. (C.) W. *brysg*, quick; Gael.

briosg, quick, lively. Allied to Gael. *briosg*,

to start with surprise, leap for joy; Irish

briosg, a start, a bounce.

Brisket. (F.-C.) O. F. *brischet* (Brachet,

s. v. *brechet*); *brichet*, 'the brisket, or breast-

piece' [of meat], Cot. Mod. F. *brechet*. = Bret. *bruched*, the breast; spelt *brusk* in the dialect of Vannes.

Bristle. (E.) M. E. *bristle*, *berstle*, *birstle*; dimin. of A. S. *byrst*, a bristle. + Du. *borstel*; Icel. *burst*; Swed. *borst*; G. *borste*. Allied to Skt. *bhrishti*, pointed.

Brittle. (E.) M. E. *britel*, *brotel*, *brutel*. Formed, with suffix *-el* (= A. S. *-ol*), from A. S. *brut-on*, pl. of pt. t. of *bréotan*, to break; whence also *bryttan*, to break (secondary verb). It means 'fragile.' Cf. Icel. *brjóta*, Swed. *bryta*, Dan. *bryde*, to break.

Broach. (F. = L.) See Brooch.

Broad. (E.) M. E. *brood*. A. S. *brād*. + Du. *breed*; Icel. *breiðr*; Swed. and Dan. *bred*; Goth. *braids*; G. *breit*.

breadth. (E.) The final *-th* is late; the M. E. form is *brede*; Ch. = A. S. *brādu*, breadth. = A. S. *brād*, broad. + Icel. *breidd*; Goth. *braidei*; G. *breite*; Du. *breedte*.

Brocade, Broccoli, Brochure; see Brooch.

Broek, a badger. (C.) A. S. *broc*. = W., Corn., and Bret. *broch*; Irish, Gael., and Manx *broc*, a badger. Named from his white-streaked face; cf. Gael. *brocach*, speckled, grayish, as a badger; *brucach*, spotted; Gael. and Irish *breac*, W. *brech*, speckled.

Brocket. (F. = L.) See Brooch.

Brogues. (C.) See Breeches.

Broider, to adorn with needlework. (F. = C.?) [In 1 Tim. ii. 9, *broidered* is put for *broided*, old form of *braided*.] Formerly *broder*, Judg. v. 30 (Bible of 1551). = F. *broder*, 'to imbroyder,' Cot. Perhaps Celtic; from Bret. *brouda*, to pierce, also to embroider, *broud*, a spike, goad; W. *brodio*, to embroider; Gael. *brod*, a goad. β. It has been confused with F. *border*, 'to border, also to imbroyder,' Cot., Span. and Port. *border*, to embroider, which seem rather to be connected with F. *bord*, the edge of a garment; see *Border*. Der. *em-broider*.

Broil (1), to fry, grill. (F. = Teut.?) M. E. *broilen*. = O. F. *bruiller*, to boil, roast (Roquefort). Prob. a frequent. form of O. F. *bruir*, to roast (Burguy); mod. F. *brouir*. Perhaps of Teut. origin; cf. Du. *broeijen*, to foment, hatch eggs, grow very hot; G. *brühen*, to scald. ¶ We also find Gael. *bruich*, to boil, roast; Irish *bruighim*, I boil.

Broil (2), a tumult. (F. = Teut.?) F. *brouiller*, to jumble, confound, confound.

Perhaps related to G. *brudeln*, *brodeln*, to bubble (whence to give off steam, confuse); G. *brödel*, *bradem*, vapour, allied to E. *Breath* (Scheler). Cf. F. *brouillard*, a mist, fog. ¶ We also find W. *broch*, tumult, *brochell*, a tempest; Gael. *broighleadh*, turmoil, *broighlich*, noise (perhaps unrelated).

Broker. (E.) See Brook (1).

Bronchial. (Gk.) Gk. *βρόγχια*, neut. pl., the ramifications of the windpipe. = Gk. *βρόγχος*, the windpipe; cf. *βράγχος*, a gill. Allied to Gk. *βράχυν*, to roar. Der. *bronchitis*; from *βρόγχος*.

Bronze. (F. = Ital. = Teut.) See Brown.

Brooch. (F. = L.) Named from the pin which fastens it. M. E. *broche*, a pin, peg, brooch. = F. *broche*, a spit, point. = Low L. *brocca*, a pointed stick. = L. *broccus*, a sharp tooth, point. Cf. Gael. *brog*, to goad, *brag*, an awl; W. *procio*, to stab.

broach. (F. = L.) M. E. *setten on broche* = to set a-broach, tap liquor. = F. *mettre en broche*, to tap, by piercing a barrel. = F. *brocher*, to pierce. = F. *broche*, 'a broach, spit,' Cot.; see above.

brocade. (Span. = L.) Span. *brocade*, brocade; orig. embroidered, the pp. of a verb *brocar** (not used) answering to F. *brocher*, 'to broach, also, to stitch ... with great stitches,' Cot. = Low L. *brocca*, L. *broccus*; see Brooch.

broccoli. (Ital. = L.) Ital. *broccoli*, sprouts; pl. of *broccolo*, a sprout. Dimin. of *brocco*, a skewer, a shoot, stalk. = L. *broccus*, a point.

brochure, a pamphlet. (F. = L.) F. *brochure*, a few leaves stitched together. = F. *brocher*, to stitch; see brocade.

brocket, a red deer two years old. (F. = L.) F. *brocart*, the same; so called because he has but one tine to his horn. = F. *broche*, a spit, also, a tine of a stag's horn; see Brooch.

Brood. (E.) M. E. *brod*. A. S. *brōd* (rare); 'hi *brēdað* heora *brōd*' = they nourish their brood; Ælfric's Hom. ii. 10. + Du. *broed*; G. *brut*. Perhaps it means 'that which is hatched by heat;' allied to Brew; cf. W. *brud*, warm.

breed. (E.) M. E. *breden*. A. S. *brēdan*, to produce a brood, nourish. = A. S. *brōd*, a brood. (So also *feed* from *foed*); by change from *δ* to *ē*.)

Brook (1), to endure, put up with. (E.) M. E. *broken*, *brouken*. A. S. *brūcan*, to use, enjoy; which was the orig. sense. + Du. *gebruiken*, Icel. *brúka*, G. *brauchen*,

to use; L. *frui*, to enjoy; for *bruij*, to enjoy. (✓)

(F.—Lat.) M. E. *brocour*, mess of a transaction. Anglo-saxon agent; orig. a 'broacher' wine.—Late L. *broccator*, one. —L. *broccus*; see Brooch.

a small stream. (E.) M. E. *bric*. + Du. *broek*, G. *bruch*, a BHRAG.)

(E.) M. E. *brome*, broom. A. S. *brim*, broom; hence a besom wigs of it. + Du. *brem*. Allied to *broth*; see Brew.

(E.; confused with F.—Teut.) *brut*, a lewd person, base wretch. *brut*, pp. of *broddan*, to perish; whence also *debroden*, degenerate. Hence was made *brothel*, use for vile people (Dryden), contracted to *brothel*. 2. Orig. M. E. *bridel*, which was used, much the same sense.—O. F. *bride*, orig. of boards.—O. Du. (and plank, board; see Board.

(E.) M. E. *brother*. A. S. *broðer*; Icel. *bróðir*; Goth. *brōder* and Dan. *broder*; G. *bruder* and Ir. *brathair*; W. *brawd*; Lat. *frater*; Gk. *φρατήρ*; Skt. *bhrātr*, the Skt. *bhrātri* is from *bhri*, maintain; orig. to bear. (✓)

(E.) M. E. *browe*. A. S. *brū*, eye-lid; Icel. *brún*, eye-lid; M. H. G. *brū*, eye-lid; G. *brü*; Bret. *abrant*; Pers. *abrū*; Skt. *bhrū*. Orig. named from twitching; cf. *brū*, the twinkling of an eye.

(E.) M. E. *broun*. A. S. *brūn*; Icel. *brúnn*; Swed. *brun*; G. *braun*. From the same root.

(F.—Ital.—Teut.) F. *bronze*, bronze; cf. *abbronzare*, to lead to *bruno*, brown, whence *brunire*, to burnish. brown; see above.

(Du.) In Reynard the Fox, the *bruin*, i.e. brown.—Du. *bruin*,

(F.—G.) F. *brunette*, fem.

of *brunet*, brownish.—M. H. G. *brūn*, brown.

burnish, to polish. (F.—G.) M. E. *burnisen*; also *burnen*.—O. F. *burnir*, *brunir* (pres. part. *burnis-ant*), to embrown, to polish.—O. F. *brun*, brown.—M. H. G. *brūn*, brown.

Browze. (F.—M. H. G.) A corruption of *broust*.—O. F. *brouster* (F. *brouster*), to nibble off young shoots.—O. F. *broust* (F. *broust*), a sprig, shoot, bud.—M. H. G. *bros*, a bud; Bavar. *brosst*, *bross*, a bud, see Brush.

Bruin. (Du.) See Brown.

Bruise. (F.—Teut. ? or C. ?) M. E. *brusen*, *brisen*.—O. F. *bruise*, *briser*, to break. Either from M. H. G. *bresten* (G. *bersten*), to burst (Diez); or of Celtic origin, as seen in Gael. *bris*, to break, Ir. *brisim*, I break. ¶ Not from A. S. *brýsan*, which seems to be allied to A. S. *brētan*, to break.

Bruit, a rumour. (F.—C. ?) F. *bruit*, a noise.—F. *bruire*, to make a noise. Perhaps of Celtic origin; cf. Bret. *bruchellein*, to roar as a lion; W. *broch*, din, tumult. Cf. Gk. *βρυχάσθαι*, I roar. β. Scheler derives F. *bruire* from L. *rugire*, to roar, with prefixed *b*.

Brunette; see Brown.

Brunt; see Burn.

Brush. (F.—Teut.) M. E. *brusche*, a brush; also brush-wood, which is the older sense, the orig. brush being made of twigs.—O. F. *broce*, F. *brosse*, brushwood; also, later, a brush.—Low L. *brustia*, *bruscia*, a thicket. Derived by Diez from O. H. G. *brusta*, G. *borste*, a bristle; but rather from Bavar. *brosst*, *bross*, a bud, M. H. G. *bros*, a bud; see Browze.

Brusque, rough in manner. (F.—Ital.) F. *brusque*.—Ital. *brusco*, sharp, tart, sour, applied to fruits and wine. Origin uncertain.

Brute. (F.—L.) F. *brut*, fem. *brute*.—L. *brutus*, stupid.

Bryony. (L.—Gk.) L. *bryonia*.—Gk. *βρυονία*, *βρυονή*, bryony.—Gk. *βρύειν*, to teem, grow luxuriantly.

Bubble. (Scand.) Swed. *bubbla*, Dan. *boble*, a bubble; also Du. *bobbel*, a bubble, *bobbelen*, to bubble. A dimin. form; probably put for *blobble*, a dimin. of *blob*, a bubble; see Bleb.

Buccanier. (F.—West Indian.) F. *boucanier*, a pirate.—F. *boucaner*, to broil on a sort of wooden gridiron.—F. *boucan*, a wooden gridiron, used by cannibals for

broiling men and animals. The word *boucan* is said to be Caribbean, and to mean 'a place where meat is smoke-dried.'

Buck (1), a male deer, goat. (E.) M. E. *bukke*. A. S. *bucca*, a he-goat. + Du. *bok*, Icel. *bukkr*, Swed. *bock*, a he-goat; Dan. *buk*, a he-goat, ram, buck; G. *bock*, W. *buch*, Gael. *boc*, Irish *boc*. Also Skt. *bukka*, a goat.

buckram, a coarse cloth. (F. — M. H. G.) M. E. *bokeram*. — O. F. *boucaran* (F. *bougran*), a coarse kind of cloth; Low L. *boquerannus*. — Low L. *boquena*, goat's skin. — M. H. G. *boc*, a he-goat.

butcher. (F. — G.) M. E. *bocher*. — F. *bocher*, orig. one who kills goats. — O. F. *boc* (F. *bouc*), a goat. — G. *bock*, a goat.

Buck (2), to steep clothes in lye. (C.) M. E. *bouken*. — Gael. *buac*, dung used in bleaching, lye in which clothes are washed; Irish *buac*, lye. Orig. cow-dung; from Gael. and Irish *bo*, a cow; see *Cow*.

Bucket. (E.) M. E. *boket*. Formed with dimin. suffix *-et* from A. S. *búc*, a pitcher. Cf. Gael. *bucaid*, Irish *bucéad*, a bucket.

Buckle. (F. — L.) M. E. *bokel*. — O. F. *bocle* (F. *boucle*), the boss of a shield, a ring, a buckle. — Low L. *bucula*, the boss of a shield; *buccula*, visor of a helm, boss of a shield, buckle. — Lat. *buccula*, the cheek, dimin. of *bucca*, the cheek.

buckler. (F. — L.) M. E. *bokeler*. — O. F. *bocler* (F. *bouclier*), a shield; so named from the boss on it; see above.

Buckram; see *Buck*.

Buckwheat; see *Book*.

Bucolic, pastoral. (L. — Gk.) L. *bucolicus*. — Gk. *βουκολικός*, pastoral. — Gk. *βούκλος*, a cowherd. — Gk. *βούς*, an ox; and *κίλλειν*, to drive.

Bud. (E.?) M. E. *budde*, a bud; *budden*, to bud. Not found in A. S. Cf. Du. *bot*, a bud; *botten*, to bud, sprout. Prob. allied to *Beat*; see *button* under *Beat*.

Budge (1), to stir; see *Bull* (2).

Budge (2), a kind of fur; see *Bag*.

Budget, a leathern bag; see *Bag*.

Buff, the colour of dressed buffalo-skin. (F. — L.) F. *buffe*, a buffalo. — L. *bufalus*; see below.

Buffalo. (Span. — L. — Gk.) Span. *bufalo*, *buffalo*, orig. a kind of wild ox. — L. *bufalus*, also *hubalus*. — Gk. *βούβαλος*, a buffalo, wild ox, antelope. (Not a true Gk. word.)

Buffer (1), and (2); see *Buffet* (1).

Buffet (1), a blow; to strike. (F.) M. E. *boffet*, *buffet*, a blow, esp. on the

cheek. — O. F. *bufet*, a blow, dimin. of *bufe*, a blow, esp. on the cheek; cf. *bufet*, *bufet*, to puff out the cheeks, also to buffet; mod. F. *bouffer*. Prob. of imitative origin, allied to *pouffer*, to puff; see *Puff*.

buffer (1), a foolish fellow. (F.) Orig. a stammerer; hence a foolish fellow. M. E. *buffen*, to stammer. — O. F. *bufet*, to puff out the cheeks (hence, to puff or blow in talking).

buffer (2), a cushion, to deaden concussion. (F.) Lit. 'a striker;' from M. E. *buffen*, to strike, orig. to buffet on the cheek; see *Buffet*.

buffoon. (F.) F. *bouffon*, a buffoon, jester, one who made grimaces. — F. *bouffon* to puff.

Buffet (2), a side-board. (F.) F. *bufet* a side-board. Origin unknown.

Bug (1), a spectre. (C.) In Sh. — W. *bug*, a hobgoblin, spectre; Gael. and Ir. *bucan*, a spectre. + Lithuan. *bangas*, terrific from *bugti*, to terrify, allied to Skt. *bhuj* to bow, turn aside; see *Bow* (1).

bug (2), an insect. (C.) So named because an object of terror, exciting disgust.

bug-bear. (C. and E.) A supposed spectre in the shape of a bear.

Bugle (1), a wild ox; see *Beef*.

Bugle (2), a kind of ornament. (M. H. G.) Low L. *bugoli*, pl., the name of a kind of ornaments (A. D. 1388). Dimin. of M. H. G. *bouc*, *boug*, an armlet, large ring, ring shaped ornament. — M. H. G. *biegen*, to bend, bow; cognate with *Bow* (1).

Build. (Scand.) M. E. *bulden*. Late A. S. *byldan*, to build. — A. S. *bold*, a house, which appears to be of Scand. origin, and formed by adding *d* to Icel. *ból*, a house, farm. The word is really Scand. O. Swed. *bylja*, to build (Ihre). — O. Swed. *bol*, a house, dwelling; Icel. *ból*, a house, Dan. *bol*, a small farm. Formed (like A. S. *bútr* — E. *boon* from Icel. *búa*. O. Swed. *bo*, to live, abide dwell; cf. Skt. *bhú*, to be. See *Bo*.

Bulb. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *bulbe*. — L. *bulbus*, a bulb. — Gk. *βολβός*, a bulbous root, onion.

Bulge. (Scand.) A rather late word of Scand. origin; Swed. dial. *bulgja*, to swell out; *bulgin*, swollen, pp of a strong verb which occurs as A. S. *belgan* (p. *bolgen*), orig. to swell, but only used in the sense to swell with anger. So also Icel. *búlginn*, swollen, angry. (✓ *BHALGH*, swell.)

boil (2), a small tumour. (E.) M.

byd, or *byle*, a boil, swelling. † Icel. *bolla*, Dan. *byld*, G. *beule*. *flaunjan*, to puff up.

rem of a tree. (Scand.) M. E. *bolr*, *bulr*, the trunk of a tree, and *bold*; Dan. *bul*. From its

swollen. (Scand.) Icel. *bólgrinn*, of a lost verb; Dan. *bullen*, *ulne*, to swell; Swed. *bulna*, to

(E.) A. S. *bolster*; with suffix *bol-ster*; from its round shape. tr; O. H. G. *polstar*.

stout pin of iron, an arrow. (E.)

A. S. *bolt*, only in the sense of shooting bolts; but properly a and named from its roundness. *olt*, Du. *bout*; G. *bolzen*.

(), a drinking-vessel. (E.) M. E.

bolla, a bowl; from its round-

bolli; M. H. G. *bolle*. See Bull.

(), size. (Scand.) M. E. *bolke*, a

bolki, a heap; O. Swed. *bolke*;

lump. Cf. Swed. *bulna*, to swell.

(), the trunk of the body. (Du.)

Du. *bulcke*, thorax (Kilian);

Cf. Icel. *búkr*, the trunk; Swed.

bug, G. *bauch*, the belly (which

lost an *i*). The Gael. *bulg*

trunk of the body, (2) lump,

bulk (1).

(E.) (Scand.) Dan. *bulværk*,

erik; cf. Du. *bolwerk*, G. *boll-*

see F. *boulevard*). Compounded

(), trunk of a tree, log, Icel. *bulr*,

stem of a tree; and Dan. *værk*,

a work. Lit. 'log-work,' or

see bole above. See also

(1) and Bag.

(), a stall of a shop; Bulkhead;

(1).

male of the cow. (E.) M. E.

Not found in A. S., but the

lura, a bullock, occurs. Prob.

see Bellow. † Du. *bul*;

F. *bulle*; Lithuan. *bullus*. Der.

S. *bulluca*, as above.

a papal edict. (L.) M. E. *bulle*.

a bubble, boss, knob, leaden

edict; a bull (in late Latin).

a writing, account. (L.) Low

writing; the dimin. is *billeta*,

wing that *bilta* is a corruption

of a papal bull, &c.; see Bull

(1), a note. (F.-L.) F. *billet*.

— Low L. *billeta*, dimin. of *bilta*, a writing; see bill (2) above.

boil (1), to bubble up. (F.-L.) O. F. *boillir*, to boil (F. *bouillir*). — L. *bullire*, to bubble up, boil. — L. *bulia*, a bubble; see Bull (2) above.

bowl (1), a round ball. (F.-L.) F. *boule*, a bowl to play with. — Lat. *bulia*, a boss, knob, &c.

budge, to stir. (F.-L.) F. *bouger*, to stir; the same as Ital. *bolicare*, to bubble up. — L. *bullire*; see boil (1) above. Cf. Span. *bullir*, (1) to boil, (2) to stir.

bullet. (F.-L.) F. *boulet*, dimin. of F. *boule*, a ball; see bowl (1) above.

bulletin. (F.-Ital.-L.) F. *bulletin*, a ticket. — Ital. *bulletino*, a safe-conduct, pass, ticket. Dimin. of *bulletta*, a passport, lottery ticket, dimin. of *bulia*, a seal, bull. — L. *bulia*; see Bull (2) above.

bullion. (F.-L.) F. *bouillon*, a stud; but the O. F. *bullione* meant a mint, and Low L. *bulliona*, *bullio* meant a mass of metal. — Ital. *bullare*, to stamp, mark with a seal. — L. *bulia*, a seal; see Bull (2).

ebullition, a boiling over. (F.-L.) O. F. *ebullition*. — L. acc. *ebullitionem*; a coined word, from *ebullitus*, pp. of *e-bullire*, to bubble up; see boil (1) above.

parboil. (F.-L.) It now means 'to boil insufficiently,' by confusion with *part*. The old sense is 'to boil thoroughly.' — O. F. *parbouillir*, to cook thoroughly (Roquefort). — Low L. *parbullire*, L. *perbullire*, to boil thoroughly. — L. *per*, through; and *bullire*; see boil (above).

Bullace, wild plum. (C.) M. E. *bolas*. — Gael. *bulaitear*, a bullace; Irish *bulos*, a prune; Bret. *bolos*, *polos*, bullace.

Bullet, Bulletin, Bullion; see Bull (2).

Bully, a noisy rough fellow. (O. Low G.)

In Sh. — O. Du. *bollaert*, 'a jester or a gyber,' Hexham; Low G. *bullerjaan*, *bullerbäk*, in Hamburg *bullerbrook* (cf. E. *bully-rook*), a boisterous fellow. So also Swed. *bullerbas*, a noisy fellow; *buller*, clamour; *bullra*, to make a noise. Allied to Bull (1), Bellow, and Boulder.

Bulrush. (Scand. and E.) M. E. *bulrysche*, Prompt. Parv., p. 244, col. 2. Lit. 'stem-rush'; from its stout stem. — Dan. *bul*, stem, trunk; see bole, under Bulge.

Bulwark. (Scand.) See Bulge.

Bum, contracted form of Bottom. (E.) So also O. Friesic *boden*, bottom, became N. Friesic *bōm*.

bum-bailiff, under-bailiff. (E. and F.)

A slang term. Todd quotes passages to shew that it arose from the pursuer catching at a man by the hinder part of his garment.

Bumble-bee, a bee that booms or hums. See **Boom** (1).

Bumboat. (E.) From *bum* and *boat*. Orig. a scavenger's boat on the Thames (A. D. 1685); afterwards used to supply vegetables to ships.

Bump (1), to thump; a blow. (C.) W. *pwmpio*, to thump; *pwmp*, a lump; Corn. *bom*, *bum*, a blow; Gael. and Irish *beum*, a stroke, also to strike. The senses are: (1) to strike, (2) a blow, (3) the effect of a blow. See **Bunch**.

Bump (2), to boom. (C.) See **Boom** (1).

Bumper. (F. - L. - Gk.) See **Boom** (1).

Bumpkin. (Du.) See **Beam**.

Bun (F. - Scand.) O. prov. F. *bune*, *bugne*, a cake, kind of fritters; the same as F. *bigne*, a swelling or bump due to a blow (Burguy), whence mod. F. *beignet*, a fritter. '*Bignets*, little round loaves or lumps,' &c.; Cot. - Icel. *bunga*, a convexity; *bunki*, a bunch; see **Bunch**.

Bunion (Ital. - Scand.) A late word. - Ital. *bugnone*, a round lump, boil, blain; augmentative of *bugno*, the same; cf. O. F. *bugne*, *bune*, a swelling; see **Bun**.

Bunch. (Scand.) M. E. *bunche*. - Icel. *bunki*, a heap, pile; Dan. *bunke*, a heap. - O. Swed. *bunga*, to strike; Swed. dial. *bunga*, to bunch out. Cf. Du. *bonken*, to beat; W. *pwng*, a cluster; and see **Bump** (1).

Bundle. (E.) See **Bind**.

Bung. (C. ?) Perhaps Celtic; W. *bung*, an orifice, also a bung; O. Gael. *buine*, a tap, spigot; Irish *buinne*, a tap, spout.

Bungalow, a Bengal thatched house. (Pers. - Bengalee.) Pers. *bangalah*, of or belonging to Bengal, a bungalow; Rich. Dict. p. 293. From the name *Bengal*.

Bungle. (Scand.) See **Bang** (1).

Bunion. See **Bun**.

Bunk, a wooden case or box, berth. (Scand.) Cf. O. Swed. *bunke*, the planking of a ship, forming a shelter for merchandise, &c. (Ihre); the usual sense of Swed. *bunke* is a heap, pile, something prominent; see **Bunch**.

Bunt, the belly of a sail. (Scand.) It answers in form to Dan. *bundt*, Swed. *bunt*, a bundle, a bunch; from the pp. of the verb to **Bind**. But the right words for 'bunt' are Dan. *bug*, Swed. *buk*, Du. *boet*, from the verb to **Bow**.

Bunting (1), a bird. (E. ?) M. E. *bunting*; also *buntyle* (= *buntel*), Low. Sc. *buntlin*. Origin unknown.

Bunting (2), a thin woollen stuff for flags. (F. - L. - Gk.) Lit. 'sifting-cloth'; from M. E. *bonten* (= *bulten*), to sift; see **Bolt** (1).

Buoy. (Du. - L.) Du. *boei*, a buoy; also a shackle, a fetter. - Low L. *boia*, a fetter, clog. - L. *boia*, pl. a collar for the neck, orig. of leather.

Bur, **Burdock**; see **Burr**.

Burbot, a fish; see **Barb** (1).

Burdên (1), a load; see **Bear** (1).

Burden, (2), the refrain of a song. (F. - Low L.) F. *bourdon*, a drone-bee, humming of bees, drone of a bagpipe; see **Cot**. - Low L. *burdonem*, acc. of *burdo*, a drone. Prob. of imitative origin; cf. Lowland Sc. *birr*, to make a whizzing noise, *buzz*.

Bureau. (F. - L. - Gk.) See **Bolt** (2).

Burganet, a helmet. (F.) F. *bourguignote*, 'a burganet,' Cot. So called because first used by the Burgundians. - F. *Bourguigne*, Burgundy.

Burgeon, a bud. (F. - Tent.) F. *bourgeon*, a young bud. Lengthened from Languedoc *bourre*, a bud, eye of a shoe (Diez). - M. H. G. *buren*, O. H. G. *burja*, to raise, push up, push out. - M. H. G. *bor*, *por*, an elevation; whence G. *emp* (= *in por*), upwards.

Burgess, **Burgher**, **Burglar**, **Burgomaster**, **Burial**; see under **Borough**.

Burin, an engraver's tool. (F. - Ital. - G.) F. *burin*. - Ital. *borino*. Prob. from M. H. G. *boren* (G. *bohren*), to bore; a **Bore** (1).

Burl, to pick knots and loose threads from cloth. (F. - L.) To *burl* is to pick off *burls*. M. E. *burle*, a knot in cloth. Languedoc *bourle*, an end of thread; cloth; dimin. of F. *bourre*, a flock or lot of wool or hair. - Low L. *burra*, a woollen pad; allied to L. *burra*, refuse, trash. L. *reburrus*, rough, as if from a L. *burra*, rough. See **Burr**.

Burlesque, comic. (F. - Ital. - L.) *burlesque*. - Ital. *burlesco*, ludicrous. - It. *burla*, waggery, a trick. A dimin. from *burra*, rough hair, also a jest (Ausonia). See **Burl**.

Burly. (C.; with E. suffix.) M. E. *burliche*, *borli*. Formed by adding the suffix *-ly* (A. S. *-lic*) to the base of G. and Irish *borr*, *borra*, a knob, bunch, grandeur, greatness, whence also Irish *borra*.

proud man, Gael. *borr-all*, swaggering, sautful. See *Burr*.

burn (1), verb. (E.) M. E. *bernen*; also *burnen*. A. S. *beornan*, *byrnian*, *brinnan*, *brænan*; also *bernan*, *beornan*, *brennan*, *brænan*. + Icel. *brenna*, Dan. *brænde*, *brænde*; G. *brennen*; Goth. *brinjan*. Perhaps allied to Lat. *fervere*, to burn.

brand, a burning piece of wood, scar of a sword. (E.) M. E. *brond*, A. S. *brond*, a burning, a sword; from the pt. t. A. S. *beornan*. + Icel. *brandr*, a fire-brand, sword-blade (from its flashing); Icel. and Dan. *brand*, fire-brand, fire; H. G. *brant*, a brand, sword.

brand-new. (E.) Short for *brand-new*, new from the fire.

brant-fox, **brant-geese** or **brant-geese**. The prefix is Scand., as in Swed. *brändfågel*, a brant-fox, *brandgås*, a brant-geese. The orig. sense is 'burnt,' with notion of redness or brownness.

brandish. (F.-Scand.) M. E. *braunish*. - F. *brandir*-ant, pres. pt. of *brandir*, brandish a sword. - Norman F. *brand*, a sword. - Icel. *brandr*; see *brand* above.

brandy. (Du.) Formerly *brand-wine*, *brandy-wine*; whence *brandy*. - Du. *brandewijn*, also *brandwijn*, brandy; lit. burnt wine. - Da. *brandt*, for *gebrandet*, burnt; *brænd*, wine; see *Burn*.

brawl (2), a sort of dance. (F.-Scand. Teut.) 'A French *brawl*,' L. L. L. iii. - F. *bravale*, 'a totter, swing. . . brawl dance,' Cot. - F. *bransler*, to reel; I. F. *branler*. Allied to O. F. *brandeler* (*tré*), *brandiller*, to wag, shake (Cot.), figurative forms of F. *brandir*. See *brand* above.

brimstone, sulphur. (E.) M. E. *brimston*, *brimsteen*, also *brensteen* (Wyclif). - E. *brennen*, to burn, and *ston*, stone. - Icel. *brennisteinn*, brimstone.

brindled, **brinded**, **streaked**. (Scand.) I. *brindr*, as in *bränditr*, brindled, said of a cow. - Icel. *brandr*, a brand, flame, rod. Thus *brinded* = *branded*.

brine. (E.) M. E. *brine*. A. S. *bryne*, a liquor; a particular use of *bryne*, a leeching; from the burning taste. - A. S. *bryne*, pp. of *beornan*, to burn. + O. F. *brizue*; whence Du. *brin*, pickle.

brunt, shock of an onset. (Scand.) E. *brunt*, an attack. - Icel. *bruna*, to advance with the speed of fire, as in battle.

- Icel. *bruni*, burning, heat. - Icel. *brunnun*, pt. pl. of *brenna*, to burn.

Burn (2), a brook; see *Bourn* (2).

Burnish; see *Brown*.

Burr, **Bur**. (E.) M. E. *burre*, knob on a burdock; *borre*, roughness in the throat. Not in A. S. + Swed. *borre*, a sea-urchin; *kardborre*, a burdock; Dan. *borre*, burdock. Cf. Gael. *borra*, a knob, *borr*, to swell. Der. *bur-dock*.

Burrow; see *Borough*.

Bursar. (L. - Gk.) See *Purse*.

Burst. (E.) M. E. *bersten*, *bræsten*, pt. t. *brast*. A. S. *berstan*, to burst asunder, break; str. vb. + Du. *bersten*; G. *bersten*; Icel. *bræsta*; Swed. *brista*; Dan. *briste*. Cf. Gael. *brisd*, to break.

breast. (E.) M. E. *breast*. A. S. *bræst*. + Du. *borst*; Icel. *brjóst*; Swed. *bröst*; Dan. *bryst*; G. *brust*; Goth. *brusts*. The O. H. G. *prust* means (1) a bursting, (2) a breast; the orig. sense is a bursting forth, from the swelling of the female breast.

Bury (1), to hide; (2) town; see *Borough*.

Bush (1), a thicket. (Scand.) M. E. *busch*, *busk*. - Dan. *busk*, Swed. *buske*, a bush, shrub. + Du. *bosch* (whence F. *bois*); O. H. G. *busc*; G. *busch*.

ambuscade. (Span. - Low L. - Teut.) Span. *ambuscado*, *emboscada*, an ambush. Orig. pp. of *emboscar*, to set in ambush. - Low Lat. *imboscare*, lit. to set in a bush or thicket. - L. *im-*, for *in*, in; and Du. *bosch*, Dan. *busk*, a bush, thicket.

ambush. (F. - Low L. - Teut.) Formerly *embush*. - O. F. *embuscher*, *embuisier*, to set in ambush. - Low L. *imboscare*; as above.

bouquet. (F. - Low L. - Teut.) F. *bouquet*; O. F. *bosquet*, orig. 'a little wood,' dimin. of O. F. *bos* (F. *bois*), a wood. - Low L. *boscum*, *buscum*, a wood. - Du. *bosch*, a wood, or O. H. G. *busc*.

Bush (2); see *Box* (1).

Bushel, a measure; see *Pyx*.

Busk (1), to get oneself ready. (Scand.) See *Boor*; and compare *Bask*.

Busk (2), a support for a woman's stays. (F.) F. *busque*, 'a buske, or buste;' Cot. Also spelt *buste*. It seems to be the same word as *Bust*, q.v.

Buskin. (Du.) Put for *bruskin*. O. Du. *brooskens*, buskins (Sewel); from O. Du. *borseken*, a little purse. - O. F. *borse*; see *Purse*.

Buss, to kiss. (G.; confused with F. - L.) The old word was *bass*. - F. *baiser*, to kiss. - Lat. *basium*, a kiss. Confused with Q

and prov. G. (Bavarian) *bussen*, to kiss; cf. Gael. and W. *bus*, mouth, lip.

Bust. (F.—Ital.) F. *buste*.—Ital. *busto*, the bust, trunk of human body, stays.—Low L. *bustum*, the trunk of the body. Etym. uncertain.

Bustard. (F.—L.) See **Aviary**.

Bustle. (Scand.) Icel. *bustla*, to bustle, splash about as a fish. Cf. Dan. *buse*, to bounce, pop; Swed. dial. *busa*, to strike, thrust. Prob. allied to **Busy**.

Busy. (E.) M. E. *bisy*. A. S. *bysig*, active; whence *bysgu*, exertion. + Du. *besig*, busy. Cf. **Bustle**.

But (1), prep. and conj., except. (E.) See **Out**.

But (2); see **Butt** (1), **Butt** (2).

Butcher: see **Buok** (1).

Butler: see **Bottle** (1).

Butt (1), an end, to thrust; see **Beat**.

Butt (2), a large barrel. (F.—L.—Gk.) We find A. S. *bytt*; but our mod. word is really F.—O. F. *boute*, F. *botte*, 'the vessel which we call a butt,' Cot.—Low L. *butta*, a cask.—Gk. *βûris*, *βοûris*, a flask; of uncertain origin.

boot (1), a covering for the leg and foot. (F.—G.) O. F. *boute*, F. *botte*, (1) a butt, (2) a boot; the same word as the above; from their former shape.

Butter. (L.—Gk.) M. E. *boters*; A. S.

buter, *butera*.—L. *butyrum*.—Gk. *βούτυρον*, butter; lit. ox-cheese.—Gk. *βοῦς*, an ox and *ρῆπος*, cheese. ¶ Really Scythian; th Gk. sense is a forced one.

butterfly. (E.) A. S. *butter-flæg*, B butter-fly. So called from its excrements resembling butter, as shewn by the O. Du *boter-schijte*, a butterfly, lit. butter-void (Kilian). + Du. *boterulieg*; G. *butterfliege*.

Buttery; see **Bottle** (1).

Buttock, **Button**; see **Beat**.

Buttress; see **Brattice**, p. 49, col. 2.

Buxom; see **Bow** (1).

Buy. (E.) M. E. *buggen*, *biggen*. A. S. *bycgan*, to purchase. + Goth. *bugja* Der. *abide* (2), q. v.

Buzz. (E.) An imitative word; cf. Low Sc. *bizz*, to hiss; Ital. *bussicare*, to hum whisper.

Buzzard. (F.—L.) M. E. *basard*, *buss* an inferior kind of falcon.—F. *bussard*. F. *buse*, a buzzard; with suffix *-ard*.—L. L. *busio*—L. *buteo*, a sparrow-hawk.

By. prep. (E.) M. E. *bi*. A. S. *bi*, *b* + Du. *bij*; G. *bei*; Goth. *bi*. Cf. Sl *abhi*, Gk. *ἀπὸ*.

By-law, a law affecting a township (Scand.) See **Boor**.

Byre, a cow-house. (E.) A Northern derivative of *bower*; see p. 46, col. 1, l. 1.

C.

Cab (1); see **Caper** (1).

Cab (2), a Heb. measure. (Heb.) Heb. *gab*, the 18th part of an ephah. The literal sense is 'hollow'; cf. Heb. *qâbab*, to form in the shape of a vault; see **Aloove**.

Cabal. (F.—Heb.) Orig. 'a secret.' F. *cabale*, 'the Jewes Caball, a hidden science'; Cot.—Heb. *qabbilâh*, reception, mysterious doctrine.—Heb. *qâbal*, to receive; *qibbel*, to adopt a doctrine.

Cabbage (1); see **Capital** (1).

Cabbage (2), to steal. (F.) F. *cabasser*, to put into a basket.—F. *cabas*, a basket; of unknown origin.

Cabin. (C.) M. E. *caban*.—W. *caban*, a booth; dimin. of *cab*, a booth made with rods set in the ground and tied at the top; Gael. and Irish *caban*, a booth, hut, tent. (Hence also F. *cabane*.)

cabinet. (F.—C.) F. *cabinet*, dimin. of F. *cabane*, a cabin; a word of Celtic origin, as above. And see **Gabardine**.

Cable, a rope; see **Capacious**.

Caboose, the cook's cabin on board ship (Du.) Formerly *camboose*.—Du. *ko buis*, a cook's cabin; also 'the chimney a ship,' Sewel. A jocular word; it met lit. 'dish-pipe;' from Du. *kom*, a dish and *buis*, a pipe; with reference to a cook's dishes and chimney. (Hence a Dan *kabys*, Swed. *kabyrna*, caboose.)

Cabriolet; see **Caper** (1).

Cacao, a tree. (Span.—Mexican.) Sp *cacao*; from the Mexican name of the fruit of the tree whence chocolate is made. ¶ Not the same as *cocoa*.

chocolate, a paste made from cac (Span.—Mex.) Span. *chocolate*.—Mex. *colatl*, chocolate, Clavigero, Hist. Mex. i. 4 **Cachinnation.** (L.) L. acc. *cachinnationem*, loud laughter.—L. *cachinnare*, laugh. Cf. **Cauckle**.

Caek, to go to stool. (L.) M. E. *caki*—L. *cacare*.

(E.) M.E. *kakelen*, a frequent-
Not in A.S. + Du. *kakelen*;
Dan. *kagle*; G. *gackeln*. The
keep on saying *kak*; cf. *gabb-le*,

ony, a harsh sound. (Gk.) Gk.
a harsh sound. = Gk. *κακόφωνος*,
c. *κακό-φ*, bad; and *φων-ή*, sound.
lunous (Gk. *κακόφωνος*).

ow fellow. (F.-L.) See under

rous; see Cadence.

a small box for tea. (Malay.)
t *catty*. A small package of tea,
half-chest, is called in the tea-trade
t *catty*. = Malay *kati*, a catty, a
ual to 1½ lb. *avoirduois*. This
also used in China and Japan,
often made up in packages con-
e *catty*.

barrel, cask. (L.) L. *cadus*, a
k + Gk. *κάδος*, a cask.

o, a fall of the voice. (F.-L.)
nce. = F. *cadence*, 'a cadence, just
'words'; Cot. = Low L. *cadentia*,
= L. *cadent-*, stem of pres. pt. of
fall. + Skt. *gas*, to fall.

nt, a chance event. (F.-L.) F.
an accident; Cot. = L. *accident-*,
res. pt. of *accidere*, to happen. =
ad); and *cadere*, to fall. Der.
F. *accidence*, L. *accidentia*.

rous, corpse-like. (L.) L.
is. = L. *cadaver*, a corpse. = Lat.
fall, fall dead.

ous, falling. (L.) L. *caducus*,
= *cadere*, to fall.

le. (F.-Ital. = L.) F. *cascade*. =
ta, a waterfall; orig. fem. pp. of
o fall. Put for *casicare**. = L.
totter. = L. *casum*, sup. of *cadere*,

), an event. (F.-L.) M.E. *cas*. =
acc. *casum*, a fall, a case. = L.
of *cadere*.

. (F.-L.) F. *casuel*. = L. *casualis*,
by chance. = L. *casu-*, crude form
see *case*. So also *casu-ist*.

e, hap. (F.-L.) M.E. *chance*.
hance. = Low L. *cadentia*, a fall-
ance; see Cadence. Der. *be-*
is-chance.

de, to agree with. (L.) L. *co-*
cum, with), and *incidere*, to fall
incident below.

ence, decay. (F.-L.) F. *dé-*
Low L. *decaesentia*, decay. =

L. *de*, down; *cadentia*, a falling; see
Cadence.

decay, to fall into ruin. (F.-L.) O. F.
decaer. = O. F. *de-*; and *caer*, to fall. = L. *de*,
down; and *cadere*, to fall.

deciduous, falling off. (L.) L. *decid-*
uus, that falls down. = L. *decidere*, to fall
down. = L. *de*, down; and *cadere*.

escheat. (F.-L.) M.E. *eschete* (also
chete), a forfeit to the lord of the fee. = O. F.
eschet, rent, that which falls to one, pp. of
escheoir (F. *échoir*). = Low L. *ex-cadere*, to
fall in with, meet. = L. *ex*, out; and *cadere*,
to fall. Hence *cheat*.

incident. (F.-L.) F. *incident*, 'an inci-
dent'; Cot. = L. *incident-*, stem of pres. pt. of
incidere, to fall upon. = L. *in*, on; and *cadere*.

occasion. (F.-L.) = F. *occasion*. = L.
acc. *occasionem*. = L. *oc-* (for *ob*, at); and
cas-us, pp. of *cadere*, to fall.

occident, west. (F.-L.) O. F. *occid-*
ent, west. = L. *occident-*, stem of pres. pt.
of *occidere*; see occasion (above).

Cadet; see Capital.

Cæsura. (L.) L. *casura*, a cutting; a pause
in a verse. = L. *cas-us*, pp. of *cadere*, to cut.

circumcise. (L.) L. *circumcis-us*, pp.
of *circumcidere*, to cut round. = L. *circum*,
round; and *cadere*, to cut.

concise. (F.-L.) F. *concis*. = L. *con-*
cisus, brief, cut short; pp. of *concidere*. =
L. *con-* (for *cum*, together); and *cadere*,
to cut. Der. *concision*.

decide. (F.-L.) F. *décider*. = L. *decid-*
ere, pp. *decisus*, to cut off, decide. = L. *de*,
down; and *cadere*, to cut. Der. *decis-ion*
(from pp. *decisus*).

excision. (F.-L.) F. *excision*, 'a
destroying'; Cot. = L. acc. *excisionem*, a
cutting out, a destroying. = L. *excisus*, pp.
of *excidere*, to cut out.

incise, to cut into. (F.-L.) F. *inciser*.
= L. *incisus*, pp. of *in-cidere*, to cut into.

precise. (F.-L.) O. F. *précis*, strict.
= L. *præcisus*, cut off, concise, strict; pp.
of *præ-cidere*, to cut off.

Note also suffix *-cide* in *homi-cide*, *sui-*
cide, *infanti-cide*, &c. ¶ Here probably
belong *chisel*, *scissors*, q. v.

Caducous; see Cadence.

Caftan, a Turkish garment. (Turk.)
Turk. *qafân*, a dress.

Cage; see Cave.

Cairn, a pile of stones. (C.) Gael,
Irish, W. Bret. *carn*, a crag, rock; also a pile
of stones. Gael. *cairn*, gen. of *carn*; *carn*,
verb, to pile up.

Caitiff; see Capacious.

Cajole; see Cave.

Cake; see Cook.

Calabash. (Port. or Span. — Arab.) Port. *calabaca*, a gourd; Span. *calabaza*. Lit. 'dried gourd.' — Arab. *qar'*, a gourd; and *aybas*, dry.

Calamity. (F. — L.) F. *calamité*. — L. acc. *calamitatem*, a misfortune.

Calash, a sort of carriage. (F. — G. — Slavonic.) F. *calèche*. — G. *kalesche*. — Pol. *kolaska*, a small carriage, dimin. of *kolana*, a carriage; Russ. *koliaska*, a carriage. — Pol. and Russ. *kolo*, a wheel. (✓ KAL.)

Calcareous, Calcine, Calculate; see Calx.

Caldron, Cauldron. (F. — L.) O. F. *caldron** (prob. Picard), given only in the form *chaldron*, mod. F. *chaudron* (Ital. *calderone*, Span. *calderon*), a vessel for hot water. — L. *caldus*, contr. form of *calidus*, hot. — L. *calere*, to be hot. + Skt. *grā*, to boil.

calenture, a feverish madness. (F. — Span. — L.) F. *calenture*. — Span. *calentura*. — L. *calent*, stem of pres. pt. of *calere*, to be hot.

caloric. (F. — L.) F. *calorique*. — L. *calor*, heat. — L. *calere*, to be hot.

calorific, making hot. (L.) L. *calorificus*, making hot. — L. *calori*, crude form of *calor*, heat; and *-fic*, for *facere*, to make.

caudle, a warm drink. (F. — L.) O. F. *caudel*, *chaudel*, a sort of warm drink. — O. F. *chaud*, *chald*, hot. — L. *caldus*, for *calidus*, hot.

chafe, to warm by friction, vex. (F. — L.) M. E. *chaufen*, to warm. — O. F. *chauffer* (F. *chauffer*), to warm; cf. Prov. *calfar*, to warm. — Low L. *caleficare*, to warm. — L. *calefacere*, to warm, make to glow. — L. *cale-re*, to glow; *facere*, to make.

chaldron, a coal-measure. (F. — L.) O. F. *chaldron*, orig. a caldron; see Caldron.

scald (1), to burn. (F. — L.) M. E. *scalden*. — O. F. *escalder**, later form *eschauder*, to scald (F. *échauder*). — L. *excaldare*, to wash in hot water. — L. *ex*, out, very; and *calidus* = *calidus*, hot.

Calendar; see Calends.

Calender, a machine for pressing cloth; see Cylinder.

Calends. (L.) L. *calenda*, s. pl., the first day of the (Roman) month. Orig. obscure; but certainly from O. Lat. *calare* (or *calere**), to proclaim. + Gk. *καλέω*, to summon.

calendar. (L.) L. *calendarium*, an

account-book kept by money-changers called because interest was due on *calends* (1st day) of each month; also *calendar*. — L. *calenda*, *calends*.

conciliate. (L.) Pp. of L. *conciliare* bring together, conciliate. — L. *concil* (below).

council. (F. — L.) F. *conseil*. — L. *consilium*, an assembly called together. — L. (*cum*), together; and *calare*, to summon.

intercalate, to insert. (L.) From of L. *inter-calare*, to proclaim that a has been inserted in the calendar, to insert.

reconcile. (F. — L.) O. F. *reconci*. — L. *re-*, again; *conciliare*; see council (above).

Calenture; see Caldron.

Calf. (E.) M. E. *kalf*. A. S. *cea*. Du. *kalf*; Icel. *kálfr*; Swed. *kalf*; Goth. *kalbo*; G. *kalb*. Der. of A. S. *cealfian*.

Caliber, Calibre, bore of a gun. F. *calibre*, size of a bore. Etym. unk. Perhaps from L. *quā libris*, with what weight (Dierx); or from Arab. *qālīb*, a form, measure, Rich. Diet. p. 1111 (Littré).

calipers, compasses. (F.) Put *caliber-compasses*, i.e. compasses for measuring diameters; see above.

caliver, a sort of musket. (F.) Na from its *caliber* or bore; see Kersey's D.

Calico, cotton-cloth. (E. Indian.) Na from *Calicut*, on the Malabar coast, where it was first imported.

Calif, Caliph. (F. — Arab.) F. *calif*, successor of the prophet. — Arab. *khālif*, successor. — Arab. *khālafā*, to succeed.

Caligraphy, Calligraphy, good writing. (Gk.) Gk. *καλλιγραφία*. — Gk. *καλός*, prefix (from *καλός*, good, fair); and *γραφία*, to write.

calisthenics, callisthenics, gymnastic exercises. (Gk.) From Gk. *καλίσθης*, adorned with strength. — Gk. *καλός*, (for *καλός*, fair); and *σθένος*, strength.

calomel, a preparation of mercury. (Gk.) Coined to express a *white* powder from a *black* substance. — Gk. *καλός*, and *μέλας*, black.

Calipers; see Caliber.

Calisthenics; see Calligraphy.

Caliver; see Caliber.

Calk, Caulk. (F. — L.) M. E. *cau* to tread. — O. F. *cauquer*, to tread; in a wound with lint. — L. *calcare*, to force down by pressure. — L. *calx*, *stapes*, the heel; see Heel.

ato. (L.) From pp. of *L. in-*
a. to tread in, hence, to enforce
nition. — *L. in*, in; *calcare*, to

(L.) A. S. *ceallian*; cf. *hilde-calla*,
+ Du. *kallen*; Icel. and Swed.
Dan. *kaldé*; O. H. G. *challon*.

(L. and E.) From *L. re-*, back;

, hard. (F. — L.) *F. callex*. —
, thick-skinned. — *L. callus*, *callum*,

, unsheathed, bald. (E.) M. E.
we. A. S. *calu*, bald. + Du. *kaal*,
ed. *kai*; G. *kahl*; L. *caluus*; Skt.
ald-headed. (✓ SKAR.)

(F. — Gk.) *F. calme*, adj. Allied
chaume, the time when the flocks
thmer (formerly *chaumer*), to rest
k. — Low L. *cauma*, the heat of
hence, time for rest). — Gk. *καύμα*,
i. *καύω*, to burn. Der. *be-calm*.
al. (Gk.) See Caligraphy.

, Calorific; see Caldron.

ny. (F. — L.) *F. calomnie*. — L.
, false accusation. — *L. calui*,
o deceive.

nge. (F. — L.) M. E. *challenge*,
often in the sense 'a claim.' —
challenge, *calenge*, a dispute, claim;
tion. — L. *calumnia*; see above.
see Calf.

L.) *L. calx*, stone, lime (stem
late L. *calx*. + W. *careg*, stone.
eous. (L.) Should be *calcarious*.
arius, pertaining to lime. — L.
a of *calx*.

e. (F. — L.) *F. calciner*. — Low
ex, to reduce to a calx. — L. *calc*,
ix.

ate. (L.) *L. calculat-us*, pp. of
to reckon by help of small
L. *calculus*, pebble; dimin. of

way, a paved way, raised way.

An extension (with addition of
causé, M. E. *causee*. — O. F. *caucie*
F. chaussée, Prov. *causada*, Span.
Low L. *calciata*, put for *calciata*
ved way. — Low L. *calciatus*, pp.
re, to make a roadway with
ostaining lime. ¶ Or from Low
ex, trodden down.

(L.) M. E. *chalk*. A. S. *cealc*,
stem of *calx*, lime.

(L. — Gk.) *L. calyx*. — Gk. *κάλυξ*,

a covering. calyx (or cup) of a flower.
(✓ KAL.)

Cam; see Comb.

Cambric. (Flanders.) Named from
Kamerijk, also called *Cambray*, a town in
Flanders, where it was first made.

Camel. (F. — L. — Gk. — Heb.) M. E.
camel, *camail*, *chamel*. — O. F. *camel*, *chamel*.
— L. *camelus*. — Gk. *κάμηλος*. — Heb. *gámál*.
Cf. Arab. *jamel*.

camelopard, a giraffe. (L. — Heb. and
Gk.) Formerly *camelopardalis*. — L. *ca-*
melopardalis. — Gk. *καμηλοπάρδαλις*, giraffe;
partly like a camel, partly like a pard. —
Gk. *κάμηλο-ς*, a camel (Heb. *gámál*); and
πάρδαλις, a pard; see *Pard*.

camlet, a stuff. (Arab.) Formerly
camelot, supposed to be named from contain-
ing camel's hair. Really from Arab. *kham-*
lat, *khamalat*, camlet; Rich. Dict. p. 628.

Camellia. (Personal name.) A plant
named after Geo. Jos. Kamel, a Moravian
Jesuit, who described the plants in the
island of Luzon.

Camelopard; see Camel.

Cameo. (Ital.) Ital. *cammeo*, a cameo,
precious stone carved in relief. Origin un-
known.

Camera. (L.) *L. camera*, a chamber;
hence *camera obscura*, a dark chamber, box
for photography; see *Chamber*.

Camlet; see Camel.

Camomile; see Chamomile.

Camp. (L.) We find *F. camp* (Cot.);
but the E. word was prob. taken directly
from *L. campus*, a field, ground held by an
army. + Gk. *κήπος*, a garden.

campaign, orig. a large field. (F. —
L.) *F. (Picard) campagne*, *campagne*, an
open field. — L. *campania*, open field. — L.
campus, a field. (Also spelt *champaign*,
and even *champion* in old authors.)

campestral, growing in fields. (L.)
L. campestr-is, growing in fields. — L. *cam-*
pus, a field.

champaign. (F. — L.) A wine named
from *Champagne* in France, which means
'a plain'; see below.

champaign, open country. (F. — L.)
In Sh. *F. champaigne*, of which the Picard
form was *campaigne*; see *campaign*.

champion. (F. — L.) O. F. *champion*.
— Low L. *campionem*, acc. of *campio*, a
combatant. — Low L. *campus*, a duel. com-
bat; a peculiar use of *L. campus*, a field.

decamp, to depart. (F. — L.) *F. dé-*
camper; O. F. *descamper*, orig. to remove

a camp. — L. *dis-*, away; and *campus*, a field, later, a camp.

encamp. (F. — L.) Coined from *en-* (= F. *en*, L. *in*); and *camp*; hence 'to form into a camp.'

scamp. (F. — Ital. — L.) Formerly a vagabond, or fugitive. — O. F. *escamper*, *s'escamper*, to flee. — Ital. *scampare*, to escape, decamp. — L. *ex*, out; and *campus*, battle-field. **Der.** *scamp-er*, to run or flee away.

shamble, to walk awkwardly. (Du. — F. — Ital. — L.) Du. *schampelen*, to stumble, trip, also to decamp. — O. F. *s'escamper*, to decamp; as above.

Campaign, Campestral; see **Camp**.

Campanula. (L.) Lit. 'a little bell;' dimin. of Low L. *campana*, a bell. Hence also *campani-form*.

Camphor. (F. — Arab. — Malay.) Formerly spelt *camphire* (with an inserted *i*). — F. *camphre*, 'camphire;' Cot. — Low L. *camphora* (whence the form *camphor*). — Arab. *kāfir*, camphor; cf. Skt. *kāpūrā*, camphor. — Malay *kāpūr*, lit. chalk; *kāpūrī Baris*, chalk of Barous, a name for camphor. *Barous* is in Sumatra.

Can (1), I am able. (E.) A. S. *can*, *cann*, 1st and 3rd persons sing. pres. of *cunnan*, to know. The pres. t. *can* is really an old pt. t.; the same peculiarity occurs in Du. *kunnen*, Icel. and Swed. *kunna*, Dan. *kunde*, to know, to be able; G. *können*, to know. β. The pt. t. is *could*, with intrusive *l*; M. E. *coude*, A. S. *cūðe*; cf. Goth. *kuntha*, Du. *konde*, G. *könnte*; shewing that A. S. *cūðe* (for *cunðe**) has lost an *n*. γ. The pp. *couth*, A. S. *cūð*, known, only survives in *uncouth*, which see below. (✓ GAN.)

con (1), to enquire into, observe. (E.) M. E. *cunnen*, to examine. A. S. *cunnian*, test, seek to know; a desiderative form from *cunnan*, to know. **Der.** *ale-conner*, i. e. ale-tester.

cuddle. (E.) Put for *couth-le*, frequent. form of M. E. *kuþþen* (*kuththen*), to be familiar, embrace. — A. S. *kuð*, known, familiar; see **Can**, § γ.

cunning, adj. (E.) Orig. pres. pt. of M. E. *cunnen*, to know.

cunning, sb. (Scand.) Modified from Icel. *kunnandi*, knowledge. — Icel. *kunna*, to know. See **Can** (1).

ken, to know. (Scand.) M. E. *kennen*. — Icel. *kenna*, Swed. *känna*, Dan. *kende*, to know; so also G. *kennen*, A. S. *cennan*,

Goth. *kannjan*. Causal form of *cunnan*, to know, derived from *can* by vowel-change of *a* to *e*.

kith, kindred, acquaintance. (E.) M. E. *cūððe*, kith. A. S. *cýððe*, native land, kindred. — A. S. *cūð*, known, pp. of *cunnan*, to know.

kythe, to make known. (E.) A. S. *cýðan*, to make known. — A. S. *cūð*, known (above).

uncouth. (E.) A. S. *uncūð*, orig. unknown; hence, strange, odd. — A. S. *un-*, not; and *cūð*, known, pp. of *cunnan*, to know. And see **Know**.

Can (2), a drinking-vessel. (E.) A. S. *canna*, *canne*. + Du. *kan*; Icel. *kanna*; Swed. *kanna*; Dan. *kande*; G. *kanne*, a tankard, mug. (Apparently a true Teut. word.)

Canal. (F. — L.) F. *canal* (whence also Du. *kanaal*). — L. *canalis*, a channel, trench; orig. a cutting. Cf. Skt. *kāna*, to dig, pierce; *kāni*, a mine. (✓ SKA.)

channel. (F. — L.) M. E. *chanel*, *canal*. — O. F. *chanel*, *canel*, a canal. — L. *canalis*; as above.

kennel (2), a gutter. (F. — L.) A corruption of M. E. *canel*, a channel; see above.

Canary, a bird, a wine, a dance (Canary Islands.) All named from the Canary islands.

Cancel; see **Cancer**.

Cancer. (L.) L. *cancer*, a crab; also an 'eating' tumour. + Gk. *καρκινος*, Skt. *karkata*, a crab; cf. Skt. *karkara*, hard. Named from its hard shell.

cancel. (F. — L.) F. *canceler*, — Lat. L. *cancellare*, to cancel a deed by drawing lines across it. — L. *cancellus*, a grating, *pincancelli*, lattice-work; dimin. of *canis*, a crab, whence pl. *caneri*, sometimes used to mean lattice-work.

canker. (L.) L. *cancer*, a crab, a cancer; hence that which corrodes.

chancel. (F. — L.) So called because orig. fenced off by a latticed screen. — O. F. *chancel*, an enclosure fenced off with an open screen. — Low L. *cancellus*, a chancel screen; L. *cancellus*, a grating; see **caneel** (above).

chancellor. (F. — L.) O. F. *chancelier*. — Low L. acc. *cancellarium*, a chancellor; orig. an officer who stood near the seat before the judgment seat. — L. *cancellus*, a grating; see **caneel** (above).

chancery. (F. — L.) For *chanc* M. E. *chancelerie*. — O. F. *chancelier*

cancellaria, the record-room of a *curia*; see *chancellor*.

elabrum. see *Candid*.

id. (F.-L.) F. *candide*, white, *cete*. - L. *candidus*, white, shining. *edre*, to shine. - L. *candere* *, to set in comp. *in-cendere*. + Skt. *chand*,

elabrum. (L.) A candle-holder; *idela*; see *candle* below.

idate. (L.) L. *candidatus*, white. because candidates for office wore L. *candidus*, white.

le. (L.) A.S. *candel*. - L. *candela*, *c* - L. *candere*, to glow.

lour. (F.-L.) F. *candeur*. - L. acc. *us*, brightness (hence, sincerity).

tel-coal. (L. and E.) Lit. a coal; because it burns brightly. *cannel*, a candle; see *candle*.

incense. (F.-L.) Short for *incenser*, *incenseur*. - Low L. *incensorium*, a *incense*. - Low L. *incensum*; see (2) below.

andelier. (F.-L.) O.F. *chandelier*, *le*-holder. - Low L. *candelaria*, a *stick*. - L. *candela*; see *candle*.

adler. (F.-L.) O.F. *chandelier*, a *stick*. - Low L. *candelarius*, a *candle*. - L. *candela*; see *candle*.

andler, where *chandler* merely *seller*, *dealer*.

ndescent, glowing hot. (L.) From *pres. pt.* of *in-candescere*, to glow; *candescere* is the inceptive form of *c*, to glow.

ndiary. (L.) L. *incendiarius*, set-*fire*. - L. *incendium*, a burning. - L. *re*, to set on fire. - L. *in*, upon; and *c*, to burn; see *Candid*.

nas (1), to inflame. (L.) L. *in-**pp.* of *incendere*, to set on fire; see

nas (2), smell of burnt spices.

ncens. F. *encens*, incense, burnt spices. *ncensum*, that which is burnt; neut. of *incendere*, to set on fire (above).

le (1), to inflame. (Scand.-E.-L.)

Icel. *kyndill*, a candle, torch. Borrowed from A.S. *candel*, a candle (as in *verse*, *Candlemass*, whence Icel. *kyndill*). - L. *candela*.

ly, to crystallise. (F.-Ital.-Pers.)

andir, 'to candle'; Cot. - Ital. *c*, to candy. - Ital. *candi*, candy;

candi, sugar-candy. - Pers. and

gand, made of sugar. The word is Aryan (Pers.); cf. Skt. *khāṇḍava*, sweetmeats, *khāṇḍa*, a broken piece. Der. *sugar-candy*, Ital. *zucchero candi*.

Cane. (F.-L.-Gk.) M.E. *cane*, *canne*. - F. *canne*. - L. *canna*. - Gk. *κάννα*, *κάννη*, a reed. Cf. Heb. *qāneh*, reed; Arab. *qand*, cane.

canister. (L.-Gk.) L. *canistrum*, a reed basket. - Gk. *κάνιστρον*, the same. - Gk. *κάνη* = *κάννη*, a reed.

cannon. (F.-L.-Gk.) F. *canon*, orig. a gun-barrel. - L. *canna*, a reed; see *Cane*.

canon. (L.-Gk.) A.S. *canon*. - L. *canon*, a rule. - Gk. *κάνων*, a rod, rule. - Gk. *κάνη* = *κάννη*, a (straight) cane.

Canine. (L.) L. *caninus*, belonging to a dog. - L. *canis*, a dog; see *Hound*.

kennel (1), a house for dogs. (F.-L.) M.E. *kenel*. A Norman form of O.F. *chenil*, a kennel. - Norman F. *ken*, O.F. *chen* (F. *chien*), a dog, from L. acc. *canem*, a dog; with suffix *-il* = L. *-ile*, as in *ou-ile*, a sheep-fold.

Canister; see *Cane*.

Canker; see *Cancer*.

Cannel-coal; see *Candid*.

Cannibal. (Span.-W. Indian.) Formerly *canibal*. - Span. *canibal*, corruption of *Caribal*, a Carib, native of the Caribbean Islands. The W. Indian word *carib* means 'brave.'

Cannon; see *Cane*.

Canoe. (Span.-W. Ind.) Span. *canoa*; orig. a Caribbean word for 'boat.'

Canon; see *Cane*.

Canopy; see *Cone*.

Cant (1), to sing in a whining way, whine. (L.) L. *cantare*, to sing; frequent. of *canere*, to sing. So also Gael. *cainnt*, talk; from *can*, to sing, say. *Cant* was at first a beggar's whine; hence, hypocrisy; see *recant*.

accent. (F.-L.) F. *accent*. - L. acc. *accentum*, a tone. - L. *ac-* (for *ad*); and *cantus*, a singing. - L. *cantus*, pp. of *canere*.

canorous, tuneful. (L.) L. *canorus*. - L. *canere*, to sing; see above.

canticle. (L.) L. *canticulum*, a little song; dimin. of *canticum*, a song; dimin. of *cantus*, a song.

canto. (Ital.-L.) Ital. *canto*, a singing, section of a poem. - L. acc. *cantum*, a singing, song.

canzonet. (Ital.-L.) Ital. *canzonetta*, dimin. of *canzone*, a hymn, song. - L. *can-*

cantata, *can* of *cantata*, a song. — *L. cantata*, pp. of *cantare*, to sing.

cantabile (F.—L.) *F. cantabile* — *L. cantabile*, pp. of *cantare*, to sing; disposition of *cantata*. Der. *cantabile*, *M. E. cantabile*; *cantabile*, *cantabile*, *M. E. cantabile*, *cantabile*.

cantabile (F.—L.) *F. cantabile*, a variation in a song, such as *cantabile*, a kind of song. — *O. F. cantabile*, *M. E. cantabile*, *cantabile*; and *cantabile* (— *L. cantabile*), a song.

cantabile (F.—L.) *F. cantabile*, to *cantabile*, *M. E. cantabile*, to sing a chant. — *L. cantabile*, *M. E. cantabile*; see *Cant* (2).

cantabile (L.) *L. cantabile*, an *cantabile*, *M. E. cantabile*; see above.

cantabile (L.) *L. cantabile*, striking up a tune, *cantabile*, *M. E. cantabile*, struck up of *cantabile*, to sound an instrument. — *L. cantabile*, *M. E. cantabile*; see *Cant* (2).

cantabile (L.) *L. cantabile*, the leader of a choir — *L. cantabile*, before; and *cantabile*, a singer. — *L. cantabile*, to sing; see *Cant* (1).

cantabile (L.) *L. cantabile*, to sing back, *cantabile*, *M. E. cantabile*, to recall, recall. — *L. cantabile*, back; and *cantabile*, to sing.

cantabile (L.) *L. cantabile*, as verb, to tilt. (Du.) *cantabile*, *M. E. cantabile*, corner. + *Dan.* and *Swed.* *cantabile*, *G. cantabile*, a corner. ¶ All *cantabile*, *M. E. cantabile*, *cantabile*.

cantabile (F.—L.) *F. cantabile*, *M. E. cantabile*, a cellar, cool cave (hence the name of vessel for liquids). Orig. 'a little corner'. — *L. cantabile*, a corner.

cantabile, a small piece. (F.—Teut.) *O. F. cantabile*, a small piece, a corner; dimin. from *cantabile*, a corner; see *Cant* (2) above.

cantabile (F.—L.) *F. cantabile*, *M. E. cantabile*, to pour out wine. — *Ital. cantabile*, to tilt a vessel on its edge. — *L. cantabile*, down; and *cantabile*, a corner, edge. Der. *cantabile*, *M. E. cantabile*.

cantabile, a cut piece of timber, a cantile. (F.—Teut.) *M. E. cantabile*, *L. cantabile*, a small cantile, *cantabile*, *M. E. cantabile*. — *O. F. cantabile*, *M. E. cantabile*, a cantile; see *Cantile* (1).

cantabile, *Cantabile*; see *Cant* (2).

cantabile, *Cantabile*; see *Cant* (2).

cantabile, *Cantabile*; see *Cant* (1).

cantabile, *Cantabile*; see *Cant* (1).

cantabile, *Cantabile*; see *Cant* (1).

cantabile, *Cantabile*; see *Cant* (1).

CAPACIOUS.

shield, is from *F. canton*, a corner, *Low L. canton*, a squared stone; from *G. canton*, corner; see *Cant* (2).

Canvas (F.—L.—Gk.) *M. E. canvas*, *F. canvas*. — *Low L. canvas*, hemp cloth. — *L. canvas*, hemp. — *Gk. canvas*, hemp. Cf. *Skt. canvas*, hemp; see *Hemp*.

canvass (F.—L.—Gk.) *Orig.* to sift through *canvass*; hence to sift, *examinate*. — *O. F. canvasser*, to canvass, to sift out.

Canzonet; see *Cant* (1).

Caoutchouc (F.—Carib.) *F. caoutchouc*; orig. a Caribbean word.

Cap; see *Cape* (1).

Capable; see below.

Capacious, able to contain. (L.) *Coined* from *L. capaci*, crude form of *capere*, able to hold. — *L. capere*, to hold, contain; see *Have*. (✓KAP.)

accept (F.—L.) *F. accept*. — *L. acceptare*, frequent of *accipere*, to receive. — *L. ac-* (= *ad*); and *capere*.

anticipate (L.) *L. anticipare*, to tilt beforehand. — *L. anticipare*, before; and *capere*, to take.

cable (F.—L.) *M. E. cable*. — *O. F. cable*. — *Low L. capulum*, *capulum*, a strong (holding) rope. — *L. capere*, to hold.

cattiff (F.—L.) *M. E. cattiff*. — *O. F. cattiff*, a captive, a wretch (*F. cattiff*). — *L. captivus*; see *Captive* below.

capable (F.—L.) *F. capable*. — *Low L. capabilis*, comprehensible; afterwards, able to hold. — *L. capere*, to hold.

capsule, seed-vessel. (F.—L.) *F. capsule*, a small case. — *L. capsula*, dimin. of *capsa*, a case; see *case* (2) below.

captious (F.—L.) *F. captivus*, *captivus*, *L. captivus*, a taking, a sophistical argument. — *L. captus*, pp. of *capere*, to hold.

captive (L.) *L. captivus*, a captive. — *L. captus*, pp. of *capere*, to take.

captor, capture; from *L. pp. captus*, case (2), a receptacle. (F.—L.) *O. F. case*. — *L. capsia*, a box, cover. — *L. capere*, to hold.

casement, frame of a window. (F.—L.) Short for *encasement*, that which encloses or encloses. From *encase* (below); with suffix *-ment*.

cash, coin. (F.—L.) *Orig.* a till or box to keep money in. — *F. casse*, a case; see *case* (2) above. Der. *cash-ier*, sb., one who keeps a money-box or cash.

casket, a small box. (F.—L.) *Corrupted* from *F. cassette*, 'a small casket'; see

of *F. casse*, a case, box; see *case* *te*.

ch (F.-L.) Picard *cachier*, variant *chacier*, to hunt, chase; hence to It answers to Ital. *cacciare*, Low *re*, put for *captiare*,* extended form *ptare*, to catch. - *L. captus*, pp. of to seize. ¶ We even find O. Du. to catch, borrowed from Picard Doublet, *chase* (1).

c, to buy provisions. (F.-L.) as a verb from M. E. *catour*, a provisions (whom we should now *ter-er*). *Catour* is short for *acatour*, from *acate*, a buying, purchase, Ch. 13. - O. F. *acat* (mod. F. *achat*), a - Low L. *acaptum*, a purchase (18); put for *accaptum*. - Low L. *re*, to purchase (A. D. 1000), frequent. *ere*, to receive, also to buy; see above.

e (1), to hunt after. (F.-L.) O. F. *chacer*, to pursue; see *catch* above. *e* (2), to enchain; short for *enchase*, see below.

e (3), a printer's frame. (F.-L.) *e*, a shrine. - *L. capsula*, a box; see above.

ceit. (F.-L.) M. E. *conceit*. - O. F. pp. of *concevoir*, to conceive; see

eive. (F.-L.) M. E. *conceuen*, - *concever*, *concevoir*. - *L. concipere*, to - *L. con-* (=cum, together); and to hold.

ception. (F.-L.) *F. conception*. - *conceptionem*. - *L. conceptus*, pp. of *re*; see above. Der. *pre-conception*.

ive. (F.-L.) O. F. *decever*, *dece-* *decipere*, to take away, deceive. - away; and *capere*, to take. Der. from O. F. *deceit*, pp. of *decever*.

ption. (F.-L.) O. F. *deception*. *deceptionem*. - *L. deceptus*, pp. of *re*, to deceive; see *deceive*.

se. (F.-L.) O. F. *encaisser*, 'to a case; Cot. - *F. en*, in (L. *in*); *F. casine*, *casse*, a case; see *case* (2)

asse. (F. L.) O. F. *enchasser*, 'to or set in gold,' Cot. Hence to - *F. en*, in (L. *in*); and *chasse*, the *casse*, a case; see *case* (2) above.

pt, to exclude. (F.-L.) *F. excepter*, *pt*; Cot. - *L. exceptare*, frequent, of to take. - *L. ex*, out; *capere*, to Der. *except*, prep.; &c.

imperceptible. (F.-L.) From *im-* = in, not; and *perceptible*; see below.

inceptive. (L.) Coined from *L. inceptus*, pp. of *incipere*, to begin; see below.

incipient. (L.) *L. incipient*, stem of pres. pt. of *incipere*, to begin. - *L. in*, upon; *capere*, to lay hold of.

intercept. (F.-L.) *F. intercepter*. - *L. intercept-us*, pp. of *intercipere*, lit. to catch between. - *L. inter*, between; *capere*, to take.

occupy. (F.-L.) M. E. *occupien*, *F. occuper*. - *L. occupare*, to lay hold of. - *L. oc-* (=ob, near); *capere*, to seize. Der. *pre-occupy*.

perceive. (F.-L.) O. F. *percever*. - *L. percipere*, to apprehend. - *L. per*, thoroughly; *capere*, to seize.

perception. (F.-L.) *F. perception*. - *L. acc. perceptionem*. - *L. perceptus*, pp. of *percipere*; see above.

precept. (F.-L.) O. F. *precepte*. - *L. praeceptum*, a prescribed rule. - *L. praeceptus*, pp. of *praecepere*, to take beforehand, give rules. - *L. prae*, before; *capere*, to take. Der. *precept-or*.

purchase, verb. (F.-L.) M. E. *pur-* *chasen*, *purchacen*. - O. F. *purchacer*, to pursue eagerly, acquire, get. - O. F. *pur* (F. *pour*), from *L. pro*; and O. F. *chacer*; see *chase* (1) above.

receive. (F.-L.) O. F. *recever*, *recevoir*. - *L. recipere*, to take back. - *L. re*, back; *capere*, to take.

receptacle. (F.-L.) *F. réceptacle*. - *L. receptaculum*, a place to store away. - *L. recept-us*, pp. of *recipere*; see above.

reception. (F.-L.) *F. réception*. - *L. acc. receptionem*, a taking back. - *L. receptus*; as above.

recipe. (L.) *L. recipe*, take thou; imp. of *recipere*; see *receive*.

recipient. (L.) *L. recipient*, stem of pres. pt. of *recipere*; see *receive*.

sash (1), a case or frame for panes of glass. (F.-L.) Corruption of *F. chassie*, 'a frame of wood for a window;' Cot. - O. F. *chasse* (F. *châsse*), a case, shrine. - *L. capsula*, a case. See *chase* (3) and *case* (2) above.

scaffold. (F.-L. and Teut.) M. E. *scaffold*. - O. F. *escafall*,* only found as *escafaul*, mod. F. *échafaud*, a scaffold. Short for *escadafalt* (Burguy), corresponding to Span. and Ital. *catafalco*, a funeral canopy, also a stage, scaffold. β. The former part of the word occur

capere, to see, view, from *L. capere*, to strive after, watch, observe, frequent of *capere*, to seize. The latter part is the same as Ital. *haler*, a stage, of Teut. origin; see *Balk*. The lit. sense is 'view-halt,' i.e. a stage to see from.

susceptible. (F.-L.) *F. susceptible*. - *L. susceptibilis*, ready to receive. - *L. suscipere*, to receive. - *L. sub-* (for *sub-*), under; and *capere*, to take.

Caparison; see **Cape** (1).

Cape (1), a covering for the shoulders. (F.-Low L.) O.F. *cappe*. - Low L. *capa*, a cape (Isidore of Seville); whence also Prov., Span., Port. *capa*, Ital. *cappa*, A.S. *cappe*, Da. *kapp*, G. *kappe*, Icel. *kappa*, &c.

cap, head-covering. (Low L.) A.S. *cappe*. - Low L. *cappe*, the same as *capa*, orig. a cape; see above.

caparison, trappings of a horse. (F.-Span. - Low L.) O.F. *caparison*. - Span. *caparison*, cover for a saddle; augmentative from Span. *capa*, a cloak, cover. - Low L. *capa*, a cape; as above.

capuchin, hooded friar, hood. (F.-Ital. - Low L.) *F. capucin*. - Ital. *capuccino*, a small hood, hence a hooded friar; dimin. of *capuccio*, a cowl. - Ital. *cappe*, a cape; see **Cape** (1).

chapel (F.-L.) O.F. *chapele*. - Low L. *capella*, orig. a shrine in which was preserved the *capa* or cope of St. Martin (Brichet). - Low L. *capa*, *cappa*, cape, hooded cloak; as above.

chaperon (F.-L.) *F. chaperon*, a protector; orig. a kind of hood. - *F. chape*, a cope. - Low L. *capa*; as above.

chaplet (F.-L.) M.E. *chapelet*. - O.F. *chapelet*, a head-dress, wreath. - O.F. *chapel*, head-dress. - O.F. *chape*, a cope; see **chaperon**.

cape (1), a hood, cape. (F.-Low L.) M.E. *cape*, variant of *cape*, a cape; see **Cape** above. (For the *o*, cf. Icel. *kappa*.)

escapo (F.-L.) M.E. *escapen*. - O.F. *escaper* (*F. échapper*), to escape, lit. to slip out of one's cape. - *L. ex cappi*, out of one's cape; see **Cape** (1) above.

escap; short for **escap** (above).

Cape (2), headland; see **Capital**.

Caper (1), to dance about. (Ital. - L.) Formerly *capreole* (Sir P. Sidney). - Ital. *capriolare*, to skip as a goat. - Ital. *capriolo*, a kid; dimin. of *caprio*, wild-goat; cf. *capra*, she-goat. - *L. capra*, she-goat; cf. *caper*, he-goat.

cab, **cabriolet**. (F.-Ital. - L.) *Cab*

is short for *cabriolet*. - *F. cabriolet*, a cab; from its supposed lightness. - *F. cabriolet*, a caper, leap of a goat; formerly *capriole*; see **capriole** below.

capricorn (L.) *L. capricornus*, horned goat. - *L. capri* = *capra*, stem of *capra*, goat; and *cornu*, a horn.

capriole, a peculiar frisk of a horse. (F.-Ital. - L.) *F. capriole*; see **Cot**. - Ital. *capriola*, the leap of a kid; see **Caper** above.

Caper (2), the flower-head of a certain plant. (F.-L. - Gk. - Pers.) O.F. *capre* (*F. capre*). - *L. capparis*. - Gk. *σάπρις*, caper-plant; its fruit. - Pers. *kahar*, caper.

Capercailzie. (Gael.) Here *z* = *z*. - Gael. *capull-coille*, great cock of the wood; lit. horse of the wood. - Gael. *capull*, a horse (see **Cavalier**); *coille*, *coill*, wood.

Capillary, like hair. (L.) *L. capillaris* adj., from *capillus*, hair. Perhaps allied to *caput*, the head.

dishevel (F.-L.) O.F. *discheveler*, 'to dischevell,' i.e. to disorder the hair. *Cot*. - O.F. *des-* (L. *dis-*), apart; *chevel* (*F. cheveu*), a hair, from L. acc. *capillum*.

Capital (1), chief. (F.-L.) *F. capital*. - *L. capitalis*, belonging to the head. - *L. caput*, stem of *caput*, the head; see **Head**.

achieve (F.-L.) M.E. *acheven*. - O.F. *achever*, lit. to bring to a head. - O.F. *a chef*, to a head. - *L. ad caput* (the same). Der. *achieve-ment*.

cabbage (1), a vegetable. (F.-Ital. - L.) O.F. *choux cabus*, 'a cabbage,' *Cot*. (lit. 'round-headed cabbage; we have dropped *choux*.) The *F. cabus*, round-headed, is from Ital. *capuccio*, a little head, dimin. of *capo*, head. - *L. caput*, head.

cad (F.-L.) Short for Low L. *Scadie*, an errand-boy, boy; see **Jamieson**. - *F. cadet*; see **cadet**.

cadet, orig. a younger son. (F.-L.) *F. cadet*, a younger brother; Prov. *capdet* is a Gascon form = Low L. *capitellum* (by a habit of Gascon, which put *t* for *ll*; P. Meyer); lit. a little (younger) head, dimin. from *L. caput*, a head.

cape (2), a headland. (F.-Ital. - L.) *F. cap*. - Ital. *capo*, head, headland. - *L. caput*, head.

capital (2), stock of money. (F.-L.) *F. capital*. - Low L. *capitale*, wealth; neut. of *capitalis*, chief; see **Capital** (1).

capital (3), head of a pillar. (Low L. - L.) Low L. *capitellus*, head of a pillar; dimin. from *L. caput*, head.

capitation, poll-tax (F.-L.) F. *capitationem*. - Low L. acc. *capitationem*, poll-tax. - L. *caput*, poll, head.

capitol (L.) The temple of Jupiter, Rome, called *Capitolium*. - L. *capitulum*, of *caput*, a head; but the reason for the name is obscure; see Smith, Class. Dict. *capitular*, relating to a chapter. (L.) *capitularis*, adj. of *capitulum*, a chapter of a cathedral, or a chapter of a book; see chapter below.

capitulate (L.) Low L. *capitulatus*, of *capitulare*, to divide into chapters, so to propose terms (for surrender). - *capitulum*, a chapter; see chapter below. Der. *re-capitulate*.

captain (F.-L.) M. E. *capitain*. - F. *capitain*. - Low L. *capitaneus*, *capitaneus*, a leader of soldiers. - L. *capit-*, stem of *caput*, head.

cattle (F.-L.) M. E. *catel*, property; also, live stock, cattle. - O. F. *catel*. - *capitale*, capital, property; see capital (2) above.

chapter, the capital of a column. (F. L.) O. F. *chapitel* (F. *chapiteau*), the same. - L. *capiteillum*, the same; dimin. of *caput*, a head.

chapter, a division of a book, synod of clergy. (F.-L.) M. E. *chapitre*, also *capitel*. - F. *chapitre*, corruption of an older *chapitelle*. - L. *capitulum*, a chapter of a book (little head); also, in late L., a rod; dimin. of *caput*, a head.

chattels (F.-L.) Pl. of M. E. *chatel*, property, also cattle. - O. F. *chatel* = O. F. *catel*, property; see cattle above.

chief (F.-L.) M. E. *chief*, *chief*. - F. *chef*, *chief*, the head. - L. *caput*, head. Der. *her-chief*, q. v.

chieftain (F.-L.) O. F. *chevetaine*. - Low L. *capitaneus*, *capitanus*, a captain; see captain above.

corporal (1), a subordinate officer. - Ital. - L.) A corrupt form of F. *caporal*. - Ital. *caporale*, a chief, corporal of a band. - Ital. *capo*, head. - L. *caput*.

decapitate (L.) From pp. of Low *decapitare*, to behead. - L. *de*, off; and *capit-*, stem of *caput*, head.

achievement, escutcheon of a deceased son. (F.-L.) Corruption of *ach'ment*, shortened form of *achievement*.

occiput (L.) L. *occiput*, back of the head. - L. *oc-* (for *os*), over against; and *caput*, head.

precipice (F.-L.) O. F. *precipice*. -

L. *precipitum*, a falling headlong down; a precipice. - L. *precipiti-*, crude form of *præceps*, headlong. - L. *præ*, before; and *capiti-*, cr. form of *caput*. Der. *precipitate*, from L. *precipitare*, to cast headlong.

sinciput (L.) The fore part of the head; lit. 'half head.' - L. *sinciput*, half the head. - L. *semi*, half; and *caput*; see also Capsize.

Capitation, Capitol, Capitular, Capitulate; see above.

Capon (L. - Gk.) A. S. *capun*. - L. acc. *caponem*, from nom. *capo*. - Gk. *κάνων*, a capon. (✓SKAP.)

Caprice (F.-Ital.-L.?) F. *caprice*. - Ital. *capriccio*, a whim. Perhaps from Ital. *capra*, a she-goat; so that *capriccio* might mean a frisk like a goat's; see Caper (1). ¶ Or *capriccio* = *capo-riccio*, a bristling of the hair; from *capo*, head, *riccio*, a bristling.

Capricorn, Capriole; see Caper (1).

Capsize, to upset. (Span.? - L.) Perhaps from Span. *capusar*, to sink (a ship) by the head; allied to *cabecear*, to nod the head, pitch as a ship does. - Span. *cabeza*, the head, fore part of a ship; a derivative of L. *caput*, the head; see Capital (1).

Capstan (F.-Span.-L.?) F. *cabestan*. - Span. *cohestrante*, *cabrestante*, an engine to raise weights. Etym. uncertain: but Minsheu's Span. Dict. (1623) has *cabrestante* as the form, and Monlau's Etym. Span. Dict. (1881) has *cabria*, a crane, and suggests Span. *cabra estante*, a fixed (permanent) goat; since the Span. *cabra* means (1) goat, (2) a machine for throwing large stones. Here Sp. *cabra* = L. *capra*, a she-goat; see Caper (1); and *estante* = L. *stantem*, acc. of *stans*, standing, from *stare*, to stand.

Capsule; see Capacious.

Captain; see Capital.

Captious, Captive; see Capacious.

Capuchin; see Cape (1).

Car. (F.-C.) M. E. *carre*. - O. F. *car* (F. *char*), a car. - L. *carrius*, a car; of Gaulish origin. - Bret. *karr*, a chariot; W. *car*, O. Gael. *car*, Irish *carr*. (✓KAR.)

career (F.-C.) F. *carrière*, a road; also a horse-race, running of horses, career; O. F. *carriere*, a road. - O. F. *carier*, to carry. - O. F. *car*, car; see above.

carriage (Span.-C.) Span. *carga*, freight, load; cf. *cargare*, to load. - Low L. *carriare*, to load a car; see charge below.

caricature. (Ital. - C.) Ital. *carri-*

catara, a satirical picture; so called because exaggerated or 'overloaded.'—Ital. *cari-care*, to load, burden.—Low L. *carricare*, to load a car; see *charge*.

carrack. (F.—C.) O. F. *carrague*, a ship of burden.—Low Lat. *carraca*, the same.—Low L. *carricare*, *carricare*, to load; see *charge*.

carriage. (F.—C.) M. E. *cariage*, that which is carried about (as in Bible, A. V.)—O. F. *cariage*; from *carier*, to carry; see below. ¶ Its modern use is due to confusion with *caroch*, a vehicle (Massinger)—Ital. *carroccio*, a chariot, augmentative of *carro*, a car.

carry. (F.—C.) O. F. *carier*.—O. F. *car*, a car; see *Car*.

cart. (C.) A. S. *cræt* (for *cart*).—W. *cart*, a wain; Gael. and Irish *cairt*; dimin. of W. *car*, Irish *carr*; see *Car*.

charge. (F.—C.) F. *charger*, to load.—Low L. *carricare*, to load a car.—L. *carrus*, a car, a Gaulish word; see *Car*. Der. *charge*, a dish or horse, because carrying a burden.

chariot. (F.—C.) F. *chariot*; O. F. *charete*.—Low L. *carreta*, a small car, dimin. of *carrus*, a car; see *Car*.

supercargo. (L.; and Span.—C.) From L. *super*, above; and Span. *cargo*, a freight. Suggested by Span. *sobrecargo*, a supercargo; where *sobre*=L. *super*.

surcharge. sb. (F.—L. and C.) F. *surcharge*, an over-charge.—F. *sur* (=L. *super*), above; and *charge* (above).

Caracole. (F.—Span.—C.?) F. *caracol*, *caracole*, a snail; whence *faire le caracole*, applied to a manoeuvre by soldiers, and to turns made by a horse.—Span. *caracol*, a snail, winding staircase, turning about (from the snail-shell's spiral form). Perhaps of Celtic origin; cf. Gael. *carach*, circling, winding, from *car*, a turn, twist.

Carat. (F.—Arab.—Gk.) F. *carat*, a very light weight.—Arab. *qirrat*, a pod, husk, *carat*, 24th part of an ounce.—Gk. *κεράριον*, fruit of the locust-tree; also, a carat; lit. 'a small horn.'—Gk. *κεράς*, stem of *κέρας*, a horn; see *Horn*.

Caravan. (F.—Pers.) F. *caravane*.—Pers. *karwân*, a caravan, convoy.

caravansary. (Pers.) Pers. *karwân-sarây*, an inn for caravans.—Pers. *karwân*, caravan; *sarây*, public building, inn.

van. a covered waggon for goods. (F.—Pers.) Short for *caravan*, like *bus* for *omnibus*.

Caraway, Carraway. (Span.—Arab) Span. *al-carahueya*, a caraway; where *al* is merely the Arab. def. art.—Arab. *karwayyâ-a*, *karawayyâ-a*, caraway-seed is plant. Cf. Gk. *κάριον*, *καριον*, cumin.

Carbine. (F.—Gk.) Formerly *carabine*, *carabin*, which meant (not a musket, but) the man who carried it, a musketeer.—F. *carabin*, 'an arquebuzier'; Cot. Corrupted from O. F. *calabrin*, a light-armed soldier, orig. a soldier who worked one of the old war-engines.—Low L. *chadabula*, *cadabula*, a destructive war-engine.—Gk. *καταβολή*, overthrow, destruction.—Gk. *καταβάλλω*, to cast down, strike down with missiles.—Gk. *κατά*, down; *βάλλω*, to cast. (Cf. F. *accabler*, also from *cadabula*.)

Carbon. (F.—L.) F. *carbone*.—L. *carbo*, *carbonem*, a coal.

carbonado. broiled meat. (Span.—L.) Span. *carbonado*, meat broiled over coals.—Span. *carbon*, coal; see above.

carbuncle. (L.) L. *carbunculus*, (1) a small coal, (2) a carbuncle, gem, from its glowing. Double dimin. of L. *carbo*, coal.

Carcanet. (F.—C.) Dimin. of F. *carcan*, a collar of jewels, or of gold.—Bret. *kerthen*, the bosom, circle of the neck; also *kelchen*, a collar.—Bret. *kelch*, a ring.

Carcass, Carcase. (F.—Ital.—Pers.) M. E. *carcays*.—O. F. *carguasse*, a dead body.—Ital. *carcassa*, a kind of bomb-shell, a shell; closely allied to *carium*, also *turcasso*, a quiver, case (the boy being likened to a shell or case). Corrupted from Low L. *tarcasius*, a quiver.—Pers. *tarkash*, a quiver. (See proof in Littré that F. *carquois* and *carcasse* are the same word.)

Card (1), piece of pasteboard. (F.—Gk.) Corruption of F. *carte*, 'a card,' Cot.—Low L. *carta*; L. *charta*.—Gk. *χάρτις*, a leaf of paper. Der. *card-board*.

carte, a bill of fare. (F.—Gk.) Chiefly in the F. phr. *carte blanche*, lit. white paper.—Low L. *carta*; see *Card* above.

cartel. (F.—Ital.—Gk.) F. *cartel*.—Ital. *cartello*, lit. a small paper; dimin. of *carta*, paper, bill; see above.

cartoon. (F.—Ital.—Gk.) F. *carton*.—Ital. *cartone*, lit. a large paper; from *carta*, as above.

cartouche, cartridge. (F.—Ital.—Gk.) *Cartridge* (with intrusive *r*) is lit. *cartidge*, corrupt form of *cartouche*.—F. *cartouche*, a roll of paper.—Ital. *cartuccia*, a roll of paper, cartridge.—Ital. *carica*.

Low L. *carta*; see Card above.
card took its name from the
 which it was rolled up.

cardary, a register. (Low L. - Gk.)
chartularium, *chartularium*, a regis-
 L. *chartula*, a document; dimin.
 a paper; see Card above.

(L. - Gk.) L. *charta*, a paper. =
 as above.

str. (F. - L. - Gk.) M. E. *chartre*.
chtre. - Low L. *chartula*, *cartula*,
 aper or document; see cartulary

a), an instrument for combing
 - L.) F. *carde*. - Low L. *cardus*,
 a, a thistle; for wool-combing. =
 to card wool.

al. (L.) L. *cardinalis*, principal,
 g. relating to the hinge of a door.
 in-, stem of *cardo*, a hinge.

E.) M. E. *care*. A. S. *caru*, *cearu*,
 - O. Sax. *karu*, sorrow; Icel. *kari*.
 O. H. G. *chara*, a lament. (✓)
 No connection with L. *cura*!

anxiety. (F. - C.) Confused with
 really = *kark*, Norman form of
 a load.

, careful, cautious. (E.) M. E.
 S. *carig*, full of care, sad. -
 ru, *caru*, care. *Chary* meant (1)
 (2) heedful.

(F. - L.) Lit. 'to clean the
 side to lay a ship on its side. - F.
carène, keel. - L. *carina*, keel.

; see Car.

(F. - Ital. - L.) F. *caresse*, a
 - Ital. *carezza*, a caress, fondling. =
caritas, dearthness. - L. *carus*, dear.
 y. (F. - L.) O. F. *charitet*. - L.
caritas, dearthness. - L. *carus*, dear.
 led to Gk. *χάρις*.

h. (F. - L.) O. F. *cheris*, stem
 pt. of *chérir*, to hold dear. - F.
 = L. *carus*.

(F. - L.) M. E. *carfoukes*, a
 are four roads meet. - O. F. pl.
 er, the same. - L. acc. *quatuor*
 er forks. - L. *quatuor*, four; and
 fork. See Fork.

Caricature; see Car.

(L.) L. *caritas*, rottenness.

See under Care (above).

na. (Span. - Arab. - Skt.) Span.

short form of *carmesin*, crimson.

carmes, kermes, crimson dye. =

Pers. *girmiz*, *girmiz*, crimson.

mija, produced by an insect (viz.

the cochineal insect). - Skt. *kirmiz*, a worm;
jan, to produce. (See Cochineal, Worm.)

crimson. (F. - Arab. - Skt.) M. E.
crimosin. - O. F. *cramoisin*, *cramoisine*
 (see *cramoisin* in Littré). - Low L. *cramoi-*
sinus, also *carmesinus*, crimson. - Arab.
 and Pers. *girmiz*; see above.

Carnage; see below.

Carnal. (L.) L. *carnalis*, fleshly. = L.
carn-, stem of *caro*, flesh. + Gk. *κρέας*; Skt.
kravya, raw flesh.

carnage. (F. - L.) F. *carnage*, flesh-
 time, slaughter of animals. - Low L.
carnaticum, a tribute of animals; cf. *car-*
natum, time for eating flesh. - L. *carn-*,
 stem of *caro*, flesh.

carnation. (F. - L.) F. *carnation*,
 flesh colour (Littré). - L. acc. *carnationem*,
 fleshiness. - L. *carn-*, stem of *caro*.

carnival. (F. - Ital. - L.) F. *carna-*
val, Shrovetide. - Ital. *carnevale*, *carnevale*,
 the last three days before Lent. - Low L.
carneleval, *carnelevalmen*, removal of flesh,
 Shrovetide. - L. *carne-m*, acc. of *caro*, flesh;
 and *leuare*, to lift, remove, take away;
 from *leuis*, light.

carnivorous. (L.) L. *carnivorus*,
 flesh-eating. - L. *carni-*, crude form of *caro*,
 flesh; and *vor-are*, to devour.

carrion. (F. - L.) M. E. *caroigne*, a
 carcase. - O. F. *caroigne*; Low L. *caronia*,
 a carcase. - L. *caro*, flesh.

charnel. (F. - L.) Properly an adj.,
 containing carcases, as in *charnel-house*. =
 O. F. *charnel*, adj. carnal; as sb. a ceme-
 tery. - L. *carnalis*; see Carnal above.

incarnadine, to dye of a red colour.
 (F. - Ital. - L.) F. *incarnadin*, carnation
 colour (Cot.) - Ital. *incarnadino*, carnation
 colour (Florio); also spelt *incarnatino*. =
 Ital. *incarnato*, incarnate; also, of flesh
 colour. - L. *incarnatus*, pp. of *incarnare*,
 to clothe with flesh (below).

incarnation. (F. - L.) F. *incarna-*
tion. - L. acc. *incarnationem*, embodiment
 in flesh. - L. *incarnatus*, pp. of *incarnare*,
 to clothe with flesh. - L. *in*, in; and *carn-*,
 stem of *caro*, flesh.

Carob-tree, the locust-tree. (Arab.)
 Arab. *kharrub*, bean-pods.

Carol, a song. (F. - C.) Formerly, a
 kind of dance. - O. F. *carole*, a (singing)
 dance. Of Celtic origin; cf. Bret. *koroll*,
 a dance, movement of the body in cadence;
 Manx *carval*, a carol; Corn. *carol*, a choir,
 concert; W. *carol*, a song, *coroli*, to move
 in a circle, dance; Gael. *carull*, melody.

carolling. ¶ But these Celtic words are now thought to be borrowed from F. or E. True origin unknown.

Carotid, adj. (Gk.) Gk. *καρσιδης*, s. pl., the two great arteries of the neck; it was thought that an alteration in the flow of blood through them caused stupor. — Gk. *καρῶν*, I stupefy; *καρῶς*, stupor.

Carousal, (1) a drinking-bout; (2), a pageant. (1. F. — G.; 2. F. — Ital.) 1. Sometimes from the verb *carouse* below. 2. But, in old authors, *carousel* means a sort of pageant, of which some kind of chariot-race formed a principal part; Dryden, Virgil, *Æn.* v. 777. — F. *carrousel*, a tilting-match. — Ital. *carosello*, corrupt form of *garosello*, a tournament. — Ital. *garoso*, quarrelsome; *gara*, a strife.

Carouse. (F. — G.) F. *carous*, 'a carouse of drinke,' Cot. — G. *garaus*, right out; used of emptying a bumper. — G. *gar*, quite; and *aus*, out. (Raleigh even writes *garouse*; directly from G. *garaus*.) Der. *carousal*, but only in one sense of that word; see above.

Carp (1), a fish. (E.) M. E. *carpe*. Not in A. S. — Du. *karper*; Icel. *karfi*; Dan. *karpe*; Swed. *karp*; G. *karpsen*; late Lat. *carpa* (whence F. *carpe*, &c.).

Carp (2), to caviil at. (Scand.) M. E. *carpen*, which often merely means to talk, say. — Icel. *karpa*, to boast; Swed. dial. *karpa*, to boast, talk much. ¶ The present sinister sense is due to confusion with L. *carpere*, to pluck.

Carpenter. (F. — C.) O. F. *carpentier* (F. *charpentier*). — Low L. *carpentarius*, from *carpentare*, to work in timber. — L. *carpentum*, a carriage; a word of Celtic origin. — Gael. and Irish *carbad*, a carriage, chariot, litter; Irish *carb*, a basket, litter, carriage, plank; Gael. *cairb*, chariot, ship, plank.

Carpet. (F. — L.) O. F. *carpite*. — Low L. *carpita*, *carpeta*, a kind of thick cloth; dimin. of *carpia*, lint. — L. *carpere*, to pluck, pull to pieces (lint being made of rags pulled to pieces); cf. F. *charpie*, lint.

Carrack, Carriage; see *Car*.

Carrion; see *Carnal*.

Carronade, a sort of cannon. (Scotland.) So named because made at *Carron*, in Stirlingshire.

Carrot. (F. — L.) F. *carote*, *carotte*. — L. *carota*. Perhaps borrowed from Gk. *καρῶν*, a carrot.

Carry, Cart; see *Car*.

Carte, Cartel; see *Card* (1).

Cartilage. (F. — L.) F. *cartilage*, gristle. — L. *cartilaginem*, acc. of *cartilago*. Der. *cartilagin-ous*.

Cartoon, Cartouche, Cartridge, Cartulary; see *Card* (1).

Carve. (E.) M. E. *keruen*. A. S. *ceorfan*. — Du. *kerwen*; Icel. *kyrfa*; Dan. *karve*; Swed. *karfva*; G. *kerben*, to notch, cut. Cascade; see *Cadence*.

Case (1), an event; see *Cadence*.

Case (2), a box; see *Capacious*.

Casemate. (F. — Ital.) F. *casemate*, a loop-hole in a fortified wall. — Ital. *casematta*, a chamber built under a wall or bulwark, to hinder those who enter the ditch to scale the wall of a fort. It seems to mean 'dark chamber.' — Ital. and L. *casa*, house, cottage, room; and Ital. *matto*, fem. of *matto*, orig. mad, but the Sicilian *matto* means 'dim.'

Casement, Cash; see *Capacious*.

Cashier (1); one who attends to cash payments; see *cash*, under *Capacious*.

Cashier (2), to dismiss from service. (G. — F. — L.) G. *cassiren*, to cashier; merely borrowed from F. *casser*, 'to break, burst, . . . also to cassee, discharge,' Cot. (G. words, borrowed from F., end in *-iren*). — L. *cassare*, to annul, discharge. — L. *cassus*, void, null.

Cashmere, a rich stuff. (India.) So called from the vale of *Cashmere*, in India. Also spelt *cassimere*, *herseymere*.

Casino, a room for dancing. (Ital. — L.) Ital. *casino*, dimin. of *casa*, a cottage, house. — L. *casa*, a cottage.

cassock, a vestment. (F. — Ital. — L.) F. *casaque*. — Ital. *casacca*, an outer coat; a jocular word; from *casa*, a house; see above.

chasuble, a vestment. (F. — L.) F. *charuble*. — Low L. *casabula*, a little house; hence, a mantle. — L. *casa*, a cottage.

Cask. (Span. — L.) Span. *casco*, a skull, sherd, coat of an onion; also a cask of wine, a casque or helmet. The orig. sense is 'husk'; cf. Span. *casaca*, peel, rind, shell, Port. *casca*, rind. — Span. *casar*, to burst open; formed (as if from Lat. *quassare**) from an extension of L. *quassare*, to break, burst; see *Quash*.

casque, a helmet. (F. — Ital. — L.) F. *casque*. — Ital. *casco*, a helmet, headpiece; the same as Span. *casco* above.

Casket; see *Capacious*.

see Cask.

A species of laurel. (L. = Gk. = *L. casia*, *cassia*. = Gk. *kasia*, a spice name. = Heb. *qetsi' dth*, in Ps. xlv. form from *qetsi' dh*, cassia-bark. = et *qatsa'*, to cut; because the bark

mere; see Cashmere.

ck; see Casino.

wary, a bird. (Malay.) First from Java. Littré (s. v. *casuar*) Malay name as *kassuwaris*.

(Scand.) Icel. *kasta*, to throw; *kasta*; Dan. *kaste*. Prob. allied to *cast*, to wrap up. Der. *re-cast*.

a breed, race. (Port. = L.) Port. race, orig. a 'pure' breed; a name of the Port. to classes of men in Post. *casta*, fem. of *casto*, pure. = *caste*, pure, chaste. + Gk. *καθός*.

gato. (L.) L. *castigatus*, pp. of *castigare*, to chasten; lit. 'to keep pure.' = *caste*, chaste.

te. (F. = L.) O.F. *chaste*. = L. *castus*. See *Caste*.

tem. (F. = L.) Used in place of *casty* or *chastien*; see *chastise*.

tise. (F. = L.) M.E. *chastisen*; form *chastien*. = O.F. *chastier*. = L. *castigare*; see *castigate* above.

it, impurity. (F. = L.) M.E. *incest*. *ceste*, sb. = L. *incestus*, unchaste. = *castus*, chaste.

a. (L.) A.S. *castel*. = L. *castellum*, of *castrum*, a fortified place. Der. *castellum*. O.F. *castelain*, *chastelain*, the of a *chastel* or castle; also *châte-lem*. of F. *châtelain* = O.F. *chaste-lem* applied to a lady's chain or of keys, &c.

cau. (F. = L.) F. *château*, O.F. *castellum*, as above.

r. (L. = Gk.) L. *castor*. = Gk. *kastor*, a beaver. But of Eastern origin; *kasturi*, Skt. *kastūri*, musk; Pers. *kastūr*.

or-oll. Named from some resem- *castoreum*, 'a medicine made of or contained in the little bags that the beaver's groin.' Kersey. But by a vegetable production.

ate. (L.) L. *castratus*, pp. of *castrare*, to cut.

d; see Cadence.

(E.) A.S. *cat*. + Du., Dan, *kat*, *katt*, Sw. *katt*, *kater*, *katze*, L. *cat*; Ir. Gael. *cat*, Russ. *kot*,

koshka, Arab. *qitt*, Turk. *kedl*. (Prob. Eastern.)

caterpillar. (F. = L.) M.E. *catyrfel*; corruption of O.F. *chatepeleuse*, a weevil; a fanciful name, really meaning 'hairy she-cat.' = O.F. *chate*, a she-cat; and *peleuse*, hairy. = L. *catius*, cat; *pilosus*, hairy, from *pilus*, hair.

caterwaul. (E.) M.E. *caterwaulen*; coined from *cat*, and *waulen*, to make a wailing noise.

catkin. (E.) A loose spike of flowers resembling a cat's tail; hence called a *cat-kin*, i. e. little cat.

kitten. (E.; with F. suffix.) M.E. *kitoun*, where the suffix *-oun* is F., suggested by F. *chatton*, a kitten. *Kit* is a weakened form of *cat*, appearing in the true E. form *kit-ling*, and in (obs.) *kittle*, to produce kittens.

Cata-, prefix. (Gk.) Gk. *κατά*, down, thoroughly.

Cataclysm, deluge. (Gk.) Gk. *κατακλυσμός*, a dashing over, flood. = Gk. *κατά*, down; *κλύειν*, to dash, wash, as waves.

Catacomb. (Ital. = Gk.) Ital. *catacomba*, a sepulchral vault. = Low L. *catacumba*. = Gk. *κατά*, down; *κύμβη*, a cavity, hollow place.

Catalepsy, a sudden seizure. (Gk.) Formerly *catalepsis*. = Gk. *κατάληψις*, a grasping, seizing. = Gk. *κατά*, down; *λαβή*, base of *λαβείν*, aor. inf. of *λαμβάνειν*, to seize.

Catalogue. (F. = Gk.) F. *catalogue*. = Low Lat. acc. *catalogum*. = Gk. *κατάλογος*, a counting up, enrolment. = Gk. *κατά*, fully; *λέγειν*, to say, tell; see *Logio*.

Catamaran, a sort of raft. (Tamil.) In Forbes, Hindustani Dict., ed. 1859, p. 280, we have '*katmaran*, a raft...; the word is orig. Tamil, and means *tied logs*.'

Cataplasm, a poultice. (F. = L. = Gk.) F. *cataplasme*. = L. *cataplasma*. = Gk. *κατάπλασμα*, a plaster, poultice. = Gk. *καταπλάσσειν*, to spread over. = Gk. *κατά*, fully and *πλάσσειν*, to mould; see *Plaster*.

Catapult. (Low L. = Gk.) Low L. *catapulta*, an engine for throwing stones. = Gk. *καταπέλτης*, the same. = Gk. *κατά*, down; *πέλλειν*, to swing, hurl.

Cataract. (L. = Gk.) L. *cataracta*, Gen. vii. 11. = Gk. *καταρράκτης*, as sb., a waterfall; as adj. broken, rushing down. Prob. allied to *καταρρήγνυμι*, I break down; the 2 aor. *κατεβράγην* was used of the rushing down of waterfalls and storms. = Gk. *κατά*, down; *ρήγνυμι*, I break.

Catarrh. (Low L. — Gk.) Low L. *catarrhus*. — Gk. *κατάρρεος*, a flowing down (of rheum), a cold in the head. — Gk. *κατά*, down; and *ρέειν*, to flow.

Catastrophe. (Gk.) Gk. *καταστροφή*, an overturning, sudden turn. — Gk. *κατά*, down; *στρέφειν*, to turn.

Catch. (F. — L.) See **Capacious**.

Catechise. (Low L. — Gk.) Low L. *catechizare*. — Gk. *κατηχίζειν*, to catechise, instruct; lengthened form of *κατηχέειν*, to din into one's ears, lit. 'to din down.' — Gk. *κατ-ά*, down; *ήχη*, a sound, *ήχος*, a ringing in the ears; see **Echo**.

Category, a class. (Gk.) Gk. *κατηγορία*, an accusation; but in logic, a predicament or class. — Gk. *κατηγορείν*, to accuse. — Gk. *κατ-ά*, down, against; *ἀγορεύειν*, to declaim, address an assembly, from *ἀγορά*, an assembly.

Cater; see **Capacious**.

Caterpillar, Caterwaul; see **Cat**.

Cathartic, purging. (Gk.) Gk. *καθαρτικός*, purgative. — Gk. *καθαίρειν*, to cleanse, purge. — Gk. *καθαρός*, pure; see **Casto**.

Cathedral. (L. — Gk.) L. *cathedralis ecclesia* = a cathedral church, or one which has a bishop's throne. — Low L. *cathedra*, a throne. — Gk. *καθῆδρα*, a seat. — Gk. *καθ-*, for *κατά*, down; and *ἔδρα*, a seat, chair, from *ἵσθαι* (= *ἵδ-νομαι*), I sit; see **Sit**.

chair. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. E. *chaire*, *chaere*. — O. F. *chaïere*, *chaere*. — Low L. *cathedra*, a throne, raised seat, chair; see above.

chaise, a light carriage. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *chaise*, a Parisian modification of F. *chaire*, a pulpit, orig. a seat.

Catholic. (L. — Gk.) L. *catholicus* (Ter-tullian). — Gk. *καθολικός*, universal. — Gk. *καθόλου*, adv., on the whole, in general. — Gk. *καθ-*, for *κατά*, according to; and *όλος*, gen. of *όλος*, whole.

Catkin; see **Cat**.

Catoptric; see **Optic**.

Cattle; see **Capital**.

Caudal, belonging to the tail. (L.) L. *cauda*, the tail.

coward. (F. — L.) Norm. F. *couard*, a hare, F. *couard*, a coward; cf. Ital. *codardo*, a coward. Named from the 'bob-tailed' hare. — O. F. *coe* (Ital. *coda*), a tail. — L. *cauda*, a tail.

cue, the same as queue (below).

queue, a tail. (F. — L.) F. *queue* a tail. — L. *cauda* (above).

Caudle; see **Caldron**.

Caul, a net, covering, esp. for the head. (F. — C.) O. F. *cale*, 'a kind of little cap;' Cot. — Irish *calla*, veil, hood, cowl; Gael. *call*, the same.

Cauldron; see **Caldron**.

Cauliflower; see **Cole**.

Caulk; see **Calk**.

Cause. (F. — L.) F. *cause*. — L. *causa*, *caussa*, a cause.

accuse. (F. — L.) F. *accuser*. — L. *accusare*, to lay to one's charge. — L. *ac-* (for *ad*), to; and *causa*, a suit at law, a cause. Der. *accus-at-ive*, the case expressing the subject governed by the trans. verb.

because, for the reason that. (E. and F.) Formerly written *de cause*, *bi causi*, i. e. by the cause.

excuse. (F. — L.) F. *excuser*. — L. *excusare*, to release from a charge. — L. *ex-*, out; and *causa*, a charge, a cause.

recusant, opposing an opinion. (F. — L.) F. *recusant*, 'rejecting.' Cot.; pres. pt. of *recuser*. — L. *recusare*, to reject, oppose a cause or opinion. — L. *re-*, back from; and *causa*.

ruse, a trick. (F. — L.) F. *ruse*, a trick. — F. *ruser*, to beguile; contr. from O F. *reïser*, to refuse, recoil, escape, dodge. — L. *recusare*, to refuse; see above.

Causeway; see **Calx**.

Caustic. (L. — Gk.) L. *causticus*. — Gk. *καυστικός*, burning. — Gk. *καίειν* (fut. *καίσει*), to burn.

cauterise. (F. — Low L. — Gk.) F. *cauteriser*. — Low L. *cauterizare*, to sear. — Gk. *καυτηράζειν*, to sear. — Gk. *καυτήρων*, a branding-iron. — Gk. *καίειν*, to burn.

holocaust. (L. — Gk.) L. *holocaustum*, Gen. xxii. 8. — Gk. *όλόκαυστος*, a sacrifice burnt whole; neut. of *όλόκαυστος*, burnt whole. — Gk. *όλος*, whole; and *καίειν*, to burn.

Caution; see **Caveat**.

Cavalier. (F. — Ital. — L.) F. *cavalier*, a horseman. — Ital. *cavaliere*, the same. — Ital. *cavallo*, a horse. — L. acc. *caballum*, a horse; nom. *caballus*.

cavalcade. (F. — Ital. — L.) F. *cavalcade*. — Ital. *cavalcata*, a troop of horsemen; orig. fem. of pp. of *cavalcare*, to ride. — Ital. *cavallo*, a horse; as above.

cavalry. (F. — Ital. — L.) O. F. *cavallerie*. — Ital. *cavalleria*, cavalry. — Ital. *cavaliere*, a knight; see **Cavalier**.

chevalier. (F. — L.) F. *chevalier*, a horseman. — F. *cheval*, a horse. — L. acc. *caballum*, a horse (above).

alry. (F.-L.) M. E. *chivalrie*. = *chevalerie*, horsemanship, knighthood. *eval*, a horse. - Low L. acc. *cabal*-horse.

(F.-L.) M. E. *caus*. - O. F. *cave*, *cave*. - L. *cauea*, a cave, a cage. - *a*, hollow. (✓KU.) Der. *cav-ity*; (L. *caverna*).

(F.-L.) F. *cage*. - L. *cauea*, a cage; as above.

le. (F.-L.) O. F. *cageoler*, to like a bird in a cage; hence to coax (Roquefort). Coined from *a*, cage; see above.

cave. (L.) L. *concauus*, hollow. - L. *cau*, with, together; *cauus*, hollow.

avation. (F.-L.) F. *excavation*. - L. *excavationem*, a hollowing out. *cauatus*, pp. of *excavare*, to hollow L. *ex*, out; *cauare*, to hollow, from

ion. (F.-Ital.-L.) F. *gabion*, a large basket filled with earth. - *gabions*, a gabion; augment. of *a*, cage, also spelt *gaggia*, and allied in *gavia*, a cage (in the nautical a cage to which shrouds are fastened). *cauea*, a hollow place, cage, den, see *Cage*.

l, jail, a cage, prison. (F.-L.) *gale* (F. *galle*), a prison, bird-cage. L. *gubiala*, a cage, dimin. of *gubia*, a corrupt form of *cauea*; see *cage*

ent, a caution. (L.) L. *caueat*, lit. to beware. - L. *cauere*, to beware.

tion. (F.-L.) F. *caution*. - L. acc. *cautionem*, heed. - L. *cautus*, pp. of *cauere*, *care*. Der. *pre-caution*.

lare, roe of the sturgeon. (F.-Ital.) F. *caviar*. - Ital. *caviaro*. - Turk. *hadyâr*, *caviare*.

IL (F.-L.) O. F. *caviller*. - L. *cau*, to lanter; hence to wrangle, to. - L. *cauilla*, *cauillus*, a jeering, *g*.

(F.) An imitation of the cry of a crow or daw. Cf. Du. *kaauw*, Dan. *jackdaw*: see *Chough*. *so*; see *Cede*.

ar, a tree. (L.-Gk.) A. S. *ceder*. *cedrus*. - Gk. *κείδος*.

s. (L.) A late word. - L. *cedere*, to come, to yield (allied to *cadere*, to

cess (L.) L. *abscessus*, a gathering of mours into one mass; lit. a going

away. - L. *abscessus*, pp. of *abs-cedere*, to go away.

accede. (L.) L. *accedere*, to come towards, assent to. - L. *ac* (ad), to; *cedere*, to come.

access. (L.) From the pp. *ac-cessus*. Der. *access-ion*, *access-ory*, &c.

ancestor. (F.-L.) M. E. *ancessour*, whence *ances-tor*, with excrescent *t* after *s*. - O. F. *ancessour*. - L. acc. *antecessorem*, a predecessor, fore-goer. - L. *ante*, before; and *cess-us*, pp. of *cedere*, to go.

antecedent. (L.) L. *antecedent*, stem of pres. part. of *ante-cedere*, to go before.

cease. (F.-L.) F. *cesser*. - L. *cessare*, to loiter, go slowly, cease; frequent. of *cedere*, to yield, go away, go.

cessation. (F.-L.) F. *cessation*. - L. acc. *cessationem*, a ceasing. - L. *cessatus*, pp. of *cessare* (above).

cession. (F.-L.) F. *cession*. - L. acc. *cessionem*, a yielding. - L. *cessus*, pp. of *cedere*, to yield.

concede. (L.) L. *con-cedere*, to retire, yield. Der. *concess-ion* (from pp. *concessus*).

decease. (F.-L.) M. E. *deces*. - O. F. *deces* (F. *décès*), death. - L. acc. *decessum*, departure, death. - L. *decessus*, pp. of *de-cedere*, to depart.

exceed. (F.-L.) O. F. *exceder*. - L. *ex-cedere*, lit. to go out.

excess. (F.-L.) O. F. *exces*. - L. acc. *excessum*, lit. a going out or beyond. - L. *excessus*, pp. of *ex-cedere*.

incessant, ceaseless. (L.) L. *incessant*, stem of *incessans*, unceasing. - L. *in*, not; *cessans*, ceasing, pres. pt. of *cessare*, to cease; see *cease* (above).

intercede. (F.-L.) F. *interceder*. - L. *inter-cedere*, lit. to go between; hence, to mediate. Der. *inter-cession*, &c.

precede. (F.-L.) O. F. *preceder* (F. *préceder*). - L. *pra-cedere*, to go before. Der. *preced-ent*, *pre-cession*.

predecessor. (L.) L. *prædecessor*. - L. *pra*, before; *decessor*, one who retires from an office, from *decessus*, pp. of *de-cedere*, to depart.

proceed. (F.-L.) O. F. *proceder*. - L. *pro-cedere*, to go before or forward. Der. *process* (mod. F. *procès*); *process-ion*.

recede. (L.) L. *re-cedere*, to go back.

recess. (L.) L. *recessus*, a retreat. - L. *recessus*, pp. of *re-cedere*.

retrocession. (L.) Coined (with suffix *-ion*) from L. *retro-cessus*, pp. of *retro-cedere*, to go backwards.

secede. (L.) *L. se-cedere*, to go apart, withdraw. Der. *secess-ion*.

succeed. (F.-L.) *F. succeder*; Cot. = *L. succedere* (pp. *successus*), to follow after. — *L. suc-* (*sub*), next; *cedere*, to go, come. Der. *success*, O. F. *succes*, *L. successus*, result, from pp. *successus*.

Ceil. **Ciel**, to line the inner roof of a room. (F.-L.) Hence the sb. *ceil-ing* or *ciel-ing*. M. E. *ceelen*, to ceil; from the sb. *ryle* or *cyll*, a canopy. — *F. ciel*, a canopy; the same word as *ciel*, heaven. [Cf. Ital. *cielo*, heaven, a canopy, a cieling.] — *L. calum*, heaven. + *Gk. κοίλος*, hollow. (✓ KU.) ¶ Not to be confused with *E. sill*, nor with *seal*; nor with *seel* (F. *siller*); nor with *L. celare*, to hide. The *L. calare*, to emboss, seems to have some slight influence on the word, but did not originate it.

celestial. (F.-L.) *F. célestial*. — *L. caelesti-s*, heavenly. — *L. calum*, heaven.

Celandine, a plant. (F.-Gk.) *F. celandine*; Low *L. chelidonium*. — *Gk. χελιδόνιον*, swallow-wort. — *Gk. χελιδόν*, stem of *χελιδόν*, a swallow. (The *n* is intrusive.)

Celebrate. (L.) *L. celebratus*, pp. of *celebrare*, to frequent, to solemnise, honour. — *L. celebrer*, frequented, populous.

Celerity. (F.-L.) *F. célérité*. — *L. acc. celeritatem*, speed. — *L. celer*, quick. (✓ KAL.)

accelerate. (L.) *L. acceleratus*, pp. of *accelerare*, to quicken. — *L. ac-* (for *ad*); and *celer*, quick.

Celery. (F.-L.-Gk.) *F. céleri*, introduced from the Piedmontese Ital. *seleri*. — *L. selinon*, parsley (with change from *n* to *r*). — *Gk. σέλινον*, a kind of parsley.

Celestial; see **Ceil**.

Celibate. (L.) The orig. sense was 'a single life'; it was afterwards an adj., and again a sb., meaning 'one who is single.' — *L. celibatus*, sb. celibacy, single life. — *L. calib*, stem of *calebs*, single, unmarried. Der. *celibacy* (for *celibat-y*).

Cell. (L.) M. E. *celle*. — *L. cella*, small room, hut. Cf. *celare*, to hide. (✓ KAL.)

cellar. (F.-L.) M. E. *celer*. — O. F. *celier*. — *L. cellarium*, a cellar. — *L. cella*.

conceal. (L.) *L. concealare*, to hide. — *L. con-* (*cum*); and *celare*, to hide.

occult. (F.-L.) *F. occulte*. — *L. occultus*, pp. of *occulere*, to cover over, conceal. — *L. oc-* (for *ob*); and obs. *L. calere**, to hide, allied to *celare*, to hide.

Cement. (F.-L.) O. F. *cement*. — *L. camentum*, rubble, chippings of stone;

hence, cement. Perhaps for *caedens* from *cadere*, to cut.

Cemetery. (L.-Gk.) Low *L. terium*. — *Gk. κοιμητήριον*, a sleeping-cemetery. — *Gk. κοιμάω*, I lull to sleep, pass, to fall asleep. Allied to *κείμα* down. (✓ KI.)

coma. (Gk.) *Gk. κῆμα*, a deep — *Gk. κοιμάω*, I lull to sleep (above).

Cenobite. (L.-Gk.) *L. cenobium*, member of a (social) fraternity (Je — *L. cenobium*, a convent. — *Gk. κοινόν*, a convent. — *Gk. κοινός*, living so — *Gk. κοινός*, common; *bios*, life.

Cenotaph. (F.-L.-Gk.) O. F. *taphe*. — *L. cenotaphium*. — *Gk. κενόν*, an empty tomb. — *Gk. κενός*, empty; a tomb.

Censor; see **Candid**.

Censor. (L.) *L. censor*, a taxer, assessor, critic. — *L. censere*, to give a nion, appraise.

censure. (L.) *L. censura*, origin. — *L. censere* (above).

Cent, a hundred, as in *per cent*. In America, the hundredth part of a

— *L. centum*, a hundred; see **Hund**.

centenary. (L.) *L. centenarius*, relating to a hundred. — *L. centenarius*, a hundred (usu. distributively). — *L. centus*.

centennial. (L.) Coined to happening once in a century. — *L. centum*; *ann-us*, a year.

centesimal. (L.) *L. centesimus*, hundredth. — *L. centum*, hundred.

centigrade. (L.) Divided into hundred degrees. — *L. centi-*, for *centum*.

centipede, centiped. (F.-L.) *L. centipède*. — *L. centipeda*, a many-foot

hundred-footed insect. — *L. centi-*, *tum*, hundred; and *ped-*, stem of *pes*.

centuple. (L.) *L. centuplex*, a hundredfold. — *L. centum*; *plic-are*, to fold.

centurion. (L.) *L. acc. centurio*, captain of a hundred. — *L. centuria* (f).

century. (F.-L.) *F. centuria*, a body of a hundred men;

ber of one hundred. — *L. centum*, hundred.

quintal, a hundred-weight. Span. — Arab. — (L.) *F. quintal*.

— Span. *quintal*. — Arab. *qintār*, a of 100 lbs. — *L. centum*, a hundred.

Centaur. (L.-Gk.) *L. Centauros*, a centaur, a creature man and half horse.

ary, a plant. (L. = Gk.) L. *centaury*, Gk. *κένταυρον*, centaury; a plant from the Centaur Chiron.

ary, Centennial, Centuple, on, &c.; see Cent.

Center. (F. = L. = Gk.) F. *centre*, Gk. *κέντρον*, a spike, &c., centre. = Gk. *κέντρον*, I goad on. *refugal*, flying from a centre. (L.) = *centro*, crude form of *centrum*; *ve*, to fly.

(petal, tending towards a centre. *centri-* (above); *pet-ere*, to seek.

ntre, to draw to a centre. (F. =

F. *concentrer*. = L. *con-* (cum), and *centrum*, a centre. Der. *ic*, *concentr-ate* (modern).

tric, departing from a centre,

— L. = Gk.) F. *excentrique*. =

eccentricus. = Gk. *ἐκκεντρον*, out of

e. = Gk. *ἐκ*, out; *κέντρον*, centre.

ic, relating to pottery. (Gk.)

os, potter's earth.

o coat with wax. (L.) L. *cerare*,

L. *cera*, wax. + Gk. *κηρός*, wax.

oth. (L. and E.) Lit. a waxed cloth.

ent. (L.) From *cere*, to wax;

x -ment (L. -mentum).

o, white lead. (F. = L.) O. F. *ce-*

cerussa, white lead. = L. *cera*, wax.

, relating to corn. (L.) L. *cerealis*.

r, corn.

tal, relating to the brain. (L.) L.

the brain. Cf. Gk. *κέφαλον*, head.

oy, *cervelas*, a kind of sausage.

l. = L.) Formerly *cervelas* (Phil.

f, *cervelat*, *cervelas*. = Ital. *cervelat*,

a saveloy; from its con-

ains. = Ital. *cervello*, brain. = L.

v, dimin. of *cerebrum*, brain.

oth, *Cerement*; see Cere.

ony. (F. = L.) M. E. *ceremonie*.

monie. = L. *cerimonia*, a cere-

te. + Skt. *karma*, action, rite.

.)

n. (F. = L.) O. F. *certein*, *cer-*

cert-ur, sure; with suffix -anus.

L. *cernere*, to discriminate; Gk.

separate, decide.

ain. (F. = L.) The *s* is added.

certainer, *certencer*, to make cer-

a (= L. *ad*, to); and *certain*,

(above).

y. (F. = L.) M. E. *certifier*. =

er. = Low L. *certificare*, to make

certi, for *certo*, crude form of

ove); and *fac-*, for *fac-ere*, to make.

Cerulean, azure. (L.) L. *caeruleus*, *caerulus*, blue. Perhaps for *calulus**, from *calum*, sky.

Ceruse, white-lead; see Cere.

Cervical, belonging to the neck. (L.)

L. *cervic-*, stem of *cervix*, neck.

Cervine, relating to a hart. (L.) L.

cervin-us. = L. *cervu-s*, a hart; see Hart.

Cess, an assessment; short for *assess*.

Cessation, Cession; see Cede.

Cess-pool. (C.?) Also spelt *sess-pool*,

sus-pool. Prov. E. *suss*, *soss*, hogwash,

mess, puddle; prob. from Gael. *sos*, any

unseemly mixture of food, a coarse mess.

Perhaps allied to Gael. *sugh*, *sogh*, moisture,

W. *sug*, moisture, W. *soch*, a drain. *Pool*

is originally a Latin word; see *Pool*.

¶ Or for (*se*)cess- or (*re*)cess-pool?

Cetaceous, of the whale kind. (L. =

Gk.) L. *cete*, *cetus*. = Gk. *κῆτος*, a sea-

monster.

Chafe; see Caldron.

Chaffer, Cockchafer. (E.) A. S.

ceafor, a kind of beetle. + Du. *kever*: G.

käfer.

Chaff. (E.) A. S. *ceaf*, later *chaf*, husk

of grain. + Du. *kaf*; G. *kaff*. ¶ The verb

to *chaff* = to *chafe*, i.e. to vex.

chaffinch, a bird. (E.) I.e. *chaff-*

finch; it frequents barn-doors.

Chaffer; see Cheap.

Chaffinch; see Chaff.

Chagrin. (F. = Turk.?) F. *chagrin*,

melancholy. Diez identifies it with F.

chagrin, shagreen, a rough stuff taken as

the type of corroding care; see Shagreen.

Chain. (F. = L.) O. F. *chaine*, *chaîne*.

— L. *catena*, a chain.

chignon. (F. = L.) Hair twisted;

another spelling of F. *chaînon*, a link. =

F. *chaîne*, O. F. *chaine*, a chain (above).

concatenate. (L.) L. *concatenatus*,

pp. of *concatenare*, to link together. = L.

con- (cum), together; and *catena*, a chain.

Chair, Chaise; see Cathedral.

Chalcedony, a kind of quartz. (L. = Gk.)

L. *chalcidionius*, Rev. xxi. 19. = Gk.

χαλκήδων, Rev. xxi. 19; a stone found at

Chalcedon, on the coast of Asia Minor.

Chaldron; see Caldron.

Chalice, a cup. (F. = L.) O. F. *calice*

(dialectally, *chalice*). = L. *calicem*, acc. of

calix, a cup. Allied to *calyx*, but not the

same word.

Chalk; see Calx.

Challenge; see Calumny.

Chalybeate. (L. = Gk.) Used of water

Chariot; see **Car**.

see **Garess**.

n. (F. — Ital.) *F. charlatan, charlatane*, a mountebank, great leech. — Ital. *ciarlatano*, to prattle. — rattle. Prob. of imitative origin. **ch.** a kind of wild mustard. (E.) **chick**. — A. S. *cerlic*; the latter has 'leek'; origin of *cer-* un-

F. — L. M. E. *charme*, sb. — an enchantment. — L. *carmen*, enchantment. (✓ KAS.)

see **Carnal**.

charter; see **Card** (1).

see **Caro**.

(2), (3); see **Capacious**.

see **Chaos**.

Chasten, Chastise; see

; see **Casino**.

chatter. (E.) M. E. *chateren*, to chatter, twitter; frequent of *chat*. An imitative word; *chateren*, to warble, chatter, Swed. *chirp*; Skt. *gad*, to recite, *gada*,

see **Castle**.

see **Capital**.

see **Chat**.

see **Chew**.

old spelling of **Jaws**; see

a low price. (L.) Not E., E. *cheap, cheep*, barter, price;

Hence good *cheap*, in a good (see *market*); whence E. *cheap*, *adj.* A. S. *ceap*, price; whence *cheap*, to cheapen, buy. So also bargain, whence *koop*, to buy; chase, whence *kaufen*, to buy; wed. *köp*, Dan. *kiøb*, a purchase; *weak* vb.), to traffic. But *cheap* is borrowed from L.; in the O. H. G. *choufo*, a huckster, *caupo*, a huckster. Cf. Gk. *eddlar*, Russ. *kupite*, to buy.

(L. and E.) The verb is from *chaffare*, also *chaffare*, a barter. A. S. *ceap*, a bargain (see above); a journey, also business; see

n. a merchant, (L. and E.) The *ch* is merely short for *chapman*, *maser*, a merchant. — A. S. *ceap*, (see above); and *man*, a man, to barter. (O. Du.) M. E.

cofen (Lydgate). — Du. *koop*, to buy; the same as A. S. *ceapian*, to cheapen; see **Cheap** above.

cope (2), to vie with. (Du.) Orig. to cheapen, barter, bargain with; M. E. *cofen* (as above).

keep, to regard. (L.) Not E., but L. M. E. *hepen*. A. S. *cepan*, also *cýpan*, orig. to traffic, sell, also to seek after, store up, keep. This verb is a mere derivative of A. S. *ceap*, barter, price; see above.

Cheat, to defraud. (F. — L.) *Cheat* is merely short for *escheat*; cf. M. E. *chete*, an escheat (Prompt. Parv.). The *escheaters* were often *cheaters*; hence the verb. See *escheat*, entered under **Cadence**.

Check, a sudden stop, repulse. (F. — Pers.) M. E. *chek*, a stop; also *check*! in playing chess. The word is due to the game, which is very old. The orig. sense of *check* was 'king!' i.e. mind the king, the king is in danger. — O. F. *eschec*, 'a check at chess-play,' Cot. — Pers. *sháh*, a king, king at chess; whence *sháh-mát*, check-mate, lit. 'the king is dead,' from *mát*, he is dead. Similarly we have F. *échec*, a check, repulse, defeat, pl. *échecs*, chess; Ital. *scacco*, a square of a chess-board, also a check, defeat. See **chess** below.

checker, chequer, to mark with squares. (F. — Pers.) To mark with squares like those on a chess-board. M. E. *chekker, chekere*, a chess-board. (Hence *The Checkers*, an inn-sign.) — O. F. *eschequier*, a chess-board, also, an exchequer. — O. F. *eschec*, check! at chess; see above.

checkers, chequers, an old name for the game at draughts; from the *checker* or chess-board; see above.

check-mate. (F. — Pers.) From Pers. *sháh mát*, the king is dead; see **Check**.

cheque. (F. — Pers.) A pedantic spelling of *check*, from confusion with *exchequer*; it is really a name given to a draft for money, of which one keeps a memorandum or *counter-check*.

chess the game of the kings. (F. — Pers.) A corrupted form of *checks*, i.e. kings; see **Check** above. — O. F. *eschecs*, chess; really the pl. of *eschec*, check, orig. 'king.' ¶ From Pers. *sháh*, a king, were formed O. F. *eschec*, F. *échec*, E. *check*, Ital. *scacco*, Span. *xaque, jaque*, Port. *xaque*, G. *schach*, Du. *schaak*, Dan. *shak*, Swed. *schack*, Low Lat. *ludus scaccorum* = game of checks, or of kings.

exchequer, a court of revenue. (F)

Pers.) M. E. *eschekere*. — O. F. *eschiquier*, a chess-board; hence a checkered cloth on which accounts were reckoned by means of counters. — O. F. *eschee*, check; see **Check**.

Cheek. (E.) M. E. *cheke*, *cheoke*. — A. S. *cedce*, cheek. + Du. *kaak*, jaw, cheek; Swed. *kek*, jaw. Allied to **Jaw**.

Cheer. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. E. *chere*, orig. the mien; hence 'to be of good cheer.' — O. F. *chere*, the face. — Low. L. *cara*, face. — Gk. *kápa*, the head. Der. *cheer-ful*, &c.

Cheese. (L.) M. E. *chese*. A. S. *clse*, *cýse*. — L. *caseus*, cheese; whence other forms are borrowed.

Chemise. (F. — L. — C. ?) F. *chemise*. — Late L. *camisia*, a shirt, thin dress. Prob. Celtic; cf. O. Irish *caimise*, shirt.

Chemist, **Chymist**; short for *al-chemist*; see **Allohem**.

Cheque, **Chequer**; see **Check**.

Cherish; see **Caress**.

Cherry. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. E. *cheri*, a mistake for *cheris*, the final *s* being mistaken for the pl. inflexion. — O. F. *cerise*. — L. *cerasus*, a cherry-tree. — Gk. *képasos*, a cherry-tree; usually said to come from *Cerasos*, in Pontus; a story which Curtius doubts.

Chert, a kind of quartz. (C. ?) The Kentish form is *chart*, rough ground. Probably from Irish *ceart*, a pebble; cf. Gael. *carr*, a shelf of rock, W. *careg*, stone.

Cherub. (Heb.) The true pl. is *cherubim*. — Heb. *k'ráv* (pl. *k'rávim*), a mystic figure.

Chervil, a plant. (L. — Gk.) A. S. *cær-fille*. — L. *cærefolium* (Pliny). — Gk. *χαίρε-φύλλον*, chervil, lit. pleasant leaf. — Gk. *χαίρειν*, to rejoice; *φύλλον*, leaf.

Chess; see **Check**.

Chest. (L. — Gk.) M. E. *cheste*, *chiste*. A. S. *cyste*. — L. *cista*. — Gk. *κίστη*, a chest, box (whence G. *kiste*, &c.)

cist, a sort of tomb. (L. — Gk.) L. *cista*; as above.

cistern. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *cisterne*. — L. *cisterna*, a reservoir for water. — L. *cista* (above).

Chestnut, **Chesnut**. (F. — L. — Gk.) *Chesnut* is short for *chestnut*, which is short for *chesten-nut*, nut of the *chesten*, which is the old name of the tree, called in M. E. *chestein*. — O. F. *chastaigne* (F. *châtaigne*). — L. *castanea*, chestnut-tree. — Gk. *κάστανον*, a chestnut; chestnuts were called *κάστανα*, or *κάρυα* *Καστανία*, from

Κάστανα, Castana, the name of a city in Pontus where they abounded.

Cheval-de-frise, an obstruction of spikes. (F.) Lit. 'horse of Friesland,' jocular name; the pl. *chevaux-de-frise* commoner.

Chevalier; see **Cavalier**.

Chew, **Chaw**. (E.) M. E. *chem*. A. S. *cedwan*, to chew, eat. + Du. *knauen*. G. *kauen*; Russ. *jevat*. Der. *chaw*, a jaw; now spelt *jaw*.

Chicanery. (F. — Pers. ?) F. *chicane*, wrangling, pettifoggery; Cot. — F. *chican* to wrangle; orig. to dispute in the gaol of the mall or *chicane* (Brachet). This *chicane* is from the medieval Gk. *χικάνη*, a word of Byzantine origin (id.). Fr. from Pers. *chaugín*, a club, bat.

Chicken. (E.) Sometimes shorted to *chick*; but the M. E. word is *chik*. A. S. *cicen* (for *cycen**, not found); pe dim. of *cocc*, a cock (cf. *kitten* from *catt*). So also Du. *kicken*, *kuiken*, a chicken; pears to be a dim. from O. Du. *cock*; cf. E. *chuck*, a chicken (Shak.). G. *küchlein*, a chicken. ¶ More like not an exact dim. of *cocc*, but from same imitative base; see **Chuok** (2).

Chicory, a plant, succory. (F. — L. Gk.) F. *chicorée*. — L. *cichorium*. — Gk. *κικώριον*, *κικώρη*, succory. β. *Succory* corrupter form of the word, apparently *siccory* or *cichory*, from L. *cichorium*.

Chide. (E.) M. E. *chiden*. A. S. *chidan* to chide, brawl.

Chief, **Chieftain**; see **Capital**.

Chiffonier, a cupboard. (F.) L. place to put rags in. — F. *chiffonier*, a picker, also a cupboard. — F. *chiffon*, a rag. Orig. unknown.

Chignon; see **Chain**.

Chilblain; see **Cool**.

Child. (E.) M. E. *child*. A. S. Allied to Du. and G. *kind*, a child, G. *kindel*, the womb. (✓GA.) See **Chit**, &c.

Chill; see **Cool**.

Chime; see **Cymbal**.

Chimæra, **Chimera**. (L. — Gk.) *chimæra*. — Gk. *χίμαιρα*, a she-goat; a fabulous monster, with a goat's body. — *χίμαρος*, he-goat. + Icel. *gymbr*, young lamb.

Chimney. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *cheminée* 'a chimney'; Cot. — Low L. *camini* provided with a chimney; hence, a chimney. — L. *caminus*, a fire-place. — Gk. *καμινος*, oven, fire-place.

Impan-zee, an ape. (African.) I am told that the name is *tsimpan-ze* in neighbourhood of the gulf of Guinea.

in. (E.) M. E. *chin*. A. S. *cin*. + *kin*, Icel. *kinn*, Dan. *kind*, Swed. *kinnus*, the cheek; G. *kinn*, *k*; L. *gena*, cheek; Gk. *γένυς*, chin; *ganu* (for *ganu*), jaw.

ina. (China.) Short for *china-ware*, ware from China. The name of the ware was formerly *Chineses*; we have dropped the final *s*, and use *Chinese* as a noun. Hence *Chinee* in the singular, by a dropping of *se*.

inough. whooping-cough. (E.) Put *chink-cough*; cf. Scotch *kink-cough*, *hust* (*hust* means *cough*). A *kink* is a *h* in the breath, nasalised form of a *k*.

KIK, to gasp. + Du. *kinkhoest*; O. *kikhoest*; Swed. *kikhasta*, chincough, *st*, to gasp; G. *keichen*, to gasp. Cf. *cle* and *Choke*.

ina. (F.—O. H. G.) O. F. *eschine* (F. *se*), the back-bone.—O. H. G. *skind*, a prick, prick (G. *schien*, a splint). For sense, cf. L. *spina*, a thorn, spine, bone.

ink (1), a cleft. (E.) Formed by *g* & *k* to M. E. *chine*, a cleft, rift.—A. S. *chink*.—A. S. *clnan*, to split (strong). + Du. *keen*, a chink, also a germ; *st*, to bud; cf. G. *keimen*, to bud. Mimicking seeds make a crack in the soil.)

ink (2), to jingle. (E.) An imitative; cf. *clink*, *clank*; and see *Chin-ck*.

intz. (Hindustani—Skt.) Hind. *chhint*, red cotton cloth, named for the grating patterns on it; *chhlt*, *chintz*, a spot.—Skt. *chitra*, variegated, spotted; see *Chap* (1).

irography, handwriting. (Gk.) Gk. *γραφή*, to write with the hand.—Gk. *χειρ*, crude form of *χείρ*, the hand; *γράφειν*, to write. (✓ GHAR.) Cf. *chiro-mancy*, divining by the hand; *chiro-pod-ist*, who handles (and cures) the feet.

irurgeon, the old spelling of *surgeon*. (Gk.) F. *chirurgien*, 'a surgeon';—F. *chirurgie*, surgery.—Gk. *χειρουργία*, working with the hands, skill with hands, art, surgery.—Gk. *χειρ*, crude form of *χείρ*, the hand; and *εργον*, to work.

urgeon, contracted form of *chirur-*

geon; see above. Der. *surgical*, short for *chirurgical*; *surgery*, corruption of M. E. *surgen-rie* (= *surgeon-ry*); cf. F. *chirurgie*.

Chirp. (E.) Also *chirrup*. M. E. *chirpen*. Also M. E. *chirken*, *chir-men*, to chirp. The forms *chir-p*, *chir-k*, *chir-m* are from an imitative base *KIR*, to coo; cf. Du. *kirren*, to coo; Skt. *gir*, the voice; L. *garrere*, to chatter. (✓ GAR.)

Chirurgeon; see *Chirography*.

Chisel. (F.—L.) M. E. *chisel*.—O. F. *chisel*, *cisel* (F. *ciseau*). Cf. Low L. *cisellus*, scissors (A. D. 1352). O. F. *cisel* answers to Low L. *casillus** or *casellus**, not found, but a mere variant of L. *cisorium*, a cutting instrument (Vegetius); see Scheller's note to Diez.—L. *cas-um*, supine of *cadere*, to cut; whence also late L. *incisor*, a carver, cutter; see *Cæsura*.

scissors. (F.—L.) The mod. E. *scissors* is a corrupt spelling, due to confusion with Low L. *scissor* (from *scindere*, to cut), which, however, only means a man who cuts, a butcher, a tailor, and has, in fact, nothing at all to do with the word. The old spelling was *sizars*, *cizars*, or *cizers*; and this again was adapted (by putting the E. suffix *-ers* in place of F. *-eaux*) from F. *ciseaux*, 'sizers, or little sheers'; Cot. This F. *ciseaux*=cutters, pl. of *ciseau*, a chisel. Thus, etymologically, E. *scissors*=*cizers*=*cisels*, pl. of *cisel*=*chisel*.

Chit, a shoot, sprig; a pert child. (E.) The true sense is a shoot, or bud; hence, a forward child. Put for *chith*. A. S. *chith*, a germ, sprig, sprout. Allied to Goth. *keian*, *uskeian*, to produce a shoot; also to E. *child*, *kin*. (✓ GI, for GA.)

Chivalry; see *Cavalier*.

Chlorine, a pale green gas. (Gk.) Named from its colour.—Gk. *χλωρός*, pale green. (✓ GHAR.)

chloroform. (L. and Gk.) The latter element relates to *formic* acid, an acid formerly obtained from red ants.—L. *formica*, an ant.

Chocolate; see *Cacao*.

Choice; see *Choose*.

Choir; see *Chorus*.

Choke. (E.) M. E. *chowken*, *cheken*, *cheokien*. A. S. *cedcian*; only in the derivative *decedung*, to translate L. *ruminatio*; which the glossator hardly seems to have understood. + Icel. *koka*, to gulp, *kýka*, to swallow, from *kok*, the gullet. Allied to *Cough*, and *Chuok* (2).

Choler, the bile, anger. (F.—L.—Gk.)

Anger was supposed to be due to excess of bile. M.F. *inter.* = G. F. *inter.* = L. *cholera*; bile; also cholera; bilious complaint. — Gk. *cholē*, cholera; *χολή*, bile; *χολος*, bilious. — See Chol.

cholera: (L. = Gk.) *L. cholera*: as above. And see *Melancholia*.

Choose (E) *M. E.* *choose*, *choose*; *A. S.* *ceosan*, to *choose* (pt. *t. ceas*). $\frac{1}{2}$ *Die* and *G. choose*, *Gothic* *ceisagan*, allied to *L. ceasare*, to *taste*; *Gk.* *gustare*, I *taste*, *Set*, *met*, to *delish*. (\sqrt{GUS}) See *Gust*.

choose: (F. — Tent.) Not E. ME E.
 chose: — O. F. *chois* (F. *choisir* — O. F.
choisir; *choisir*; to choose: OE Tent. origin;
 cf. Goth. *skiljan*; to choose.

Chap. 13, inventory; see Chap. 13.

Clinop. 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846,

George, her class.

Chord: [L. - Gk.] L. *chorda* - Gk. *kythara*, the string of a classical instrument, orig. = string of gut, related to *kytharion*, lyre.

[illegible]

monochord, a musical instrument with one string. (Gk.) Gk. *monos*, single; *chorde*, string.

Chorus (L.-Gr.). *L. chorus*, a band of singers.—*Gr. χορὴ*, a dance, a band of dancers or singers. Der. *chor-al*, *chor-i-*

choir. (F.—L.—Gk.) The *choir* of a church is the part where the *choir* sit. Also spelt *quire*; M. E. *quere*, *quer*.—O. F. *chancer*, 'the quire of a church, a troop of singers;' Cot.—L. *chorus*, acc. of *choros* (above.)

Chough, a bird. (E.) *M. E. chough*.
A. S. *cooh*. Named from *cawing*; see *Cow*.
† Du. *hansere*, Dan. *has*, Swed. *haja*, a
jackdaw.

Cheuse, *in* chest. (Turk.) To act as a cheuse or chest. Ben Jonson has *cheuse* in the sense of 'a Turk,' with the implied sense of 'chest;' Alchemist, i. 1. 'The alchemist is to a Turkish *cheuse* or interpreter, who committed a notorious fraud in 1609. — Turk. *châ'asâ*, a sergeant, macebearer, Palmer's Pers. Dict.; *chudsh*, a sergeant, herald, messenger, Rich. Dict. p. 884. Or (immediately) from O. Ital. *ciaus*.

CHETSALIS.

Christmas: see below.

Christ, the anointed one. (L. A. S. *Chist*.—L. *Christos*.—Gk. *Christos*, anointed.—Gk. *ypō*, I rub, anoint: so L. *fricare*, Skt. *grīhīti*, to rub, *grāh*.) Don. *Christ-ian*, *Christian*, *Chrīst-ian*, *Christ-ian*, *Christ-ian* (see *Maas*): *Christ*, opponent of *Christ* (from Gk. *antichristos*; see s. *John*, ii. 18).

christian: holy anction. (E. — L. Also *gent christian*, whence *christian* = child wearing a *christian-cloth*, on which a child wore after holy anction. Cf. F. *croûte*, 'the crumb', as *oyle*. — Low L. *christian* holy oil. — Gk. *χριστιανισμός* as *anointment*. — Gk. *χριστός* as above).

Chromatic, rising to colour. (Gic.)
 chromatic, adj. -lik. chromatic,
 of green colour; allied to green, skin
 achromatic, colourless. (Gic.)
 achromatic, colourless. -lik. do, not;
 as above.

chrome, chromitum. (Gk.) As its compounds exhibit beautiful colors (Gk. *chromos* colour).

Chromola (F. - Low II. - (Gk.))
 - with inserted /; also re
 - *Chromola* - G. F. *chromola*: pl. com
 - *chromola* - Low II. *chromola*,
 - dig.; put for sent. pl. - Gk. *chromola*
 - *chromola* - Gk. *chromola*, adj. from *χ*
 - *chromola* - Gk. *chromola* - (chromola)

(*ŕk*) Gk. *anagnorisis*; -Gk. *any*
[as, to refer to a wrong time; -Gk.
up, back (again); various times]

chronology, science of dates. (From *χρῶν*, time; *λόγος*, discourse; *λογία*, Logia)

chronometer, time-measurer.
 From *χρῶν*-s, time; *μέτρον*, measure
Ματρά

synchronism, concurrence in
(Gk.) Gk. *syngchronos* - Gk. *syng-*
contemporaneous - Gk. *syng-* for
together; *chronos*, time.

Chrysalis, the form taken by insects. (Gk.) Gk. χρυσάλλη, the coloured sheath of butterflies, chrysalis. Gk. χρῶς-*is*, gold; see Gold.

chrysolite, a yellow stone. (L. — *L. chrysolithus*, Rev. xxi. 30. — Gk. χρυσολίθος. — Gk. χρυσός, gold: λίθος, stone.)

chrysoprase. (L. - Gk.) L. *chrysoprasus*, Rev. xxi. 20. - Gk. χρυσόπρασος, yellow-green stone. - Gk. χρυσός, gold; πρασινός, a (green) leek.

a fish. (Scand.) Named from its
cf. *Dan. kobbe*, a seal, prov. Swed.
chubby, fat, from Swed. *kubb*, a
log. — Prov. Swed. *kubba*, to lop,
allied to *E. chop*; and see *Chump*,
Chap (1).

bbby, fat. (Scand.) Prov. Swed.
(above).

ck (1), to strike gently, toss. (F. —
Formerly written *chock* (Turber-
F. *choquer*, to give a shock, jolt. —
tsäcken, to jolt, shake; allied to *E.*
and *shake*.

ck (2), to chuck as a hen. (E.) An
re word; *Ch.* has *chuk* to express
se made by a cock; *C. T.* 15180.

ck. Der. *chuck-le*, in the sense 'to

ck (3), a chicken. A variety of
or *chicken*. See above.

ckle. (E.) To *chuckle* is to laugh
appressed way; prob. related to
than to *Chuck* (2).

sp, a log; see *Chap* (1).

ch. (Gk.) M. E. *chirche*, *chireche*.
yrice, *cirice*, later *circe* (whence *E.*
Gk. *κυριος*, a church, neut. of
belonging to the Lord. — Gk. *κυριος*,
orig. mighty. — Gk. *κυρος*, strength.

) The Icel. *kirkja*, G. *kirche*, &c.
rowed from A. S.

l. (E.) M. E. *cherl*, *cheorl*. A. S.
man, + Du. *karel*, Dan. Sw. Icel.

n; see *Corn* (1).

e, milky fluid. (F. — L. — Gk.) F.
L. *chylus*. — Gk. *χυλος*, juice. —

as, I pour. (✓GHU.)

ne, liquid pulp. (L. — Gk.) For-
chymus. — L. *chymus*. — Gk. *χυμος*,

Gk. *χυμος*; as above.

alist; see *Alchemist*.

rice, scar. (F. — L.) F. *cicatrice*.
catricem, acc. of *cicatrix*, a scar.

one. (Ital. — L.) Ital. *cicerone*, a
orig. a *Cicero*. — L. acc. *Ciceronem*,
name.

c. (F. — L. — Gk. — Heb.) It merely
strong drink. M. E. *sicer*, *cyder*. —

c. — L. *sicera*. — Gk. *σικερα*, strong
Heb. *sikhôr*, strong drink. — Heb.

to be intoxicated.

og; see *Ceil*.

c. Begar. (Span.) Span. *cigarro*;
kind of tobacco from Cuba.

ona, Peruvian bark. (Span.)
after the countess of *Chincho*,

wife of the governor of Peru, cured by it
A.D. 1638. (Should be *chinchona*.)

Cincture. (L.) L. *cinctura*, a girdle. —
L. *cinctus*, pp. of *cingere*, to gird.

enceinte, pregnant. (F. — L.) F. *en-
ceinte*. — L. *incincta*, lit. girt in, said of a
pregnant woman, fem. of pp. of *in-cingere*,
to gird in.

precinct. (L.) Low L. *præcinctum*,
a boundary. — L. *præcinctus*, pp. of *præ-
cingere*, to gird about.

shingles, an eruptive disease. (F. — L.)
Called *zona* in Latin, from its encircling
the body like a belt. — O. F. *cengle* (F.
sangle), a girth. — L. *cingulum*, a belt. —
L. *cingere*, to gird.

succinct, concise. (L.) L. *succinctus*,
pp. of *succingere*, to gird up, tuck up short.
— L. *suc-* (sub), up; *cingere*, to gird.

Cinder. (E.) Misspelt for *sinder* (by
confusion with F. *cinde* = L. *cinerem*;
see *Cinerary*). A. S. *sinder*, scoria, slag. +
Icel. *sindr*; Swed. *sinder*; G. *sinter*, dross;
Du. *sintels*, cinders. ¶ The A. S. *sinder*
occurs in the 8th century.

Cinerary, relating to the ashes of the
dead. (L.) L. *cinerarius*. — L. *ciner*, stem
of *cinis*, dust, ashes of the dead. + Gk.
κινος, dust; Skt. *kana*, a grain.

Cinnabar, Cinoper. (Gk. — Pers.) Gk.
κιννάβαρι, vermilion. From Pers. *zinjarf*,
zingarf, red lead, vermilion, cinnabar.

Cinnamon, a spice. (Heb.) Heb. *qin-
nāmôn*; said to be of Malay origin.

Cipher. (F. — Arab.) O. F. *cifre* (F.
chiffre), a cipher, zero. — Arab. *sifr*, a
cipher. Der. *de-cipher* (L. *de*, in the ver-
bal sense of *un-*; and *cipher*); cf. O. F.
dechiffrier, 'to decypher,' Cot.

zero. (Ital. — Low L. — Arab.) Ital.
zero, short for *zefiro*. — Low L. *zephyrum*
(Devic). — Arab. *sifr* (above).

Circle. (L.) A. S. *circul*. — L. *circulus*,
dimin. of *circus*, a ring, circle; see *Ring*.

Der. *en-circle*, *semi-circle*; and see *circum-*.

circus, a ring. (L.) L. *circus* (above).

research. (F. — L.) Compounded of
re-, again, and *search* (below).

search, to explore. (F. — L.) M. E.
serchen, *cerchen*. — O. F. *cercher* (F. *cher-
cher*). — L. *circare*, to go round; hence, to
explore. — L. *circus*, a ring (above).

Circuit; see *Itinerant*.

Circum-, prefix, round. (L.) L. *circum*,
around, round; orig. acc. of *circus*, a
circle; see *Circle*. Der. *circum-ambient*
(see *Amble*); *-cise* (see *Cæsura*); *-ference*

(see Fertile); -flex (see Flexible); -jacent (see Jet (1)); -locution (see Loquacious); -scribe (see Scribe); -spect (see Specie); -stance (see State); -vallation (see Wall); -volte (see Voluble). Also *circum-fluent*, *circum-navigate*.

Circus; see **Circo**.

Cirrus, a fleecy cloud, tendril. (L.) *L. cirrus*, a curl, curled hair. Allied to *circus*.

Cist; see **Chest**.

Cit, **Citadel**; see **Civil**.

Cite, to summon, quote. (F.-L.) *F. citer*. - *L. citare*, frequent. of *civere*, to rouse, excite, call. + *Gk. ala*, I go. (✓*Kl*.) See *Hie*. Der. *ex-cite*, *in-cite*, *re-cite*.

resuscitate, to revive. (L.) *L. resuscitare*, pp. of *resuscitare*, to revive. - *L. re*, sur-, and *citare*, to rouse.

Cithern, **Cittern**, a kind of guitar. (L.-Gk.) Also *M. E. giterne*; from *O. Du. githerne*, a guitar. The *n* is excrescent, as in *bitter-n*; the true form is *cithar* or *citer*. A. S. *cytera*. - *L. cithara*. - *Gk. αἰθάρα*, a kind of lyre or lute.

guitar. (F.-L.-Gk.) *F. guitare*. - *L. cithara*; as above.

Citizen; see **Civil**.

Citron. (F.-L.-Gk.) *F. citron*. - Low *L. acc. citranum*. - *L. citrus*, orange-tree. - *Gk. αἰσῶν*, a citron; *αἰσῶν*, citron-tree.

City; see **Civil**.

Civet. (F.-Arab.) *F. civette*, civet; also the civet-cat; borrowed from medieval *Gk. αἰσῶν* (Brachet). - Arab. *nahid*, civet.

Civil. (L.) *L. ciuile*, belonging to citizens. - *L. ciuile*, a citizen. Allied to *E. Hivo*. (✓*Kl*.) Der. *civil-ian*, *civil-ian*.

cit; short for **citizen** (below).

citadel. (F.-Ital.-L.) *F. citadelle*. - Ital. *citadella*, a small town, fort; dimin. of *ciuitas* = *ciuitate* (*ciuit*), a city. - *L. ciuitatem*, acc. of *ciuitas*, a city. - *L. ciuile*, a citizen (above).

citizen. (F.-L.) *M. E. citizein*, where *z* is corruptly written for *z* (✓); Chaucer has *citizen* (= *citizen*), tr. of Boethius, p. 14. - *O. F. citain* (*F. citain*); formed from *O. F. cite* (*cit*) by help of the suffix *-ain* = *L. -anus*; see below.

city. (F.-L.) *M. E. cite*, *ciite*. - *O. F. cite* (*F. cité*). - *L. ciuitatem*, short for *ciuitatem*, acc. of *ciuitas*; see **citadel**.

Clack. (E.) *M. E. clacken*. Allied to

Crack. + *Ice*. *clack*, to chatter; *Da. kladden*, to clack, crack; Irish *clag*, to din; *Gk. κλάω*, allied to *σπάω*, to make a din. **clang**, to resound. (L.) *L. clangere*, to resound; whence *clanger*, a loud noise. + *Gk. κλαγγή*, a clang; allied to *κλάω* (above). Der. *clang-or*.

clank. (E.) Nasalised form of **Clack**.

click. (E.) Weakened form of **Clack**.

clinch, **clench**, to rivet. (E.) *M. E. clencchen*, *clenchen*, to strike smartly, to make to clink; causal of *clinken*, to clink.

clink. (E.) Nasalised form of **Click**.

clinker, a hard cinder. (Du.) *Du. klinker*, a clinker, named from the tinkling sound which they make when they strike each other. - *Du. klinken*, to clink; cognate with *E. clink*.

clique, a gang. (F.-Du.) *F. cliquer*, a gang, noisy set. - *O. F. cliquer*, to click, make a noise. - *Du. klinken*, to click, clash; also to inform, tell; cf. *Du. klinker*, a tell-tale.

cloak, **cloke**. (F.-C.) *M. E. cloke*. - *O. F. cloque*, *cloche*. - Low *L. clava*, a bell; also a horseman's cape, which resembled a bell in shape; see below.

clock. (C.) The orig. sense was 'bell'; bells preceded clocks for notifying times. - Irish *clag*, a bell, clock; *claguim*, I ring or sound as a bell. - Irish *claguim*, I clack, make a noise; *clag*, clapper of a mill. So also *Gael. clag*, a bell, clock; *W. clack*, a bell, &c. The Irish *clag* is cognate with *E. Clack*. The *G. glach* is a borrowed word, so also *Du. klok*, &c.

cluck. (E.) *M. E. clucken*, to cluck as a hen; a more variant of **Clack**. + *Du. kladden*, *Du. klinken*, *G. klucken*; *L. glaciare*.

Claim, to demand, call out for. (F.-L.) *O. F. clamer*, *clamer*. - *L. clamare*, to call out; from *O. L. calare*, to proclaim; cf. *Gk. καλέω*, to summon. (✓*KAR*.) Der. *re-claim*, *de-claim*, *ex-claim*, *pro-claim*, *re-claim*; also (from pp. *clamatus*) *ac-claimation*, *de-claimation*, *ex-claimation*, *pro-claimation*, *re-claimation*.

clamour. (F.-L.) *M. E. clamour*. - *F. clamour*. - *L. acc. clamorem*, an outcry. - *L. clamare* (above). Der. *clamor-out*.

Clammy; see **Clamp**.

Clammy, viscous. (E.) From *A. S. clām*, clay; confused with an adj. *clām*, sticky; with which cf. *Du. klam*, clammy, moist.

Clamour; see **Claim**.

p. (Du.) XVI cent. = Du. *klam*, clamp, grapple, also to board a *klamp*, a holdfast. + Dan. *klampe*, p. *klamma*, a cramp-iron; Swed. the same; Icel. *klombr*, a smith's *klampe*, a clamp. (Teut. base P; M. H. G. *klimffen*, to press together; allied to Cramp.)

ber, to climb by grasping tightly. M. E. *clameren*, *clamberen*, = *clambra*, to pinch closely together; *clamre*, to grip firmly; see above. to Climb.

p. vb. (E.) M. E. *clapsen*, *clapsen*. base is KLAPS, extended from whence KLAMP; see Clamp.

(1), a heavy stick. (Scand.) M. E. = Icel. *klubba*, *klumba*, a club; *klubb*, a club, log, lump; Dan. *klub*, *klump*, lump. A mere variant of below.

(2), an association. (Scand.) XVII lit. 'a clump of people.' = Swed. dial. a clump, lump, also a knot of (Rietz). See above.

up, a mass, block. (Scand.) XVI Not in A. S. = Dan. *klump*, Swed. + Du. *klomp*, G. *klump*, a clump, log; Icel. *klumba*, a club. All from base of pp. of M. H. G. *klimpfen*, tightly together.

(Gael. = L.) Gael. *clann*, offspring, n; Irish *cland*, *clann*, descendants, a *cl. planta*, a scion; see Plant.

destine. (F. = L.) F. *clandestin*, *clandestinus*, secret, close. Allied to secretly.

g. Clank; see Clack.

(E.) M. E. *clappen*. [We only S. *clappening*, a pulsation; Wright's 45.] The orig. sense is to make a by striking. + Icel. *klappa*, Swed. Dan. *klappe*, Du. *klappen*, M. H. G. to pat, clap, prate, make a noise. to Clack, Clatter.

st. Clarify, Clarion; see Clear.

1. (E.) A variant of Clack; cf. crash.

2. (E.) See Clamp.

3. (F. = L.) F. *classe*, a rank. = L. *classis*, a class, assembly, fleet.

4. (L.)

er. (E.) A frequentative of *clap*, is a form of Clack. A. S. *clat*, a clattering. + Du. *klateren*, to

ter (1), a noise, din. (E.) A mere of Clatter.

Clause. (F. = L.) F. *clause*, = L. *clausa*, as in *clausa oratio*, an eloquent period; hence *clausa*, a period, a clause. = L. *clausus*, pp. of *claudere*, to shut. (✓ SKLU.)

cloister. (F. = L.) M. E. *cloister*. = O. F. *cloistre* (F. *cloître*). = L. *claustrum*, lit. enclosure. = L. *claus-us* (above).

close (1), to shut in. (F. = L.) M. E. *clösen*. = O. F. *clos*, pp. of O. F. *clorre*, to shut in. = L. *clausus*, pp. of *claudere* (as above). Der. *dis-close*, *en-close*, *in-close*.

close (2), shut up. (F. = L.) M. E. *clos*, *cloos*. = O. F. *clor* (as above).

closet. (F. = L.) O. F. *closet*, dimin. of *clos*, an enclosed space. = O. F. *clor*; see close (1).

conclude. (L.) L. *concludere*, to shut up, close, end. = L. *con-cum*, together; and *-cludere* = *claudere*, to shut. Der. *conclusion*. Similarly *ex-clude*, *in-clude*, *pre-clude*, *re-clude*; whence *in-clus-ive*, *pre-clus-ion*, *re-clusion* (from pp. *-clusus* = *clausus*).

recluse. (F. = L.) M. E. *recluse*, orig. fem. = O. F. *recluse*, fem. of *reclus*, pp. of *reclorre*, to shut up. = L. *recludere*, to un-close; but in late Lat. to shut up.

sluice, a flood-gate. (F. = L.) O. F. *escluse*, 'a sluice, floodgate'; Cot. = Low L. *exclusa*, a flood-gate; lit. shut off (water); pp. of *ex-cludere*, to shut out. = L. *ex*, out; *claudere*, to shut.

Clavicle, the collar-bone. (F. = L.) F. *clavicule*, the collar-bone. = L. *clavicula*, lit. a small key; dimin. of *clavis*, a key. Allied to *claudere*; see Clause.

clef, a key, in music. (F. = L.) F. *clef*, = L. acc. *clauem*, a key.

conclave. (F. = L.) F. *conclave*, a small room (to meet in). = L. *conclaus*, a room; later, a place of assembly of cardinals, assembly. Orig. a locked up place. = L. *con-cum*; *clavis*, a key.

Claw. (E.) M. E. *claw*, *claw*. A. S. *clāw*; also *clā*, *clāb*, a claw. + Du. *klaauw*, Icel. *klá*, Dan. *klo*, Sw. *klo*, G. *klauw*. Allied to Claw; from a Teut. base KLU = Aryan GLU. Cf. *glue*.

Clay. (E.) M. E. *clay*, *clay*. A. S. *clæg*. + Du. and G. *klei*, Dan. *klæg*. Prob. allied to Cleave (2).

clog, a hindrance. (E.) Allied to Lowl. Sc. *clag*, to bedaub with clay, hinder, obstruct; Dan. *klæg*, *kleg*, loam, also as adj., loamy. Perhaps a Scand. form.

Claymore; see Gladiator.

Clean. (E.) M. E. *clene*. A. S. *clāne*,

clear, pure. †Irish and Gael. *glan*, W. *glain*, *glan*, clear, bright.

cleanse. (E.) A. S. *clænsian*, to make clean. — A. S. *clæne*, clean.

Clear. (F. — L.) M. E. *cleer*, *cler*. — O. F. *cler*, *clair*. — L. *clarus*, bright, clear, loud.

claret. (F. — L.) Orig. a clarified wine.

M. E. *claret*. — O. F. *claret*, *clairret*. — Low L. *claretum*, wine clarified with honey. — L. *clarus*, clear.

clarify. (F. — L.) O. F. *clarifier*. — L. *clarificare*, to make clear. — L. *clari*-, for *claro*-, crude form of *clarus*; and *-fic*-, for *facere*, to make.

clarion. (F. — L.) M. E. *clarioun*. — O. F. *clarion**, *claron* (F. *clairon*), a clear-sounding horn. — L. *clari*-, (as above).

declare. (F. — L.) O. F. *declarer*. — L. *declarare*, to make clear, declare. — L. *de*, fully, *clarus*, clear.

glair, the white of an egg. (F. — L.) M. E. *gleyre*. — O. F. *glair*. — L. *clara*, fem. of *clarus*, bright; Low L. *clara oui*, the white of an egg.

Cleave (1), to split. (E.) Strong verb. A. S. *cleofan*, pt. t. *cleof*, pp. *cleofen* (= E. *cleven*). †Du. *kloven*, Icel. *klyfsa* (pt. t. *klauf*), Swed. *klyfva*, Dan. *kløve*, G. *klieben*. (Teut. base KLUB; cf. Gk. *γλῦφειν*, to hollow out.)

cleft, clift. (Scand.) The old spelling is *clift*. — Icel. *klyft*, Swed. *klyft*, Dan. *kløft*, a cleft, chink, cave. — Icel. *klyfsu*, pl. of pt. t. of *klyfsa* (above); cf. Swed. *klyfva*, to cleave.

clove (2), a bulb or tuber; a weight. (E.) A. S. *cluf*, in *cluf-wyrt*, butter-cup (bulbwort). — A. S. *cluf-on*, pt. t. pl. of *cleofan*, to cleave.

Cleave (2), to stick. (E.) Weak verb. The correct pt. t. is *cleaved*, not *clave*, which belongs to the verb above. A. S. *clifian*, *cleofian*, pt. t. *clifode*. †Du. *kleven*, Swed. *klibba sig*, Dan. *klæbe*, G. *kleben*, to adhere, cleave to. (Teut. base KLIB.)

cliff, a steep rock, headland. (E.) A. S. *clif*, a rock, cliff. †Du. and Icel. *klyf*. Cf. G. and Dan. *klippe*, Swed. *klibba*, a crag. Orig. sense prob. 'a climbing-place,' a steep; see Climb, Clip. ¶ It cannot be allied to *cleave* (1).

Clef; see Claviolo.

Cleft; see Cleave (1).

Clematis, a plant. (Gk.) Gk. *κληματίς*, brush-wood, creeping-plant — Gk. *κληματ*-, stem of *κλήμα*, a shoot, twig. — Gk. *κλάειν*, to break off, prune.

Clement. (F. — L.) F. *clement*. — L. *clementem*, acc. of *clemens*, mild.

Clench; see Clack.

Clerk. (F. — L. — Gk.) A. S. and O. F. *clerc*. — L. *clericus*. — Gk. *κληρικός*, one of the clergy. — Gk. *κληρος*, a lot; in late Gk., the clergy, whose portion is the Lord, Deut. xviii. 2, 1 Pet. v. 3.

clergy. (F. — L.) M. E. *clergie*, often 'learning.' — O. F. *clergie*, as if from L. *clericia**; mod. F. *clergé*, from Low L. *clericatus*, clerkship. — Low L. *clericus*, a clerk.

Clever. (F. — L.; confused with E.) In Butler's *Hudibras* (1663). It took the place of M. E. *deliver*, quick, nimble, Ch. prol. 84. — O. F. *delivre*, free, prompt, alert; compounded from L. *de*, prefix, and *liber*, free; see Deliver. But apparently confused with M. E. *cliver*, a claw, also as adj. ready to seize, allied to Climb, Cleave (2). ¶ Not from A. S. *gledw*, M. E. *gleu*, skilful; still less from G. *klug*!

Clew, Clue, a ball of thread. (E.) M. E. *clewe*. A. S. *clive*, short form of *cliuwen*, a clew. †Du. *kluiwen*; whence *kluiwenen*, to wind on clews (E. *clew up a sail*); M. H. G. *kluiwen*. Allied to L. *glo-mus*, a clew.

Click; see Clack.

Client. (F. — L.) F. *client*, a suitor. — L. *clientem*, acc. of *cliens* = *cliens*, orig. a hearer, one who listens to advice; pres. pt. of *cliere*, to hear. (✓ KRÜ.)

Cliff; see Cleave (2).

Climate. (F. — Gk.) M. E. *climat*. — F. *climat*. — Gk. *κλίματ*-, stem of *κλίμα*, a slope, zone, region of the earth, climate. — Gk. *κλίειν*, to lean, slope; see Lean.

climacter, a critical time of life. (F. — Gk.) F. *climactere*, adj.; whence *l'an climactere*, 'the climatericall (sic) year' every 7th, or 9th, or the 63 years of a man's life, all very dangerous, but the last most. Cot. — Gk. *κλιμακτήρ*, a step of a ladder, a dangerous period of life. — Gk. *κλίμαξ*, a ladder, climax; see below.

climax, the highest degree. (Gk.) Gk. *κλίμαξ*, a ladder, staircase, highest pitch of expression (in rhetoric). — Gk. *κλίειν*, to slope. Der. *anti-climax*.

clime. (L. — Gk.) L. *clima*, a climate. — Gk. *κλίμα*; see Climate.

Climb. (E.) M. E. *climben*, pt. t. *climb*. A. S. *climban*, pt. t. *clamb*, pl. *climban*. †Du. *klimmen*, M. H. G. *klimmen*. (Teut.

MB); allied to *Clip*, *Cramp*, *amber*.

see *Climate*.

see *Clack*.

E.) M. E. *clingen*, to become matted together. A. S. *clingan* (pp. *clungen*), to dry up, shrivel; *clynge*, to cluster; cf. *klumpe*,

(F. = L. = Gk.) F. *clinique*, bedrid; Cot. = L. *clanicus*, the *καλινικός*, belonging to a bed, *ἡ καλινική*, his art. — Gk. *κλινῆ*, to lean; see *Lean*.

linker; see *Clack*.

Scand.) M. E. *klippen*. — Icel. *klippa*, Dan. *klippe*, to clip,

The orig. sense was 'to draw ether,' hence 'to draw together of shears'; cf. A. S. *clýppan*, to Allied to *Clamp*, *Cleave* (2).

see *Clack*.

Clack; see *Clack*.

Clot.

Clay.

Close, Closet; see *Clause*.

M. E. *clot*, *clotte*, a ball, esp. allied to *clote*, a burdock. A. S. *clot*, orig. a bur. — Du. *kluit*, a ball; Icel. *klót*, Swed. *klot*, a ball, globe, G. *kloss*, a clot, ad to L. *glo-bus*, *glo-mus*.

Scand.) Dan. *klode*; Dan. form, Swed. *klót* (above).

(2), to coagulate. (E.) M. E. form clots, frequent form of a he sb. *clot*.

E.) M. E. *cloth*, *clath*. A. S. *klead*, Icel. *kleði*, Dan. *klæde*, G. *kleid*, a dress. Der. *clothes*, pl. of *clás*.

to cover with a cloth. (E.) M. E. *then*, pt. t. *clothede* or *cladde*, or *clad*. Formed from A. S. *kleeden*, from *kleed*; so also Icel. *kleide*, Sw. *kläda*, G. *kleiden*.

E.) M. E. *cloude*, orig. a mass the same word as M. E. *clude*, rock. A. S. *clud*, a round mass, hill. Allied to *clew*, q. v., *glo-mus* (whence E. *con-glo-mer*-

a hollow in a hill-side. (E.) *clew*, *clench*. Allied to Icel. in a hill-side, from *kljfsa*, to *Cleave* (1).

Clutch. (C.) M. E. *clout*. A. S.

clst, a patch. — W. *clwt*, Corn. *clut*, a patch, clout; Ir. and Gael. *clud*, the same.

Clove (1), a kind of spice. (F. = L.) M. E. *clow* (the change to *clove*, in the XVth cent., may have been due to confusion with Span. *clavo*.) — F. *clou*, a nail; *clou de girofle*, 'a clove,' Cot.; from the resemblance to a nail. Cf. Span. *clavo*, a nail, also a clove. — L. *clauum*, acc. of *clausus*, a nail.

clay. (F. = L.) Orig. to stop up, hence, sate. O. F. *cloyer*, 'to cloy, stop up,' Cot.; a by-form of F. *clouer* (O. F. *cloer*), to nail, fasten up. [A horse pricked with a nail, in shoeing, was said to be *cloyed*.] — O. F. *clo*, F. *clou*, a nail, as above.

Clove (2), a bulb; see *Cleave* (1).

Clover. (E.) M. E. *claver*. A. S. *clæfre*, trefoil. — Du. *klaver*, Swed. *klöfver*, Dan. *kløver*, G. *klee*. ¶ The supposed connection with *cleave* (1) is very doubtful.

Clown. (Scand.) Icel. *klunni*, a clumsy, boorish fellow; Swed. dial. *klunn*, a log, *kluns*, a clownish fellow; Dan. *klunt*, a log; cf. Dan. *kluntet*, clumsy. Allied to *Clump*. The orig. sense is 'a log.' See *Clumsy*.

Cloy; see *Clove* (1).

Club (1), a stick; see *Clamp*.

Club (2), an association; see *Clamp*.

Cluck. (E.) See *Clack*.

Clue; see *Clew*.

Clump; see *Clamp*.

Clumsy. (Scand.) From M. E. *clumsed*, *clomsed*, benumbed; benumbed fingers are clumsy. This is the pp. of *clomsen*, to benumb, or to feel benumbed. — Swed. dial. *klummsen*, benumbed (Rietz); cf. Icel. *klumsa*, lock-jaw. From the Teut. base KLAM, KRAM, to pinch, whence also *Clamp*, *Cramp*. Cf. Du. *klemmen*, to pinch, *kleumen*, to be benumbed, *kleumsch*, numb with cold.

Cluster, a bunch. (E.) A. S. *cluster*, *clyster*, a bunch. Allied to Icel. *klastr*, a bunch, *klasi*, a cluster; Dan. and Swed. *klase*, a cluster. We also find Swed. dial. *klisse*, the same as *klifsa*, a cluster, from *klibba*, to cleave, stick to. This links it to *Cleave* (2).

Clutch; see *Latch*.

Clutter (1), a din; see *Clatter*.

Clutter (2), to clot; see *Clot*.

Clutter (3), a confused heap; to heap up. (W.) W. *cludair*, a heap, pile; *clud-airio*, to heap up.

Clyster. (L. = Gk.) L. *clyster*, an injec-

tion into the bowels. — Gk. *κλυστήρ*, a clyster, syringe. — Gk. *κλύειν*, to wash. + L. *cluere*, to wash. (✓ KLU.)

Co-, prefix. (L.) L. *co-*, together; used for *con-* (= *cum*), together, before a vowel. Hence *co-efficient*, *co-equal*, *co-operate*, *co-ordinate*. See others below; and see *Con-*.

Coach. (F. — Hung.; or F. — L. — Gk.) F. *coche*, 'a coach'; Cot. Etym. disputed; it was said, as early as A.D. 1553, to be a Hungarian word; from Hung. *kocsi*, a coach, so called because first made at a Hung. village called *Kotsi*; see Littré, and Beckmann, Hist. of Inventions. Still, it seems to have been confused with F. *coche*, a kind of boat (E. *cock-boat*), see Littré. This is derived from L. *concha*, a shell, conch; see *Conch*.

Coadjutor; see *Aid*.

Coagulate; see *Agent*.

Coal (E.) M. E. *col*. A. S. *col*. + Du. *kool*, Icel. *Swed. kol*, Dan. *kul*, G. *kohle*. Cf. Skt. *jval*, to blaze.

collier. (E.) M. E. *colier*; from M. E. *col*, coal. Cf. *bow-yer*, *saw-yer*.

Coalesce; see *Aliment*.

Coarse; see *Current*.

Coast. (F. — L.) M. E. *coste*. — O. F. *coste* (F. *côte*), a rib, slope of a hill, shore. — L. *costa*, a rib.

accost, to address. (F. — L.) O. F. *accoster*, to come to the side of. — Low L. *accostare*. — L. *ac-* (*ad*); and *costa*, rib, side.

costal, relating to the ribs. (L.) From L. *costa*, a rib.

cutlet. (F. — L.) F. *cotelette*, a cutlet; formerly *costelette*, a little rib; dimin. of *coste*, rib (above).

Coat; see *Cot*.

Coax. (C.?) Formerly *cokes*, vb., from *cokes*, sb., a simpleton, dupe. Perhaps from W. *coeg*, vain, foolish, *coegyn*, a conceited fellow; Corn. *coc*, vain, foolish, O. Gael. *coca*, void, *goigean*, a coxcomb. See *Cocker*, *Cog* (2).

Cob (1), a round lump, knob. (C.) As applied to a pony, it means short and stout. M. E. *cob*, a head, a person. — W. *cob*, a tuft, a spider, *cop*, a tuft, top; *copa*, crown of the head.

cobble (2), a small round lump. (C.) M. E. *cobylstone*, a cobble-stone. Dimin. of W. *cob*, a tuft (above).

cobweb. (C. and E.) From W. *cob*, a spider; or short for M. E. *attercop-web*, where *attercop*, a spider, means 'poison-

bunch,' from A. S. *dstor*, poison, and *coppa* a head, tuft, borrowed from W. *cob*, *cop*, a before.

Cob (2), to beat. (C.) W. *cobia*, to thump; cf. *cob*, a bunch.

Cobalt, a mineral. (G. — Gk.) G. *kobalt*, cobalt; a nickname given by the miners because considered poisonous; better spell *kobold*, meaning (1) a demon, (2) cobalt. — Low L. *cobalus*, a mountain-sprite, demon. — Gk. *κόβαλος*, a rogue, goblin.

goblin. (F. — L. — Gk.) O. F. *gobelin*. — Low L. *gobelinus*, dimin. of Low L. *cobalus* (above).

Cobble (1), to patch up; see *Couple*.

Cobweb; see *Cob* (1).

Cochineal. (Span. — L. — Gk.) Span. *cochinilla*, cochineal (made from insect which look like berries). — L. *coccinus*, of a scarlet colour. — L. *coccum*, a berry also kermes, supposed to be a berry. — Gk. *κόκκος*, a berry, cochineal.

Cock (1), a male bird. (E.) M. E. *cock*. A. S. *cocc*; from the bird's cry. *Cryd anon *cock! cock!* Ch. C. T. Nun's Priest's Tale, 456. Cf. Gk. *κόκκυ*, the cry of the cuckoo; W. *cog*, a cuckoo.

cock, the stop-cock of a barrel, is the same word. So also G. *hahn*, (1) a cock (2) a stop-cock.

cockade, a knot of ribbon on a hat (F.) F. *coquarde*, fem. of *coquard*, saucy also *coquarde*, *bonnet à la coquarde*, 'an bonnet or cap worn proudly,' Cot. Forme with suffix *-ard* from F. *cog*, a cock (from the bird's cry).

cockatoo, a kind of parrot. (Malay.) Malay *kakatiya*, a cockatoo; from the bird's cry; cf. Malay *kukuk*, crowing of cocks *kakak*, cackling of hens. Skt. *kukkuta*, cock.

cockloft, upper loft. (E. and Scand.) From *cock* and *loft*. So also G. *hahnbalke* a roost, cockloft; Dan. *loftkammer*, a loft chamber, room up in the rafters.

coquette. (F.) F. *coquette*, 'a prattling or proud gossip,' Cot.; fem. of *coquet*, little cock, dimin. of *cog*, a cock. Cf. prov. E. *cocky*, i.e. strutting as a cock.

coxcomb. (E.) A fool, named from his *cock's comb*, or fool's cap, cap with cock's crest.

cuckold. (F. — L.) M. E. *kokewald*, *kukewald*, *cokold*; but the final *d* is excessive, perhaps by confusion with the A. S. suffix *-weald* (M. E. *-wold*) seen in *threshwold*, a threshold, &c. — O. F. *conceual*,

(Roquefort); later *coucou*; orig. a secondly, a man whose wife is un-
(There are endless allusions to
parison between a cuckoo and a
see Shak. L. L. v. 2. 920, &c.)
culum, acc. of *cuculus*, a cuckoo

COO. (F. - L.) F. *coucou*. - L.
, acc. of *cuculus*, a cuckoo; from
's cry. + Gk. *κόκκυς*, a cuckoo;
's cry; Skt. *kakila*, a cuckoo. Cf.
latoo. And see COO.

(2), a pile of hay. (Scand.) Dan.
tap; Icel. *kökkr*, lump, ball; Swed.
of earth.

(3), to stick up abruptly. (C.)
to cock; as in *coc de bhoineid*, cock
net; *coc-shronach*, cock-nosed.

(4), part of the lock of a gun.

Ital. *cocca*, the notch of an arrow;
coccare, to fit an arrow on the bow-
2. *cock* a gun, by the transference
of the old archery term; cf. Ital.
to let fly, let off an arrow. The
is was confused with F. *cog*, a cock,
the G. phrase *den Hahn spannen*,
a gun. Origin of Ital. *cocca* (= F.
known; but see Cog.

(5), a boat; see Conch.

COCK, Cockatoo; see Cock (1).

COCK, see Crocodile.

COCK, to pamper. (C. ?) M. E.
- W. *cocri*, to fondle, indulge;
coaxing, fondling. Perhaps allied
egg. Corn. *coc*, vain, foolish.

COCK (1), a sort of bivalve. (C.)
cock, dimin. of *cock*, a cockle (P.
n. C. x. 95). A. S. *sæ-cocca*;
sæ = *sea*. - W. *cocs*, cockles; cf.
cogan, a husk, small bowl, Gael.

Irish *cochal*, a husk, shell of a nut.

The orig. sense was probably
cf. L. *cochlea*, a snail, allied to
a shell; see Conch. And see

COCK (2), a weed among corn. (C.)
cock, tares. - Gael. *cogall*, tares,
cockle; *cogall*, corn-cockle; *cogan*,
husk; Irish *cogall*, corn-cockle,
of barley. The orig. sense was prob.

See above.

COCK (3), to be uneven, shake up and
(C.) The same as prov. E. *coggle*,
- W. *cogi*, to shake; *cogi*, a toss
end; Irish *cogi*, a nod, *cogach*, reel-
vering.

COCK, an effeminate person. (E.)

From M. E. *cohenay*, a foolish person,
Ch. C. T. 4206. Lit. 'cock's (i. e. yolk-
less) egg.' Cf. M. E. *cy*, A. S. *ag*, egg.

Cocoa (1), the cocoa-nut palm-tree; see
Conch.

Cocoa (2); corrupt form of Cacao.

Cocoon; see Conch.

Cod (1), a fish. (E. ?) Spelt *codde* in
Falsgrave. Perhaps named from its rounded
shape; cf. O. Du. *kodde*, a club (Hexham);
and see below. Der. *cod-ling*, a young
cod; M. E. *codlyng*.

Cod (2), a husk, bag, bolster. (E.)
Hence *peas-cod*, husk of a pea. A. S. *codd*,
a bag. + Icel. *koddi*, pillow; *kodri*, scrotum;
Swed. *kudde*, a cushion.

coddle, to pamper, render effeminate.
(E.) Orig. to castrate; but confused with
cadeler, 'to cocker,' Cot. See p. 578.

codling, codlin, a kind of apple. (E.)
Cf. prov. E. *codlings*, green peas, properly
'young pods;' also A. S. *cod-appel*, a cod-
apple, a quince.

Code, a digest of laws. (F. - L.) F.
code. - L. *codicem*, acc. of *codex*, a tablet,
book.

codicil. (L.) L. *codicillus*, a codicil
to a will; dimin. of *codex* (stem *codic-*).

Codling; see Cod (1), Cod (2).

Coerce. (L.) L. *coercere*, to compel. -
L. *co-(cum)*, together: *arcere*, to enclose,
confine, allied to *arca*, a chest; see Ark.

Coffee. (Turk. - Arab.) Turk. *qahveh*.
- Arab. *qahveh*, coffee.

Coffer. (F. - L. - Gk.) M. E. *cofre*. -
O. F. *cofre*, also *cofin*, a chest. - L. acc.
cofinum. - Gk. *κόφινος*, a basket.

coffin. (F. - L. - Gk.) Orig. a case,
chest. - O. F. *cofin*, as above. (Doublet of
coffer.)

Cog (1), a tooth on a wheel-rim. (C.)
M. E. *cog*. - Gael. and Irish *cog*, a mill-cog;
W. *cocos*, *cocs*, cogs of a wheel.

Cog (2), to trick. (C.) W. *coegio*, to
make void, trick. - W. *coeg*, empty, vain;
see Coax.

Cogent, Cogitate; see Agent.

Cognate; see Natal.

Cognisance, Cognomen; see Noble

Cohabit; see Habit.

Cohere; see Hesitate.

Cohort; see Court.

Coif, Quoif, a cap. (F. - G. - L.)

O. F. *coif*, *coiffe*; Low L. *cofia*, a cap. -

M. H. G. *kuffe*, *kupfe*, a cap worn under

the helmet. Allied to Cuff (2) and Cup.

Coign; see Coin.

Coil (1), to gather together; see Legend.

Coil (2), a noise, bustle. (C.) Gael. *goil*, rage, battle; Irish *goill*, war, fight; Gael. *coileid*, stir, noise.—Irish *goil*, to boil, rage.

Coin. (F.—L.) M. E. *coin*.—O. F. *coin*, a wedge, stamp on a coin, a coin (stamped by means of a wedge).—L. *cuneum*, acc. of *cuneus*, a wedge. Allied to Cone.

coign. (F.—L.) F. *coing*, *coin*, a corner; lit. a wedge (as above).

cuneate, wedge-shaped. (L.) L. *cuneus*, a wedge; with suffix *-ate*.

quoins, a wedge. (F.—L.) The same as F. *coin*; see Coin (above).

Coincide; see Cadence.

Coit; see Quoit.

Coke, charred coal. (Unknown.) 'Coke, pit-coal or sea-coal charred; Coles, 1684. Etym. unknown.

Colander, Cullender, a strainer. (L.) Coined from L. *colant*, stem of pres. part. of *colare*, to strain.—L. *colum*, a sieve.

culvert, an arched drain. (F.—L.) Formed, with added *t*, from O. F. *couleüre*, 'a channel, gutter; Cot. = F. *couler*, to trickle.—L. *colare*, to strain, drain (above).

percolaté, (L.) From pp. of L. *percolare*, to filter through.

Cold; see Cool.

Cole, Colewort, cabbage. (L.) For *wort*, see Wort. M. E. *col*, *caul*. A. S. *caul*, *cawel*.—L. *caulis*, a stalk, cabbage. + Gk. *καυλός*, a stalk; *κοῖλος*, hollow. (✓KU.)

cauliflower. (F.—L.) Formerly *collyflory*. From M. E. *col* (O. F. *col*), a cabbage; and *flory*, from O. F. *flori*, *fleuri*, pp. of *fleurir*, to flourish, from L. *florere*; see Flourish. The O. F. *col*=L. acc. *caulem*, from *caulis* (above).

kail, kale, cabbage. (C.) Northern E. —Gael. and Ir. *cal*, Manx *kail*, W. *cawl*. Cognate with L. *caulis*.

Coleoptera, sheath-winged insects. —Gk. *κολεός*, a sheath; *πτερόν*, a wing.

Colic; see Colon.

Coliseum; see Colossus.

Collapse; see Lapse.

Collar. (F.—L.) M. E. *coler*.—O. F. *colier*, a collar.—L. *collare*, a band for the neck.—L. *collum*, the neck.—A. S. *heals*, G. *hals*, the neck.

collet, the part of the ring in which

the stone is set. (F.—L.) F. *collet*, a collar.—F. *col*, neck.—L. *collum*, neck.

colporteur. (F.—L.) F. *colporteur*, one who carries things on his neck and shoulders.—F. *col*, neck; and *porteur*, a carrier; see Port (1).

decollation, a beheading. (F.—L.) O. F. *decollation*.—Low L. acc. *decollationem*. From pp. of *decollare*, to behead.—L. *de*, off; *collum*, the neck.

Collateral; see Lateral.

Collation; see Tolerate.

Colleague; see Legal.

Collect; see Legend.

Colleges; see Legal.

Collet; see Collar.

Collide; see Lesion.

Collier; see Coal.

Collocate; see Locus.

Collodion, a solution of gun-cotton. (Gk.) Gk. *κολλώδης*, glue-like.—Gk. *κόλλα*, glue; *-ειδής*, like, from *εἶδος*, appearance.

Collop, a slice of meat. (E.?) M. E. *coloppe*. Cf. Swed. *kalops*, O. Swed. *kallops*, slices of beef stewed; G. *klopfs*, a dish of meat made tender by beating. From the verb seen in E. *clap*=*clap*, to make a noise; Du. *kloppen*, G. *klopfen*, to beat. Allied to Clap.

Colloquy; see Loquacious.

Collusion; see Ludicrous.

Colocynth, Coloquintida, pith of the fruit of a kind of cucumber. (Gk.) From the nom. and acc. cases of Gk. *κολοκυνθίς* (acc. *κολοκυνθίδα*), a round gourd or pumpkin.

Colon (1), a mark (:) in writing and printing. (Gk.) Gk. *κῶλον*, a clause; hence a stop marking off a clause.

Colon (2), part of the intestines. (Gk.) Gk. *κῶλον*, the same.

colic. (F.—L.—Gk.) Short for *colic pain*.—F. *colique*, adj.—L. *colicus*.—Gk. *κολικός*, suffering in the colon.—Gk. *κῶλον*.

Colonel, Colonnade; see Column.

Colony. (F.—L.) F. *colonie*.—L. *colonia*, a colony, band of husbandmen.—L. *colonus*, a husbandman.—L. *colere*, to till.

agriculture. (L.) L. *agri-cultura*, culture of a field; see Acre.

cultivate. (L.) L. *cultivatus*, pp. of *cultivare*, to till.—Low L. *cultivans*, lit to tilling.—L. *cultus*, pp. of *colere*, to till.

culture. (F.—L.) F. *culture*.—L.

orig. fem. of fut. part. of *colere*, to

tion, an inscription at the end of with name and date. (Gk.) Late *ben.* — Gk. *κολοφών*, a summit; a finishing stroke. Allied to *alutida*; see *Colocynth*.

colossus. (L. — Gk.) L. *colossus*. — Gk. a large statue. Der. *coloss-al*, *colossal*.

Colosseum, the same as *colosseum*, a large theatre at Rome, in which stood a statue of Nero. The Ital. word is

colore. (F. — L.) M. E. *colour*. — O. F. *couleur*. — L. acc. *colorem*, from int. (✓ KAL.) *color*.

Colt. (E.) A. S. *colt*, a young camel, *colt*, &c. + Swed. dial. *kult*, a boy, rood. Perhaps allied to *child*.

Columbine, a plant. (F. — L.) O. F. *colombe*. — Low L. *columbina*, a columbine; *binus*, dove-like; from a supposed *ance.* — L. *columba*, a dove. See

Column, a pillar, body of troops. (✓ KAL.) L. *columna*, a pillar; cf. *culmen*, a summit, *collis*, a hill, *col*. (✓ KAL.)

Colonel. (F. — Ital. — L.) Sometimes which is the Span. spelling; perhaps the pronunciation as — F. *colonel*, *colonnel*. — Ital. a colonel; lit. a little column. *Colonel* was he who led the company head of the regiment. Dimin. of *columna*, a column. — L. *columna*

Colonnade. (F. — Ital. — L.) F. *colonade*, *colonnade*, a range of columns. *colonna*, a column (above).

Colure, one of two great circles on the sphere. (L. — Gk.) So called a part of them is always beneath *zon*. The word means docked, — L. *caluratus*, curtailed; a colure. — Gk. *κόλ-ος*, docked, clipped; and *ail*.

Com. prefix. (L.) Put for *cum*, with, when followed by *b*, *f*, *m*, *p*. Der. *com-mix*, where *mix* is E.; below.

see *Cemetery*.

(E.) A. S. *cambr*, a comb, crest,

ridge. + Du. *kam*, Icel. *kambr*, Dan. Swed. *kam*; G. *kamm*.

cam. (Scand.) Dan. *kam*, comb, also a ridge on a wheel, *cam*, or cog.

oakum, tow from old ropes. (E.) A. S. *acumba*, tow. (For the letter-change, cf. E. *oak* = A. S. *dc*.) Lit. 'that which is combed out.' — A. S. *ā-*, prefix (Goth. *us*, out); *cemban*, to comb, *comb*, a comb; see A- (4). Cf. O. H. G. *dcambi*, tow; of like origin.

unkempt, i. e. uncombed; for *unkemb'd*. — A. S. *cemban*, to comb; formed (by vowel-change of *a* to *e*) from *comb*, a comb.

Comb, *Coomb*, a dry measure. (L. — Gk.) A. S. *cumb*, a cup. — Low L. *cumba*. — Gk. *κύβη*, a bowl, hollow vessel.

Combat; see *Batter* (1).

Combe, a hollow in a hill-side. (C.) W. *cwm*, Corn. *cum*, a hollow, dale; Irish *cumar*, a valley. (✓ KU.)

Combine; see *Binary*.

Combustion. (F. — L.) F. *combustion*. — L. acc. *combustionem*, a burning up. — L. *combust-us*, pp. of *com-burere*, to burn up. — L. *com-*, for *cum*, together; *burere**, to burn, orig. *purere**.

Come. (E.) A. S. *cuman*, pt. t. *cam*, pp. *cumen*. + Du. *komen*, Icel. *koma*, Dan. *komme*, Sw. *komma*, Goth. *kwinan*, G. *kommen*, L. *uen-ire* (*guen-ire**), Gk. *βαίνειν* (*gwaivein**); Skt. *gam*, to go, *gd*, to go, (✓ GA.)

become. (E.) A. S. *becuman*, to arrive, happen, turn out, befall. + Goth. *bi-kwinan*; cf. G. *be-quem*, suitable, becoming.

comely. (E.) A. S. *cymlic*, comely. — A. S. *cyme*, suitable, from *cuman*, to come; and *lic*, like.

income, gain, revenue. (E.) Properly that which *comes in*; from *in* and *come*. So also *out-come*, i. e. result.

welcome. (Scand.) Icel. *velkominn*, welcome, in greeting, properly a pp. — Icel. *vel*, the same as E. *well*; and *kominn*, pp. of *koma*, to come; so also Dan. *vel-kommen*, Swed. *väl-kommen*.

Comedy. (F. — L. — Gk.) O. F. *comédie*, 'a play'; Cot. — L. *comædia*. — Gk. *κωμῳδία*, a comedy. — Gk. *κῶμος*, a banquet, festal procession; *ὕδῃ*, ode, lyric song; a comedy was a festive spectacle, with singing, &c. The Gk. *κῶμος* meant a banquet at which guests reclined; from *κοιμάω*, I lull to rest; cf. *κοίτη*, a bed. And see *Ode*.

comic (L. - Gk.) L. *comicus*. - Gk. κωμικός, belonging to a κῶμος, as above.

encomium, commendation. (L. - Gk.) Latinised from Gk. ἐγκώμιον, neut. of ἐγκώμιος, laudatory, full of revelry. - Gk. ἐν, in; κῶμος, revelry.

Comely; see **Come**.

Comet. (F. - L. - Gk.) O. F. *comete*. - L. *cometa*. - Gk. κομήτης, long-haired; a tailed star, comet. - Gk. κόμη, hair. + L. *coma*, hair. ¶ Also A. S. *cometa* = L. *cometa*.

Comfit; see **Fact**.

Comfort; see **Force** (1).

Comic; see **Comedy**.

Comity, urbanity. (L.) L. *comitatem*, acc. of *comitas*, urbanity. - L. *comis*, friendly.

Comma. (L. - Gk.) L. *comma*. - Gk. κόμμα, that which is struck, a stamp, a clause of a sentence, a comma (that marks the clause). - Gk. κόπτειν, to hew, strike. (✓ SKAP.)

Command; see **Mandate**.

Commemorate; see **Memory**.

Commence; see **Itinerant**.

Commend; see **Mandate**.

Commensurate; see **Measure**.

Comment; see **Mental**.

Commerce; see **Merit**.

Commination; see **Menace**.

Commingle. (L. and E.) From **Com** and **Mingle**.

Commintion; see **Minor**.

Commiserate; see **Miser**.

Commissary, **Commit**; see **Missile**.

Commodious; see **Mode**.

Commodore; see **Mandate**.

Common. (F. - L.) M. E. *commun*, *comoun*. - O. F. *commun*. - L. *communis*, common, general. - L. *com-* (*cum*), together with; and *munis*, obliging, binding by obligation (Plautus). (✓ MU, to bind.) Der. *commun-ion*, *commun-ity*.

commune, verb. (F. - L.) M. E. *comunen*. O. F. *communier*, to communicate, talk with. - L. *communicare*. - L. *communis*, common.

communicate. (L.) L. *communicatus*, pp. of *communicare* (above). Der. *ex-communicate*.

Commotion; see **Move**.

Commute; see **Mutable**.

Compact; see **Pact**.

Company. (F. - L.) M. E. *companye*. O. F. *compaignie* (cf. also O. F. *compain*, a companion, O. F. *compaignon* (F. *compagnon*),

a companion). - Low L. *companiem*, acc. *companies*, a taking of meals together. L. *com-* (*cum*), together; and *panis*, bread. see **Pantry**. Der. *companion* = O. F. *compaignon*. Also *accompany*, O. F. *accompaignier*, from F. *a* (= L. *ad*) and *compaignier*, to associate with, from *compaign* company.

Compare; see **Pare**.

Compartment; see **Part**.

Compass; see **Patent**.

Compassion, **Compatible**; see **tient**.

Compeer; see **Par**.

Compel; see **Pulsate**.

Compendious; see **Pendant**.

Compensate; see **Pendant**.

Compete; see **Petition**.

Compile; see **Pill** (2).

Complacent; see **Please**.

Complain; see **Plague**.

Complaisant; see **Please**.

Complement, **Complete**; see **1 nary**.

Complex, **Complexion**; see **Ply**.

Complicate, **Complicity**; see **Ply**.

Compliment, **Compline**; see **Plenary**.

Comply; see **Plenary**.

Component; see **Position**.

Comport; see **Port** (1).

Compose; see **Pose**.

Composition, **Compost**, **Compound**; see **Position**.

Comprehend; see **Prehensile**.

Compress; see **Press**.

Comprise; see **Prehensile**.

Compromise; see **Missile**.

Comptroller; see **Rotary**.

Compulsion; see **Pulsate**.

Compunction; see **Pungent**.

Compute; see **Putative**.

Comrade; see **Chamber**.

Con (1), to scan; see **Can** (1).

Con (2), short for *contra*, against. In the phrase 'pro and con.'

Con-, prefix. (L.) Put for *com-* (cf. *con-*) with, when the following letter is *c*, *d*, *n*, *g*, *s*, *t*, or *v*. Before *b*, *f*, *m*, *p*, *com-*; before *l*, *col-*; before *r*, *cor-*.

Concatenate; see **Chain**.

Concave; see **Cave**.

Conceal; see **Cell**.

Concede; see **Cede**.

Conceit; see **Capacious**.

Conceive, **Conception**; see **Cious**.

Concentre; see **Centre**.

vb. (F.-L.) F. *concerner*. - L. to mix; in late Lat., to belong - L. *con-* (cum), with; and *cernere*, decree, observe. + Gk. separate, decide; Skt. *krí*, to (✓SKAR.)

(F.-L.) M. E. *decree*. - O. F. *decretum*. - L. *decretus*, pp. of to decree, lit. to separate.

L. (L.) Low L. *decretale*, a decree; neut. of *decretalis*, containing. - L. *decretum* (above).

(F.-L.) O. F. *discerner*. - *re*, to distinguish.

t, prudent. (F.-L.) O. F. *discrētus*, pp. of *dis-cernere* (above).

-tion. - L. *discriminatus*, to separate. - L. *discrimen*, a separation. - *cernere* (pt. t. *discre-us*), to dis-

ent. (L.) L. *excrementum*, excrement. - L. *excre-tum*, supine of to separate.

on. (F.-L.) O. F. *excretion*; m L. *excretus*, pp. of *ex-cernere*

(F.-L.) M. E. *secre*, *secrete*. - *et* (fem. *secrete*). - L. *secretus*, apart; pp. of *se-cernere*, to separate. *secrete*, verb, from L. *secretus*;

ry. (F.-L.) F. *secrétaire*. - *retarium*, acc. of *secretarius*, a secret officer. - L. *secret-us*, secret

, to plan with others, arrange. (Quite distinct from *consort*.)

ion; see *Ceds*.

a marine shell. (L. - Gk.) L. *k. kýpan* (also *kýpanos*), a cockle. - *pantha*, a conch. Der. *concho-* (*kýpanos*).

), cock-boat, a small boat. (Gk.) O. F. *coque*, a kind of

a shell. - L. *concha* (above). and Du. *Dan. kog*, Icel. *kuggr*, owed from Corn. *coc*, W. *cuch*, ch are allied to L. *concha*. Der. *cock-swain*).

coco, cocoa-nut palm. (Port.) Span. *coco*, a bugbear, an ugly frighten children; hence applied to a nut on account of the face at the base of the nut.

The orig. sense of *coco* was skull, head; allied to F. *coque*, shell. - L. *concha* (above).

cocoon, case of a chrysalis. (F.-L. - Gk.) F. *cocon*, a cocoon; from *coque*, a shell. - L. *concha* (above). And see *Coach*.

Conciliate; see *Calends*.

Concise; see *Cæsura*.

Conclave; see *Clavicle*.

Conclude; see *Clause*.

Concoct; see *Cook*.

Concomitant; see *Itinerant*.

Concord; see *Cordial*.

Concourse; see *Current*.

Concrete; see *Crescent*.

Concubine; see *Covey*.

Concupiscence; see *Cupid*.

Concur; see *Current*.

Concussion; see *Quash*.

Condemn; see *Damn*.

Condense; see *Dense*.

Condescend; see *Scan*.

Condign; see *Dignity*.

Condiment. (L.) L. *condimentum*, seasoning, sauce. - L. *condire*, to season, spice. (Orig. unknown.)

Condition; see *Diction*.

Condole; see *Doleful*.

Condone; see *Date* (1).

Condor, a large bird. (Span. - Peruvian.)

Span. *condor*. - Peruv. *cuntur*, a condor.

Conduce, Conduct, Conduit; see *Duke*.

Cone. (F. - L. - Gk.) F. *cone*. - L. *conus*. - Gk. *kōnos*, a cone, peak, peg. + L. *cuneus*, a wedge; A. S. *hán*, a hone. (✓KA.)

canopy. (F. - Ital. - L. - Gk.) Should be *canopy*; but we find F. *canopé*, borrowed from Ital. *canopè*. (Also F. *conopée*.) - L. *conopeum*, Judith, xiii. 9. - Gk. *κωνοπέιον*, an Egyptian bed with mosquito curtains (hence, any sort of hangings). - Gk. *κωνοπ-*, stem of *κωνοπ*, a mosquito, gnat; lit. 'cone-faced' or 'cone-headed', from the shape of its head. - Gk. *kōno-s*, a cone; and *ὤψ*, face, appearance, from Gk. base *ὀψ*, to see (see *Optics*).

Coney; see *Cony*.

Confabulate; see *Fate*.

Confection; see *Fact*.

Confederate; see *Federal*.

Confer; see *Fertile*.

Confess; see *Fame*.

Confide; see *Faith*.

Configuration; see *Figure*.

Confine; see *Final*.

Confirm; see *Firm*.

Confiscate; see Fiscal.
 Conflagration; see Flagrant.
 Conflict; see Afflict.
 Confluent; see Fluent.
 Conform; see Form.
 Confound; see Fuse (1).
 Confraternity; see Fraternal.
 Confront; see Front.
 Confuse, Confute; see Fuse (1).
 Conge, Congee; see Permeate.
 Congeal; see Gelid.
 Congenial, Congenital; see Genus.
 Conger, a sea-eel. (L.) *L. conger*, a sea-eel. + Gk. γόγγρος, the same.
 Congeries, Congestion; see Gerund.
 Conglobe, Conglomerate; see Globe.
 Conglutinate; see Glue.
 Congratulate; see Grace.
 Congregate; see Gregarious.
 Congress; see Grade.
 Congruent, to agree, suit. (L.) *L. congruere*, to suit. (Root uncertain.) Der. *congru-ent*, from the pres. pt.; *congruous*, *L. congruus*, suitable; *congruity*.
 Conjecture; see Jet (1).
 Conjoin, Conjugal, Conjugate; see Join.
 Conjure; see Jury.
 Connect; see Annex.
 Connive. (F. - L.) *F. conniver*. - *L. conniere*, to close the eyes at, overlook. - *L. con-* (*cum*), together; and the base *nic-*, to wink; cf. *nic-tare*, to wink. (✓ NIK.)
 Connoisseur; see Noble.
 Connubial; see Nuptial.
 Conquer; see Query.
 Consanguineous; see Sanguine.
 Conscience; see Science.
 Conscionable, Conscious; see Science.
 Conscript; see Scribe.
 Consecrate; see Sacred.
 Consecutive; see Sequence.
 Consent, -serve; see Sense, Serve.
 Consider; see Sidereal.
 Consign; see Sign.
 Consist; see State.
 Console; see Solace.
 Consolidate; see Solid.
 Consonant; see Sound (3).
 Consort; see Sort.
 Conspicuous; see Species.
 Conspire; see Spirit.
 Constable; see Itinerant.
 Constant; see State.
 Constellation; see Stellar.
 Consternation; see Stratum.

Constipate; see Stipulation.
 Constitute; see State.
 Constrain; see Stringent.
 Construe; see Structure.
 Consul. (L.) *L. consul*, a consul. Etym. doubtful; perhaps from *consulere*, to consult; see below.
 Consult. (F. - L.) *F. consulter*. - *L. consulare*, to consult; frequent form of *consulere*, to consult. Root uncertain.
 Counsel. (F. - L.) *M. E. conseil*. - *O. F. conseil*. - *L. consilium*, deliberation. - *L. consulere*, to consult.
 Consume; see Exempt.
 Consummate; see Sub-.
 Consumption; see Exempt.
 Contact, Contagion; see Tangent.
 Contain; see Tenable.
 Contaminate; see Tangent.
 Contemn. (F. - L.) *F. contemner*. - *L. contemnere*, to despise. - *L. con-* (*cum*), with, wholly; *temnere*, to despise.
 Contempt. (F. - L.) *O. F. contempt*. - *L. contemptus*, scorn. - *L. pp. con-temptus*.
 Contemplate; see Temple (1).
 Contemporaneous; see Temporal.
 Contend; see Tend (1).
 Content; see Tenable.
 Contest; see Testament.
 Context; see Text.
 Contiguous; see Tangent.
 Continent; see Tenable.
 Contingent; see Tangent.
 Continue; see Tenable.
 Contort; see Torture.
 Contour; see Turn.
 Contra-, prefix. (L.) *L. contra*, against. Compounded of *con-*, for *cum*, with; and *-tra*, related to *trans*, beyond. Der. *contradistinguish*, &c.; and see Contrary.
 counter-, prefix. (F. - L.) *F. contre*, against. - *L. contra* (above).
 encounter. (F. - L.) *O. F. encounter*, to meet in combat. - *F. en*, in; *contre*, against. - *L. in*, in; *contra*, against.
 rencounter, rencontre. (F. - L.) *F. rencontre*, a meeting. - *F. rencontrer*, to meet. - *F. re-*, again; *encontrer*, to meet (above).
 Contraband; see Ban.
 Contract; see Trace (1).
 Contradict; see Diction.
 Contralto; see Altitude.
 Contrary. (F. - L.) *F. contraire*. - *L. contrarius*, contrary; formed (with *saffia-arius*) from *contra*, against; see Contra-
 Contrast; see State.

rene; see Venture.

ute; see Tribe.

a; see Trite.

e; see Trover.

; see Rotary.

versay; see Verse.

acy. (L.) Englished from L.

, obstinacy. = L. *contumaci-*

, of *contumax*, stubborn; sup-

be allied to *contemnere*; see

ely. (F. = L.) F. *contumelie-*

melie, insult, reproach; prob.

ntumacia; see Contumacy.

, to bruise severely. (L.) L.

pp. of *contundere*, to bruise

L. *com-* (*cum*), with, much; and

o strike. + Skt. *tud-*, to strike;

tan, to strike. (✓STUD.)

blunt (F. = L.) O. F. *obtus-*

t = L. *obtusus*, blunted, pp. of

to beat against. And see

see; see Valid.

e, Convent; see Venture.

ge; see Verge (2).

se, Convert; see Verse.

; see Vehicle.

; see Viaduct.

se; see Victor.

al; see Victuals.

s; see Vocal.

se; see Voluble.

; see Viaduct.

se, to agitate violently. (L.) L.

pp. of *convellere*, to pluck up,

L. *con-* (*cum*), with, severely;

pluck (of uncertain origin).

on. (F. = L.) F. *revulsion*, 'a

sway; also the drawing of

om one part of the body to the

l. = L. *revulsionem*, acc. of *re-*

lucking back. = L. *revulsus*, pp.

e.

oney, a rabbit. (E.; or F. = L.)

; also *conyng*. Most likely a

rather than E. Anglo-F. *conin*,

F. *connin*, *connil*. = L. *cuni-*

rabbit; a word of uncertain

) A purely imitative word;

see. Cf. *cuckoo*, *cock*.

(L.) M. E. *cooken*, to cook;

a cook. = L. *coquere*, to

cook. + Gk. *κωκω*, to

cook. (✓KWAK, orig.

biscuit, a kind of cake. (F. = L.) F. *biscuit*, lit. twice cooked. = F. *bis* (L. *bis*), twice; and *cuit*, cooked, from L. *coctus*, pp. of *coquere*, to cook.

cake. (Scand. = L.) M. E. *cake*. = Icel. and Swed. *kaka*; Dan. *kage*; so also Du. *kock*, G. *kuchen*, a cake, clearly allied to G. *küche*, cooking, *kochen*, to cook. All from L. *coquere*, to cook. (Doubtful).

concoct. (L.) L. *concoctus*, pp. of *concoquere*, to cook together, boil together, digest.

decoct. (L.) L. *decoctus*, pp. of *decoquere*, to boil down.

kitchen. (L.) M. E. *kichene*. A. S. *cicene* (put for *cycene*). = L. *coquina*, a kitchen. = L. *coquere*, to cook; see Cook (above).

precocious. (L.) Coined from L. *præcoci*, crude form of *præcox*, prematurely ripe. = L. *præ*, before; *coquere*, to cook, to ripen.

Cool. (E.) A. S. *cól*, cool. + Du. *koel*; Dan *køl*, G. *kuhl*. Allied to Gelid.

chilblain. (E.) A *blain* caused by *chill*.

chill, cold. (E.) Properly a sb. A. S. *ciele*, *cyle*, chilliness; cf. A. S. *élan*, to cool; A. S. *cól*, cool. + Du. *kill*, a chill; Swed. *kyla*, to chill; L. *gelu*, frost.

cold. (E.) M. E. *cold*, *kald*, adj., A. S. *ceald*, adj. + Icel. *kaldr*, Swed. *kall*, Dan. *kold*, Du. *koud*, Goth. *kalds*, G. *kalt*. Cf. L. *gelidus*, cold.

keel (2), to cool. (E.) To *keel* a pot is to keep it from boiling over, lit. to cool it. = A. S. *élan*, to cool; see Chill (above).

Coolie, Cooly, an East Indian porter. (Hind. = Tamil.) Hind. *kullí*, a labourer, porter, cooley (Forbes). = Tamil *kullí*, daily hire or wages; a day-labourer (Wilson).

Coomb; see Comb.

Coop. (L.) M. E. *cupe*, a basket. A. S. *cýpa*. = L. *cupa*, a tub; whence also Du. *kuip*, Icel. *kúpa*, tub, bowl, G. *kufe*, tub, vat, coop. Cf. Skt. *kúpa*, a pit, hollow. (✓KU.) Der. *coop-er*, tub-maker.

cowl (2), a vessel carried on a pole. (F. = L.) M. E. *coul*. = O. F. *cuvél* (*cuvau*), a little tub; dimin. of *cuve*, a vat, tub. = L. *cupa* (above).

goblet. (F. = L.) F. *gobelet*, 'a goblet'; Cot. Dimin. of O. F. *gobel*, a cup. = Low L. *cupellum*, acc. of *cupellus*, a cup; dimin. of L. *cupa*, a vat.

Co-operate, Co-ordinate; see Operate, Order.

Coot, (C.) M. E. *cote*, *coote*, a water-fowl; A. S. *cýta*, a kind of bird; Du. *koet*, a coot. Prob. Celtic. — W. *cwtiar*, a coot, lit. a bob-tailed hen, from *cwtia*, short, bob-tailed, and *iar*, a hen; *cwtiad*, *cwtyn*, a plover. Gael. *cut*, a bob-tail. — W. *cwtan*, to shorten, dock; see **Cut**.

Copal. (Span. — Mexican.) Span. *copal*. — Mex. *copalli*, resin.

Cope (1), a cape; see **Cape** (1).

Cope (2), to vie with; see **Cheap**.

Copious; see **Optative**.

Copper, a metal. (Cyprus.) M. E. *coper*. — Low L. *cuper*, L. *cuprum*, a contraction for *Cuprium as*, Cyprian brass. — Gk. *Kúppios*, Cyprian; *Kúppos*, Cyprus, whence the Romans got copper.

copperas, sulphate of iron. (F. — L.) M. E. *coperose*. — O. F. *coperose* (*couperose*); cf. Ital. *copparosa*. — L. *cupri rosa*, rose of copper, a translation of Gk. *χαλκ-ανθος*, brass-flower, copperas.

cupreous, coppery. (L.) L. *cupreus*, adj. of *cuprum*.

Coppice, **Coppy**, **Copse**, a small wood. (F. — L. — Gk.) *Coppy* is short for *coppice*, and *copse* is contracted. — O. F. *copeiz*; Low L. *copecia*, underwood frequently cut, brushwood. — O. F. *coper* (F. *couper*), to cut. — O. F. *cop* (F. *coup*), a stroke. — Low L. *colpus*, L. *colaphus*, stroke, blow. — Gk. *κόλαφος*, a blow.

recoup, to diminish a loss. (F. — L. and Gk.) Lit. to secure a piece or shred. — F. *recoupe*, a shred. — F. *recouper*, to cut again. — L. *re-*, again; and F. *couper*, to cut (above).

Copulate; see **Couple**.

Copy; see **Optative**.

Coquette; see **Cock** (1).

Coracle, a light wicker boat. (W.) W. *corugl*, *cwrugl*, coracle; dimin. of *cwrug*, a trunk, *cwrug*, a boat, frame. So Gael. *curachan*, coracle; from *curach*, boat of wicker-work, Ir. *corrach*.

Coral. (F. — L. — Gk.) O. F. *coral*. — L. *corallum*, *corallium*. — Gk. *κοράλλιον*, coral.

Corban, a gift. (Heb.) Heb. *qorbán*, an offering to God, in fulfilment of a vow. Arab. *qurbán*, a sacrifice.

Corbel. (F. — L.) O. F. *corbel*, a little basket, a corbel (in architecture). [Distinct from O. F. *corbel*, a raven.] — Low L. *corbella*, little basket. — L. *corbis*, basket.

corvette, a small frigate. (F. — Port. — L.) F. *corvette*. — Port. *corveta*; Span.

corbela, a corvette. — L. *corbita*, a sailing ship of burden. — L. *corbis*, basket.

Cord; see **Chord**.

Cordial. (F. — L.) F. *cordial*, heart. — L. *cordi-*, crude form of *cor*, heart; with suffix *-alis*; see **Heart**.

accord. (F. — L.) O. F. *acorder*, agree. — Low L. *ac-cordare*, to agree; u. for L. *con-cordare* (below). Der. *ac-cord-ing*, *accord-ing-ly*, &c.; *accord-ion*, in its sweet sound.

concord. (F. — L.) F. *concorde*. — *concordia*, agreement. — L. *concord-*, stem of *con-cors*, agreeing. — L. *con-* (*cum*); (stem *cord-*), the heart.

concordant. (F. — L.) F. *concorda*, pres. pt. of *concorde*, to agree. — L. *con-cordare*, to agree.

concordat. (F. — Ital. — L.) F. *concordat*, an agreement. — Ital. *concordato*, convention, thing agreed on, esp. between the pope and F. kings; pp. of *concordare* to agree. — L. *concordare* (above).

core. (F. — L.) M. E. *core*, heart (fruit). — O. F. *cor*, *coer*, heart. — L. *cor*, heart.

courage. (F. — L.) F. *courage*, O. *corage*; formed with suffix *-age* (L. *-aticum*) from O. F. *cor*, heart (above). Der. *courage*.

discord. (F. — L.) O. F. *descord*, discord, variance. — L. *dis-cordia*, variance; concord (above).

quarry (1), a heap of slaughtered game. (F. — L.) M. E. *querre*. — O. *cuiree*, *cuiree*, intestines of a slain animal, the part given to hounds; so called because wrapped in the skin. — F. *cuir*, a skin, hide. — L. *corium*, hide. Not allied to L. (Misplaced.)

record. (F. — L.) M. E. *recorden*. O. F. *recorder*. — L. *recordare*, *recordari*, recall to mind. — L. *re-*, again; *cord-*, stem of *cor*, heart.

Cordwainer, shoemaker. (F. — Span.) M. E. *cordwaner*, a worker in *cordewan*, i.e. leather of Cordova. — O. F. *cordova*, Cordovan leather. — Low L. *Corduba*, Cordova in Spain (L. *Corduba*).

Core; see **Cordial**.

Coriander. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *coriandre*. — L. *coriandrum*. — Gk. *κόριανδρον*, coriander. The leaves are said to have a strong bug-like smell; from *κόρις*, a bug.

Cork. (Span. — L.) Span. *corcho*, cork. — L. *corticem*, acc. of *cortex*, bark.

rant, a bird. (F.-L.) The *t* is L. - F. *cormoran*; the same as *amarinôp* (sea-crow), cormorant. *marinus*, sea-crow. Perhaps with L. *cornus*, a crow, and Bret. a cormorant (from *mor*, sea, and *row*).

(1), grain. (E.) A. S. *corn*. + Du. Icel. Dan. Swed. *korn*, Goth. *grannus*, Russ. *zerno*; see (✓) GAR.)

(2) (Scand.) Icel. *kirna*, Swed. Dan. *kierne*, a churn; from O. *ma*, Swed. *kärna*, Dan. *kierne*, to f. Du. and G. *kernen*, to churn. *kernel*, turn to a curd or 'kernel'; *jarna*, Swed. *kärna*, Dan. *kierne*, the, core, Du. and G. *kern*, grain, closely allied to Corn.

(3) (E.) A. S. *cyrnel*, a grain; f. A. S. *corn*, a grain (with the change from *o* to *y*). And see above.

(4) a hard excrescence on the (L.) F. *corne*, a horn, horny (Cot.) - Low L. *cornu*; L. *cornu*, see Horn.

a, horny membrane in the eye. *cornea*, fem. of *corneus*, horny. - L. horn.

(5) a shrub. (F.-L.) F. *cornille*, berry; *cornillier*, cornel-tree. - *corniola*, cornel-berry; *cornolium*, e. - L. *cornus*, a cornel-tree; hard, horny nature of the wood. - a horn.

(6) a kind of chalcedony. (F.-L.) *merly cornaline*. - F. *cornaline*, fix or cornaline, a flesh-coloured Cot. Cf. Port. *cornelina*; Ital. - L. *cornu*, horn; in allusion to transparent appearance. ¶ Altered *ian* in E., and *carneol* in G., from etymology which connected it *trm*, stem of *caro*, flesh. Cf. onyx (finger-nail).

(7) (F.-L.) O. F. *corniere*. - *corneria*, corner, angle. - Low L. *gle* - L. *cornu*, horn, projection.

(8) (F.-L.) M. E. *cornet*, a horn; pop. of horse (accompanied by a *hagle*); also an officer of such a F. *cornet*, *cornette*, dimin. of F. *corn*; see Corn.

(9) *copia*. (L.) For *cornu-copia*, plenty.

(10) *rn*, one-horned animal. (F.-L.)

F. *unicorne*. - L. *uni*-, for *unus*, one; *cornu*, horn.

Cornice, Corolla, Corollary; see Crown.

Coronation, Coroner, Coronet; see Crown.

Corporal (1); see Capital.

Corporal (2), belonging to the body. (L.) L. *corporalis*, bodily. - L. *corpor*-, stem of *corpus*, the body. Der. (from L. *corpor*-) *corpor-ate*, *corpor-e-al* (L. *corpore-us*), &c.

corps, corpse, corse, a body. (F.-L.) Here *corps* is mod. F.; *corse* is from *corps* by loss of *p*. M. E. *corps*. - O. F. *corps*, *cors*, the body. - L. *corpus*.

corpulent. (F.-L.) F. *corpulent*. - L. *corpu-lentus*, fat. - L. *corpu-s*.

corpusele. (L.) L. *corpus-cu-lum*, double dimin. of *corpus*.

corset. (F.-L.) F. *corset*, a pair of stays; dimin. of O. F. *cors*, body; see corps.

corslet. (F.-L.) F. *corselet*, 'a little body,' Cot.; hence body-armour. Double dimin. of O. F. *cors*, body; see corps.

incorporate. (L.) L. *incorporatus*, pp. of *in-corporare*, to furnish with a body; hence to form into a body.

Correct; see Regent.

Correlate; see Tolerate.

Correspond; see Sponsor.

Corridor; see Current.

Corroborate; see Robust.

Corrode; see Rodent.

Corrugate; see Rugose.

Corrupt; see Rupture.

Corsair; see Current.

Corset, Corslet; see Corporal (2).

Cortège; see Court.

Cortex, bark. (L.) See Cork.

Coruscate. (L.) From pp. of L. *coruscare*, to glitter.

Corvette; see Corbel.

Cosmic, relating to the world. (Gk.) Gk. *κοσμικός*, adj., from *κόσμος*, order, also the world, universe.

cosmetic, that which beautifies. (Gk.)

Gk. *κοσμητικός*, skilled in adorning; whence also F. *cosmétique*. - Gk. *κοσμέω*, I adorn. - Gk. *κόσμος*, order, ornament.

Also *cosmogony*, *cosmo-graphy*, *cosmo-logy*, *cosmo-polite* (citizen of the world, Gk. *πολίτης*, a citizen).

Cossack, a light armed S. Russian soldier. (Russ. - Tatar.) Russ. *козак*, *kazake*; said to be of Tatar (Tartar) origin.

Cost; see State.

Costal; see Coast.

Costermonger. (F. and E.) Formerly *costerd-monger* or *costard-monger*, a seller of *costards* or apples. [The suffix *-monger* is E.; see *Monger*.] M. E. *costard*, an apple, where the suffix *-ard* is F.; prob. from O. F. *coste*, F. *côte*, a rib; cf. F. *fruit côtelé*, ribbed fruit (Hamilton). [Etyim. doubtful.]

Costive; see *Stipulation*.

Costume; see *Custom*.

Cot, a small dwelling; **Cote**, an enclosure. (E.) M. E. *cote*. A. S. *cote*, a cot, den; Northumbrian *cot*. + Du. *kot*, Icel. *kot*, cot, hut; prov. G. *koth*, cot. Der. *cott-age* (with F. suffix); *cott-ar* or *cott-er*; *sheep-cote*.

coat. (F. - G.) M. E. *cote*. - O. F. *cote* (F. *cotte*); Low L. *cota*, a coat, also a cot. - M. H. G. *kotte*, *kutte*, a coarse mantle, lit. 'covering'; allied to A. S. *cote*, a cot, orig. 'covering.'

coterie, a set of people. (F. - Teut.) F. *coterie*, a set of people, company; allied to O. F. *coterie*, servile tenure (Littre); Low L. *coteria*, a tenure by cottars who clubbed together. - Low L. *cota*, a cot. - Du. *kot* (above).

cotillon, **cotillion**, a dance for 8 persons. (F. - M. H. G.) F. *cotillon*, lit. a petticoat; see *Cotgrave*. Formed, with suffix *-illon*, from O. F. *cote*, a coat, frock; see *coat* (above).

Cotton (1), a downy substance. (F. - Span. - Arab.) M. E. *coton*. - F. *coton*. - Span. *coton*, *algodon*, cotton (where *al* is the Arab. art.). - Arab. *qutn*, *qutun*, cotton.

cudweed, a plant. (F. - Span. - Arab.; and E.) Also called *cotton-weed*, of which *cudweed* is a contraction.

Cotton (2), to agree. From a technical use of *Cotton* (1); see *Nares*.

Cotyledon, seed-lobe. (Gk.) Gk. *κοτυληδών*, a cup-shaped hollow. - Gk. *κοτύλη*, a hollow vessel, cup. (✓ KAT?)

Couch; see *Locus*.

Cough. (O. Low G.) M. E. *coughen*, *cowhen*. [The A. S. word is *hwōstan*.] Cf. Du. *kugchen*, to cough; M. H. G. *kuchen*, G. *keichen*, *keuchen*, to gasp. From an imitative base KUK, to gasp; see *Chin-cough*.

Could; see *Can* (1).

Coulter, part of a plough. (L.) M. E. *colter*. A. S. *cultēr*. - L. *cultēr*, a coulter, knife, lit. a cutter. + Skt. *karṭṭarī*, scissors, from *krī*, to cut. (✓ KART.)

cutlass. (F. - L.) F. *coutelas*, 'a cuttela', or *courtelas*, or short sword; Cot.

(Perhaps borrowed from Ital. *coltellaccio*, 'a cuttleax,' Florio; which is, at any rate, the same word.) - O. F. *coutelet*, *cultel* (F. *couteau*), a knife; cf. Ital. *coltello*, knife. - L. acc. *cultellum*, a knife; dimin. of *cultēr* (above). ¶ The F. *-as*, Ital. *-acis* - L. *-accus*; but F. *coutelas* was actually turned into E. *cuttleaxe*! Yet a *cuttleaxe* was a sort of sword!

cutler. (F. - L.) M. E. *cotelier*. - O. F. *cotelier*. - Low L. *cultellarius*, knife-maker. - L. *cultellus*, a knife (above).

Council; see *Calenda*.

Counsel; see *Consult*.

Count (1), a title; see *Itinerant*.

Count (2), to compute; see *Putative*.

Countenance; see *Tenable*.

Counter, prefix; see *Contra*.

Counteract; see *Agent*.

Counterfeit; see *Fact*.

Countermand; see *Mandate*.

Counterpane (1); see *Quilt*.

Counterpane (2), counterpart of a deed; see *Pane*.

Counterpoint; see *Pungent*.

Counterpoise; see *Pendant*.

Counterscarp, -sign, -tenor; see *Scarp*, *Sign*, *Tenable*.

Countervail; see *Valid*.

Country. (F. - L.) M. E. *contree*. - O. F. *contree* (= Ital. *contrada*). - Low L. *contrada*, *contrata*, a region, lit. that which lies opposite; a translation of G. *gegen*, country, lit. opposite, from *gegen*, opposite. - L. *contra*, opposite; see *Contra*.

County; see *Itinerant*.

Couple. (F. - L.) O. F. *copie*, *lanc*, *couple*. - L. *cōpula*, a bond, band, that which joins; short for *co-ap-ula*. - L. *co-* (*cum*), together; and O. L. *aper*, to join, preserved in the pp. *aptus*; see *Apt*.

cobble (1), to patch up, mend. (F. - L.) O. F. *cobler*, *coubler*, to join together, another form of O. F. *copler*, the same. - O. F. *copie*, a band (above).

copulate. (L.) From pp. of L. *cōpulari*, to join. - L. *copula*, a band (above).

Courage; see *Cordial*.

Courier, **Course**; see *Current*.

Court (1), a yard; royal retinue, judicial assembly. (F. - L.) M. E. *cort*, *court*. - O. F. *cort*, *court* (F. *court*), a court, a yard, also a tribunal. - Low L. *cortis*, a court, yard, court, palace. - L. *cortis*, crude for *cors*, also spelt *cohors*, a hurdle, enclosure, cattle-yard, court, also a cohort, or 1 of soldiers. - L. *co-* (*cum*), together;

a garden, garth, yard, cognate *L. garth* and *yard*. (✓GHAR.)

ort, a band of soldiers. (F.-L.)
orte. -L. acc. *cohortem*, from *cohors* (1).

tege. (F.-Ital.-L.) F. *cortège*, a retinue. -Ital. *corteggio*, a retinue.

corte, a court. -Low L. *cortis*; **urt** (1) above.

rt (2), to seek favour. (F.-L.)
the sb. *court*; hence to practise arts
ue at court.

rtuous, of courtly manners. (F.-
E. *cortis*, seldom *cortuous*. -O. F.
courtous. -O. F. *corte*, a court.

rtesan. (Span. -L.) Span. *corte-
sem* of *cortesano*, one belonging to
urt. -Span. *cortes*, courteous; from
court. -Low L. *cortis* (above).

rtesy. (F.-L.) M. E. *cortisie*. -
cortisie, courtesy. -O. F. *cortis*,
ous; see courteous.

rtier. (F.-L.; and E.) From
with E. suffix *-ier*, as in *coll-ier*,
er, &c.

tain. (F.-L.) M. E. *cortin*. -O. F.
e. -Low L. *cortina*, a small court, a
rt or 'curtain' of a castle, a hanging
round an enclosure. -Low L. *cortis*
(1).

tsey, an obeisance (F.-L.) The
word as *courtesy*, a courtly act.

rt cards; a corruption of *coat
pictured cards*, the old name.

rtuous, &c.; see *Court*.

sin. (F.-L.) M. E. *cosin*. -O. F.
(F. *cousin*). -Low L. *cosinus*, contr.
of L. *consobrinus*, the child of a
r's sister, a cousin. -L. *con-* (*cum*),
er; *sobrinus*, for *sos-brinus** or *sos-*
* from *sastor** (later *sosor**, *soror**) a
see Schleicher, Compendium, 3rd
432.

en. (F.-L.) To *cozen* is to act as
or kinsman, to sponge upon, beguile.
cousiner, to call cousin, to sponge,
a other people; see Hamilton and
ve. -F. *cousin*, a cousin (above).

a, a nook. (E.) A. S. *cōfa*, a cham-
cave. + Icel. *koft*, a hut; G. *koben*,
a. † Distinct from *cave*, *coop*, *alcove*.
enant; see *Venture*.

er, to hide. (F.-L.) O. F. *covrir*
(1). -L. *cooperire*, to cover. -L. *co-*
wholly; *operire*, to shut, hide.

erlet. (F.-L.) M. E. *coverlite*. -
coverlit (*coverre-lit*), a bed-cover. -

O. F. *covrir*, to cover; *lit*, a bed (=L. acc.
lectum, from *lectus*, a bed).

covert. (F.-L.) O. F. *covert*, pp. of
covrir, to cover (above).

curfew. (F.-L.) O. F. *couvrefeu*
(F. *couvrefeu*), a fire-cover, covering of fires,
time for putting out fires. -O. F. *covrir*, to
cover; *feu*, fire (=L. *focus*, acc. of *focus*,
hearth, fire); see *Focus*.

discover. (F.-L.) M. E. *discoueren*.
-O. F. *descoverir*, to uncover, disclose. -
O. F. *des-* (L. *dis-*), apart; *covrir*, to
cover (above).

kerchief. (F.-L.) M. E. *curchief*,
couerchief. -O. F. *courecchef*, lit. a head-
covering. -O. F. *covrir*, to cover; *chef*, the
head; see *chief*, under *Capital*.

Covet; see *Cupid*.

Covey. (F.-L.) O. F. *covee*, a brood of
partridges; fem. of pp. of *cover* (F. *couver*),
to hatch, sit. -L. *cubare*, to lie down, sit.
+ Gk. *κύνειν*, to bend. (✓KUP.)

concubine. (F.-L.) O. F. *concubine*.
-L. *concubina*. -L. *con-* (*cum*), together;
cubare, to lie.

incubate. (L.) From pp. of L. *in-
cubare*, to sit on eggs to hatch them.

incubus. (L.) L. *incubus*, a nightmare.
-L. *in-cubare*, to lie upon.

incumbent. (L.) L. *incumbent*, stem
of pres. pt. of *in-cumbere*, to recline on,
rest on or in (remain in); where *cumbere*
is a nasalised form allied to *cubare*, to lie
down. So also *pro-cumbent*, prostrate; *re-
cumbent*, lying back upon; *suc-cumb*, to lie
under, yield to.

Cow (1), female of the bull. (E.) A. S.
cū; pl. *cý*, whence M. E. *ky*, and the
double pl. *ky-en* = *kine*. + Du. *koe*, Icel.
kýr, Swed. Dan. *ko*, G. *kuh*, Irish and
Gael. *bó*, L. *bos* (gen. *bou-is*), Gk. *βοῦς*,
Skt. *go*. (✓GU.) See *Beef*, *Buck* (2).

cowslip, a flower. (E.) M. E. *cousloppe*.
A. S. *cū-sloppe*, *cū-slyppe*, lit. cow-slop, i. e.
a piece of dung. (Other A. S. names of
plants are of a very homely character.) Cf.
oxlip.

kine, cows. (E.) A double pl., made by
adding *-n*, short for *-en* (A. S. *-an*), to M. E.
ky. A. S. *cý*, cows. The A. S. *cý*, pl. of
cū, a cow, is formed by vowel-change from
u to *y*.

Cow (2), to dishearten. (Scand.) Icel.
kuğa, to tyrannise over; Dan. *kue*, to
coerce, subdue.

Coward; see *Caudal*.

Cower. (Scand.) M. E. *couren*. -Icel.

kúra, Dan. *kure*, to doze, lie quiet; Swed. *kura*, to doze, roost, settle to rest (as birds). Cf. Goth. *kwairrus*, gentle.

Cowl (1), a monk's hood. (L.) M. E. *couel*, *cuel*. A. S. *cufle*, a cowl; cf. Icel. *kúfi*, *kúfi*, cowl. — L. *cucullus*. (✓SKU.)

Cowl (2), a vessel carried on a pole; see **Coop**.

Cowry, a small shell used for money. (Hind.) Hind. *kauri*, a small shell (*Cypræa moneta*) used as coin in the lower provinces of India; Bengali *korí* (Wilson).

Cowalip; see **Cow**.

Coxcomb; see **Cook** (1).

Coxswain; see **cook** (5), under **Conch**.

Coy; see **Quiet**.

Cozon; see **Cousin**.

Crab (1), a shell-fish. (E.) A. S. *crabba*. + Icel. *krabbi*, Swed. *krabba*, Dan. *krabbe*, Du. *krab*, G. *krabbe*. Cf. Gk. *kápaβos*, prickly crab, beetle, L. *scarabeus*, beetle. (✓SKAR.)

crabbed, peevish, cramped. (E.) From *crab*, sh.; i. e. crab-like, snappish or awkward. Cf. Du. *krabben*, to scratch, *kribben*, to be peevish; Icel. *krabba*, to scrawl.

crayfish. (F. — O. H. G.) A misspelling of M. E. *crevice*. — O. F. *crevisse*, *es-crevisse* (*hercevisse*). — O. H. G. *crebis*, G. *krebs*, a crab; allied to G. *krabbe* (above).

Crab (2), a kind of apple. (Scand.) Swed. *krabapple*, a crab-apple; perhaps allied to **Crab** (1); i. e. pinching, sharp, sour.

Crabbed; see **Crab** (1).

Crack. (E.) A. S. *cracian*, to crack, gnash noisily. + Du. *kraken*, to crack, creak; G. *krachen*; Gael. *crac*, a fissure, *crac*, a crack, to crack. Imitative, like *crabe*, *crash*, *crash*, *crash*, *gnash*, *knack*. (✓GARK.)

cracknel. (F. — Du.) Formerly *cracknel*, corruption of F. *crapnelin*, a cracknel. Named from its crispness. — Du. *kraken*, to crack.

crake, **cornerake**, a bird. (E.) From its noise; M. E. *craken*, to cry out. Allied to *crash*, *crash*.

crash. (Scand.) Swed. *krasa*, Dan. *krase*, to rattle, Swed. *all in kras*, Dan. *alles i kras*, to break to shivers. Allied to *crack*, *crash*.

crass. (Scand.) M. E. *crasod*, i. e. *crashed*. — Swed. *krasa*, Dan. *krase*, as above; whence also F. *crasser*; see above.

crack. (E.) M. E. *craden*. Allied to *crabe*, *crack*. Cf. Du. *crick*, a cricket, F.

criquer, to creak, allied to *cragner*, to crack.

cricket (1), an insect. (F. — Test.) M. E. *criket*. — O. F. *crequet*, *criquet*, cricket. — O. F. *criquer*, to creak, rattle, chirp. — Du. *kriek*, a cricket; *krikkraeken*, to rattle. Cf. L. *graculus*, jackdaw.

croak. (E.) A. S. *crácian*, to croak; allied to *crake*, *crack*. And see **Crow**.

Cradle. (C.) A. S. *cradol*. — Irish *cradhal*, Gael. *creathall*, a cradle, a grate; cf. W. *cryd*, cradle, Irish *creathack*, a hurdle; L. *crates*, a hurdle. See **Crato**, **Hurdle**.

Craft, skill. (E.) A. S. *craft*. + Du. *kracht*, Icel. *kræft*, *kræft*, Swed. Dan. G. *kræft*, force. Allied to **Cramp**. Der. *handi-craft*.

Crag. (C.) W. *craig*, Gael. *creag*, *crag*, rock; W. *careg*, Gael. *carraig*, rock, cliff. — Gael. *carr*, a rock.

Crake; see **Crack**.

Cram. (E.) A. S. *crammian*, to stuff. + Icel. *kremja*, Swed. *krama*, Dan. *kramme*, to squeeze. Allied to **Cramp**.

Cramp. (E.) M. E. *crampe*, a cramp, spasm; cf. A. S. *crompeht*, cramped (base KRAMP). + Swed. Du. *kramp*, Dan. *krampe*, G. *krampf*, cramp; G. *krampfes*, to cramp, squeeze. [Lost strong verb *crimpan**, pt. t. *cramp**, pp. *crumpen**.] And see **Clamp**, **Cram**.

crimp, to wrinkle. (E.) Weakened form of **Cramp**. + Du. *krimpen*, Swed. *krympe*, to shrink, Dan. *krympe sigsamme*, to shrink oneself together; G. *krinpen*, to crumple. Der. *crimp-le*.

crumple. (E.) M. E. *cramplen*, to wrinkle; frequentative of **Cramp**.

Crane, a bird. (E.) A. S. *cran*. + Du. *krana*, Icel. *trani* (for *krani*), Swed. *trana*, Dan. *trane*, G. *bran-ich*; W. *garan*, Gk. *γάραν*, a crane, also a crane for raising weights. Cf. L. *grus*. (✓GAR.)

cranberry. (E.) I. e. *crane-berry*; = also G. *kranberry*; Dan. *tranebær* (from *trane* = *brane*, as above); Swed. *tranebär*.

Cranium. (L. — Gk.) L. *cranium*. — Gk. *σφαίρον*, skull; allied to *σφαίρα*, head.

pericranium, the membrane that surrounds the skull. (L. — Gk.) L. *pericranium*. — Gk. *περικρανιον*, next of *σφαίρον*, surrounding the skull. — Gk. *σφαίρα*, round; *σφαίρον*, skull.

Crank (1), a bend. (E.) M. E. *cras* (Test. base KRANK, to twist, parallel **Cramp**). Cf. Du. *krakel*, a little be *krakeling*, to wrinkle, turn, wind.

t (3), easily upset, as a boat. (E.)
ly bent or twisted aside. Cf. Du.
to careen a boat; Swed. *kränga*,
kränge, to heel over; see cringe

k (3), lively. (E.) The same word,
metaphor of an unsteady boat.

ge. (E.) A.S. *cringan*, *crincan*, to
battle, fall beneath the foe. Put
t, weakened form of *crank*.

cle. (E.) M.E. *crinkled*, *crencled*,

A frequent form of *crink*, which
kened form of *crank*.

ry. (F.-L.) M.E. *crany*; made
ag E. *y* to F. *cran*, a notch. - L.
notch.

ate, notched. (L.) From L. *crena*,

ellate. (Low L.-F.-L.) From
Low L. *crenellare*, to furnish with
ents. - O.F. *crenel*, a battlement;

f O.F. *cren*, F. *cran*, a notch (above).

ts, a garland. (O. Du.) O. Du.

Du. *krans*, a garland, wreath. +

krants, Sw. *krans*, G. *krants*.

b; see Crisp.

ti; see Crask.

is; see Crater.

k (L.) L. *crassus*, thick, dense.

se. (F.-L.) M.E. *grese*, *grece*. -

esse, fatness. - O.F. *gras*, fat. - L.

(above).

th; see Crib.

k (L.) L. *crates*, a hurdle; hence

r case, &c. (✓ KART.)

e (1), a framework of iron bars.

- L.) M.E. *grate*. - Low L. *grata*,

g; also *crata*, a grating. - L. *crates*,

e,

, to boil on a gridiron. (F.-L.)

er, to broil. - F. *gril*, 'a gridiron,'
D. F. *grail*, *grail*. - L. *craticulum*,

vicula, a small gridiron (whence F.

, grating). - L. *crates* (above).

ir. (L.-Gk.) L. *crater*, a bowl,

r. - Gk. *aparrhō*, a large bowl in

things were mixed. - Gk. *σπάριον*,

base *spa*).

is (Gk.) Gk. *κράσις*, mixing;

contraction. - Gk. *σπάριον* (above).

at. (F.-Austrian.) F. *cravate*,

Croatian, (2) a cravat. *Cravats*

introduced into France in 1636, as

y the *Croatians*, who were called

Cravates or *Crovates* or *Cravates*.

is a province of Austria.

e. (E.) A.S. *cræfan*, to crave,

ask. + Icel. *kræfja*, Swed. *kräfsa*, Dan.

kræve, to demand; Icel. *kræfa*, a demand.

Craven. (F.-L.) The oldest form is

M.E. *cravant*, with the sense of beaten,

foiled, or overcome. Mr. Nicol has con-

clusively shown that it is a clipped form of

O.F. *cravanté*, pp. explained by Cotgrave

by 'oppressed, foiled.' It is the pp. of

O.F. *cravanter*, to break, oppress = Low

L. *crepantare**, formed from *crepant*, stem

of pres. pt. of *crepare*, to crack, break.

Cf. Span. *quebrantar*, to crack, break.

Craw, crop of fowls. (Scand.) Dan.

kro, Swed. *kräfsa*, Swed. dial. *kroe*, the

craw. Allied to Du. *kraag*, G. *kragen*,

neck, collar.

Crawfish, the same as Crayfish.

Crawl. (Scand.) Icel. *krasla*, to paw,

crawl; Swed. *krasla*, to grope, *kräla*, to

crawl; Dan. *kravle*, to crawl. Frequent-

ative from Teut. base KRAP, to seize,

grasp, hence, to grope; see Cramp.

Crayfish; see Crab (1).

Crayon; see Cretaceous.

Craze, Creak; see Crack.

Cream. (F.-L.) O.F. *creme* (*crème*);

Low L. *crema*. - L. *cremor*, thick broth,

thick juice from soaked corn.

Crease (1), a wrinkle. (C.?) Bret. *krfs*,

a crease, wrinkle; *krfsa*, to crease, fold

garments; W. *crych*, a wrinkle, *crychu*, to

rumple. ¶ Hardly from Swed. *krus*, a

curl, *krusa*, to curl; for which see Goose-

berry.

Crease (2), Creese, a dagger. (Malay.)

Malay *krfs*, 'a dagger, kris, or creese';

Marsden.

Create. (L.) From pp. of L. *creare*, to

make. + Skt. *krī*, to make. Der. *creat-ure*,

O.F. *creature*, L. *creatura*. And see

Crescent.

creole, one born in the W. Indies, but

of European blood. (F.-Span.-L.) F.

créole. - Span. *criollo*, a negro corruption

of *creadillo*, dimin. of *criado*, one educated,

instructed, or brought up; hence a child

of European blood. *Criado* is pp. of *criare*,

to create, also, to educate. - L. *creare*, to

create, make.

procreate. (L.) L. *procreatus*, pp.

of *procreare*, to generate. - L. *pro*, before,

forth; *creare*, to produce.

recreation. (F.-L.) F. *recreation*. -

L. *recreationem*, acc. of *recreatio*, orig. re-

covery from illness (hence, amusement).

- L. *recreatus*, pp. of *recreare*, to revive,

refresh. - L. *re*, again; *creare*, to make.

Creed. (L.) M. E. *crede*; A. S. *creda*. — L. *credo*, I believe; the first word of the creed. + O. Irish *cretim*, I believe; Skt. *graddadhāmi*, I believe. (✓ KRAT.) Der. *cred-ence* (O. F. *credence*, L. *credentia*); *cred-ible*; *credit* (L. pp. *creditus*); *credulous* (L. *credulus*), &c. And see *Miscreant*.

grant. (F. — L.) M. E. *graunten*. — O. F. *grauanter*, *grauanter*, later spelling of *craunter*, *creanter*, to caution, assure, guarantee; whence the later senses, to promise, yield; Low L. *creantare*, put for *credentare**. — L. *credent-*, stem of pres. pt. of *credere*, to trust.

recreant. (F. — L.) O. F. *recreant*, faint-hearted; pres. pt. of *recreire*, to believe again, also to give up, give back (hence, to give in). — Low L. *re-credere*, to believe again, recant, give in.

Creek. (E.) A. S. *crecca*, a creek. + Du. *kreek*; Icel. *kriki*, a crack, nook. The orig. sense is 'a bend,' as in Swed. dial. *armkrik*, bend of the arm. Allied to *Crook*, q. v.

crick, a spasm or twist in the neck. (E.) M. E. *crykke*; also used in the sense of 'bend.' Merely a variant of *creek* (above).

Creep. (E.) M. E. *crepen*; A. S. *creopan*. + Du. *kruipen*, Icel. *krjupa*, Swed. *krypa*, Dan. *krybe*, to crawl. (Base KRUP.) Allied to *Cramp*.

cripple. (E.) M. E. *crepel*, *crupel*; O. Northumb. *crype*, Luke, v. 24. Lit. 'a creeper.' — A. S. *crup-*, stem of pl. of pt. t. of *creopan* (pt. t. *credp*); with suffix *-el* of the agent. + Du. *kreupel*, Icel. *kryppil*, Dan. *krøbling* (from *krybe*, to creep), G. *krüppel*.

Cremation, burning. (L.) L. *cremationem*, acc. of *crematio*; from pp. of *cremare*, to burn.

Crenate, **Crenellate**; see *Cranny*.

Creole; see *Create*.

Creosote, a liquid distilled from tar. (Gk.) Lit. 'flesh-preserver.' — Gk. *κρίω-ς*, Attic form of *κρέας*, flesh; and *σώω-*, short for *σώω-η*, preserver, from *σώζειν*, to preserve.

Cresecent. (L.) The 'increasing' moon. — L. *cresecent-*, stem of pres. pt. of *crecere*, to grow, increase (pp. *cre-tus*), inchoative form from *cre-are*, to make; see *Create*.

accretion. (L.) L. *accretionem*, acc. of *accretio*, an increase. — L. *accretus*, pp. of *ac-crecere*, to grow to (*ac- = ad*).

nacru, to come to by way of increase.

(F. — L.) O. F. *accresu*, pp. of *accroistre* (*accroître*), to increase. — L. *ac-crecere* (above). See *Crew* below.

concrete, formed into one mass. (L.) L. *concret-us*, pp. of *con-crecere*, to grow together.

decrease. (F. — L.) O. F. *decreis*, sb., a decrease; from *decroistre*, vb., to decrease. — L. *de-crecere*, to diminish (pp. *decre-tus*).

decrement. (L.) L. *decrementum*, a decrease. — L. *decre-tus*, pp. of *de-crecere*.

exorescence. (F. — L.) O. F. *exorescence*. — L. *exorescentia*, an outgrowth. — L. *exorescent-*, stem of pres. pt. of *exorescere*, to grow out.

increase. (F. — L.) M. E. *incresen*, *encresen*. — F. *en* (L. *in*); and O. F. *creisier*, Norman F. *creser*, usually *croistre* (F. *croître*), to grow; from L. *crecere*.

increment. (L.) L. *incrementum*, an increase; cf. *decrement* above.

recruit. (F. — L.) F. *recruter*, to levy troops (Littre). An ill-formed word, from *recrute*, mistaken form of *recrus*, fem. of *recrû*, pp. of *recroître*, to grow again. *Recrue*, as a sb., means 'a levy of troops,' lit. 'new-grown.' — L. *re-crecere*, to grow again.

Cress. (E.) M. E. *eres*, also *kers* (by shifting of r). A. S. *carse*, *carse*, *creua*. + Du. *kers*, Swed. *krasse*, Dan. *karse*, G. *kress*.

Cresset; see *Cruse*.

Crest. (F. — L.) O. F. *creste*. — L. *crēta*,

a comb or tuft on a bird's head, crest.

Cretaceous, chalky. (L.) L. *cretaceus*, adj. from *creta*, chalk.

crayon. (F. — L.) F. *crayon*; extended from F. *crate*, chalk. — L. *creta* (above).

Crevice, **Crevasse.** (F. — L.) M. E. *crevice*, *crevasse*, *crevasse*. — O. F. *crevasse*, a rift. — O. F. *crever*, to burst asunder. — L. *crepare*, to crackle, burst.

decrepit. (L.) L. *decrepitus*, noiseless, creeping about like an old man, aged. — L. *de*, away; *crepitus*, noise, orig. pp. of *crepare* (above).

discrepant, differing. (F. — L.) O. F. *discrepant*. — L. *discrepant-*, stem of pres. pt. of *dis-crepare*, to differ in sound; lit. to crackle apart.

Crew. (F. — L.) Formerly *crue*, short for *accrue*, a re-inforcement. — O. F. *accrue*, increase; orig. fem. of pp. of *accroistre*; see top of this column.

Crib. a manger. (E.) A. S. *crib*, + O. Sæt. *kribbia*, Du. *krib*, Icel. Swed. *kribba*, Dan. *krybbe*, G. *krippe*, crib. Der. *crib*, verb 12

a crib, purloin; *cribb-age*, where
the secret store of cards.

h, a crib, manger. (F.—O. Sax.)
ecche.—O. F. *ecche* (*ecche*); Prov.
—O. Sax. *kribbia* (above).

; see *Creek*.

st (1), insect; see *Crack*.

st (2), game; see *Crook*.

l (F.—L.) F. *crime*.—L. *crimen*,
action, fault (stem *crimin*). Der.

l, *crimine*-ate; hence *re-criminate*.

; see *Cramp*.

on; see *Carmine*.

o, *Crinkle*; see *Crank*.

line, a lady's stiff skirt. (F.—L.)

line, (1) hair-cloth, (2) crinoline.

n (L. acc. *crinem*), hair; and *lin*,

ice cloth, from L. *linum*, flax.

le; see *Creep*.

; see *Critic*.

l, wrinkled, curled. (L.) A. S.
L. *crispus*, curled.

s (F.—L.) F. *crêpe*, formerly
frizzled, crisped, crisp; Cot. From
frazled surface.—L. *crispus*.

l (Gk.) Gk. *κριτικός*, able to dis-

κριτής, a judge.—Gk. *κρί-ναι*, to
Der. *crit-erion*, Gk. *κριτήριον*, a

critic, from Gk. *διακριτικός*, fit
to distinguish between.

l (Gk.) Gk. *κρίσις*, a discerning,
—Gk. *κρί-ναι*, to judge,

; see *Crack*.

et; see *Crook*.

l, a pitcher. (C.) A. S. *crocca*.—

Irish *crogan*, W. *crochan*, a
pot. Cf. Corn. *crogen*, a shell.

Du. *krulke*, Icel. *krukka*, Swed.
Dan. *krukke*, G. *krug*; prob. all of

origin.

ible. (Low L.—F.—C.) Low L.

crux, a melting-pot, also a cresset

use).—O. F. *cruche*, an earthen

crook. Of Celt. origin; see Icel.

&c., above.

dile. (F.—L.—Gk.) F. *crocodile*.

codilus.—Gk. *κροκόδειλος*, a lizard,

lile.

atrice. (F.—Low L.—L.) By

a with *cock*, it was said to be a

hatched from a cock's egg; also

with *crocodile*.—O. F. *cocatrice*,

dile, by confusion with Low L.

Gk. *Ιχνεύμαν*. ¶ The result of numerous
fables.

Crocus. (L.—Gk.) L. *crocus*.—Gk.
κρόκος, crocus, saffron. Cf. Arab. *karkam*.

saffron.

Croft. (E. ? or C. ?) A. S. *croft*, a

field. + Du. *kröft*. Perhaps of Celtic

origin; cf. Gael. *croit*, hillock, croft, small

piece of arable ground, *cruach*, a hill,

heap.

Cromlech. (W.) W. *cromlech*, a flag-

stone laid across others.—W. *crom*, crooked;

llech, flat stone.

Crone, an old woman. (F.—L.) Tusser

has *crone*, an old ewe. Prob. from Picard

carone, carrion; whence O. Du. *karonie*,

kronie, an old sheep. See p. 69. col. 2, l. 30.

Der. *cron-y*, orig. an old gossip.

Crook, a hook, bend. (E.) M. E. *crok*

(Ancræn Riwle); prob. E. + O. Du. *kroke*,

Du. *kreuk*, Icel. *krókr*, Swed. *krok*, Dan.

krog, hook, bend, angle. Also Gael. *crocan*,

a crook, W. *crwca*, crooked; W. *crwg*, a

crook. (✓ SKARK.) See *Cross*.

cricket, a game. (E.) The game suc-

ceeded a kind of hockey, played with a

hooked stick. Dimin. of A. S. *crice*, a staff;

see *crutch* below.

crochet. (F.—Teut.) F. *crochet*, a little

hook; dimin. of *croc*, a crook.—Icel. *krókr*,

a hook (above).

crosier. (F.—Teut.) M. E. *crocer*,

croser, &c. Formed, with suffix *-er*, from

M. E. *croce*, in the same sense of 'bishop's

staff'.—O. F. *croce*, 'a crosier,' Cot.; mod.

F. *crose*; Low L. *crocia*.—O. F. *croc*, a

crook; see *crochet* above. ¶ Not from

cross, to which it is only ultimately re-

like; Cot. - L. *cruci*, crude form of *crux*; see cross.

crucify. (F. - L.) O. F. *crucifier*. - Low L. *crucifigere*, put for L. *crucifigere* (pp. *crucifixus*), to fix on a cross. - L. *cruci*, crude form of *crux*; *figere*, to fix; see Fix. Der. *crucifix*, -ism.

croise. (Du. - F. - L.) Du. *kruisen*, to cruise, cross the sea. - Du. *kruis*, a cross. - O. F. *crois*, a cross; see cross.

crusade. (F. - Prov. - L.) F. *croisade*, an expedition in which men bore the badge of the cross. - Prov. *croisade*. - Prov. *crois*, cross. - L. *crucis*, acc. of *crux*.

crutch. (E.) M. E. *crucike*; allied to A. S. *crice* (better *crice*), a crutch, staff; orig. a 'hooked' stick. + Du. *krut*, Swed. *krutch*, Dan. *krutch*, G. *krutche*.

crook. (F. - L. and Teut.) Lit. to hook away, catch in a hook. - F. *en*, in; *crois*, a hook; cf. F. *accrocher*, to hook up. - L. *in*, in; and O. Du. *krutche*, Icel. *krut*, &c.; see Crook.

excruciate, to torture. (L.) From pp. of L. *excruciare*, to torment greatly. - L. *ex*, very; *cruciare*, to torture on a gibbet, from *cruci*, crude form of *crux*, a cross.

Crop. (E.) A. S. *croft*, the top of a plant, the crop of a bird; orig. a bunch. [Hence the verb to *crop*, to cut off the tops; and hence *crop* a harvest.] + Du. *krut*, G. *krut*, bird's crop; Icel. *krut*, a bunch; Swed. *krut*, Dan. *krut*, trunk of the body. Cf. W. *croft*, Gael. and Ir. *croft*, bird's crop. [To *crop out* is to bunch out.]

roup (2), hinder part of a horse. (F. - Teut.) F. *croute*, crupper; orig. protuberance. - Icel. *krut*, a bunch (above).

crupper. (F. - Teut.) F. *crupiere*. - F. *croute* (above).

group. (F. - Ital. - G.) F. *groupe*. - Ital. *gruppo*, a knot, heap, group. - G. *krut*, a crop, wen on the throat, orig. a bunch (above).

Crozier; see Crook.

Cross, Crotchet; see Crook.

Croton, plant. (Gk.) Gk. *spitraw*, a tick, which the croton-seed resembles.

Crouch; see Crook.

Croup (1), a disease. (E.) Lowland Sc. *crupie*, to croak, make a harsh noise. - A. S. *krifian*, to cry out. + Icel. *krifja*, Goth. *krifjan*, Du. *ruipen*, G. *raufen*. The A. S. form might also be *gukrifian*; the *r* is due to *h* or *g*.

Croup (2); see Crop.

Crow, vb. (E.) A. S. *crēwan*, to crow. Du. *krasjen*, G. *krähen*; allied to a croak. (✓GAR.) Der. *crow*, A. S. *crō*, a bird (croaker); *crow-bar*, bar with crow-like beak.

Crowd (1), to push, throng. (E.) A. S. *crēdan*, pt. t. *crēdd*, to push; wh. *crōda*, *gēcrōd*, a crowd, throng.

Crowd (2), a fiddle. (W.) M. E. *cro*. - W. *crwth*, a trunk, belly, crowd, vi. fiddle; Gael. *cruid*, harp.

rote (2), an old musical instrument. - G. - C. O. F. *rote*, a kind of fiddle answering to O. H. G. *hrōtd*, *rotā*, a. Low L. *chrotta*. Of Celtic origin. - *crwth*, a violin; Gael. *cruid*, a harp.

Crown. (F. - L.) M. E. *corone*, *coron* (whence *crowne*). - O. F. *corone* (F. *coronne*). - L. *corona*, a wreath. + Gk. *kopavōs*, curved; Gael. *crunn*, W. *crun*, round. Allied to *Curve*, *Circle*.

cornice. (F. - Ital. - L. - Gk.) *corniche*. - Ital. *cornice*. - Low L. *cornix*, acc. of *cornix*, a border, shoit for *cornu*, a square frame. - Gk. *kopavōs*, curved; sb., a wreath, cornice.

corolla. (L.) L. *corolla*, dimin. of *corolla*. - L. *corollarium*, a present of a garland, a gratuity; also, additional inference. - L. *corolla* (above). **coronal**, a crown. (F. - L.) *Projet*, an adj. - F. *coronal*, adj. - L. *corona*, belonging to a crown. - L. *corona*.

coronation. (L.) Late L. acc. *coronationem*, from pp. of *coronare*, to crown. L. *corona*.

coroner. (L.) Also *coroner*; forms are translations of Low L. *corona*, a coroner; lit. one who crowns, a crown-officer. - L. *coronare*, to crown (above).

coronet. (F. - L.) Dimin. of O. *corone*, a crown; see Crown.

Crucial, Crucify; see Crook.

Crucible; see Crook.

Crude. (L.) L. *crudus*, raw. Allied to Raw.

cruel. (F. - L.) O. F. *cruel*. - L. *crudus*, cruel; allied to *crudus*, raw (above). **Crut**; see Cruse.

Cruise; see Crook.

Crumb. (E.) A. S. *cruma*. (The *h* is excrement.) From an old verb appearing in prov. E. *crim*, to crumble; allied to *Crimp*, *Cramp*. + Du. *krummen*, G. *krummen*, a crumb; + to M. H. G. *krimmen*, to pinch,

crumb-le, verb; cf. Du. *kruimelen*, *crumb*, to crumble.

Crump; see *Cramp*.

Cr. (E.) An imitative word.

Cr.; see *Crop*.

Cr. (L.) *L. cruralis*, belonging to *L. crur-*, stem of *crus*, the leg.

Cr.; see *Crook*.

Cr., a small pot. (Scand.) M. E.

Cr., a mug; Du. *kroes*, cup,

Cr.; M. H. G. *krylse*, mug. Prob.

Cr.; see *Crook*.

Cr. (F.-Lat.) M. E. *crisset*, a light

at the top of a pole. = O. F. *crisset*, a

lit. 'cup for holding grease.' = *L. cras-*

Cr. = *Cr.* Confused with O. F. *creuset*,

Cr.; from O. Du. *kruyse* (above).

Cr. (F.-Teut.) Allied to F. *creuset*,

Cr. Of Teut. origin; see above.

Cr. (F.-Teut.) O. F. *cruisir*,

to crack, break. = Swed. *krysta*,

Cr., to squeeze; Goth. *kriustan*,

with the teeth, *krusts*, gnashing

Cr. (F.-L.) O. F. *cruste* (F. *croûte*).

Cr., crust of bread. Cf. Gk. *κρύος*,

Cr. Crystal.

Cr. (F.-L.) Put for *crustade*, by

of *Cr.*; compare *buskin* (for *bruskin*).

Cr. *crustade*, *crustade*, and orig. used

sense of 'pasty.' = O. F. *crustade*,

Cr. *crustata*, fem. pp. of *crustare*,

Cr. *Cr.* *crusta*, a crust,

Cr.; see *Crook*.

Cr.; see *Querulous*.

Cr. (L.-Gk.) *L. crypta*. = Gk.

a vault, hidden cave; orig. fem.

Cr., hidden. = Gk. *κρύπτειν*, to hide.

Cr. *crypta*. (Gk.) Lit. 'hidden things.'

(the Old Testament not commonly

Gk. *ἀποκρύφα*, neut. pl. of *ἀπόκρυφος*,

Cr. *Cr.* *ἀποκρύπτειν*, to hide away.

Cr. (F.-L.-Gk.) F. *grotte*, a cave.

Cr. *grotta*, *crupia*; L. *crypta* (above).

Cr. (F.-Ital.-L.-Gk.) F.

Cr., ludicrous. = Ital. *grottesca*, curious

work, such as was employed on

of grottoes. = Ital. *grotta* (below).

Cr. (Ital.-L.-Gk.) Better *grotta*.

Cr.; the same as F. *grotte* (above).

Cr. (F.-L.-Gk.) Formerly *cris-*

Cr. *crystal*. = L. *crystallum*, crystal.

Cr. *κρύσταλλος*, ice, crystal. = Gk.

Cr., to freeze. = Gk. *κρύος*, frost.

Cr. (C.) Irish *cuib*, a cub, whelp;

a dog. See *Hound*.

Cube. (F.-L.-Gk.) F. *cube*. = L. acc.

cubum. = Gk. *κύβος*, a cube, die.

Cubit. (L.) *L. cubitus*, an elbow, bend;

the length from the elbow to the middle

finger's end. Allied to L. *cubare*, to lie

down, recline; see *Covey*.

Cuckold, *Cuckoo*; see *Cook* (1).

Cucumber. (L.) The *b* is excrement;

M. E. *cucumer*. = L. *cucumerem*, acc. of

cucumis, a cucumber. Prob. from *coquere*,

to ripen; see *Cook*.

Cud. (E.) M. E. *cude*, *code*, *quide*. That

which is chewed. Perhaps from the same

base as A. S. *ceowan*, to chew; but not =

pp. *chewed*, because the verb was orig.

strong. Cf. *suds*, allied to *seethe*.

quid, a mouthful of tobacco. (E.)

Merely another form of *cud*; M. E. *quide*

(above).

Cuddle; see *Can* (1).

Cudgel. (E.) M. E. *kugel*. A. S.

cycgel; in Gregory's Pastoral Care, ed.

Sweet, p. 297.

Cudweed; see *Cotton* (1).

Cue; see *Caudal*.

Cuff (1), to strike. (Scand.) Swed.

kuffa, to thrust, push, also to cuff (Ihre).

Cf. Goth. *kaupatjan*, to strike with the

hand.

Cuff (2), part of the sleeve. (L.) M. E.

cuffe, *coffe*. Late A. S. *cuffie*, a kind of

cap (Leo). + M. H. G. *kupfe*, *kuppe*, *kuffe*,

a coif; see *Coif*. Of Lat. origin.

Cuirass. (F.-Ital.-L.) Formerly

curace. = O. F. *cuirace* (F. *cuirasse*). = Ital.

corazza, a cuirass; Low L. *coratia*. Formed

from *coracius**, put for L. *coriaceus*,

leathern. = L. *corium*, leather (whence F.

cuir, leather). + Lith. *skurà*, Gk. *χόριον*,

a hide. (✓ SKAR.)

excoriate. (L.) From pp. of L. *ex-*

coriare, to strip off skin. = L. *ex*, off; *corium*,

hide, skin (above).

scourge. (F.-L.) O. F. *escorgie* (F.

écourgée), a scourge. Cf. Ital. *scuriata*,

O. Ital. *scoriata*, a scourging. *scoriare*, to

whip. The Ital. *scoriata* answers to L.

excoriata, lit. flayed off, hence a strip of

leather for a whip, a thong; pp. of *ex-*

coriare, to flay off (above).

Cuisses, pl. (F.-L.) O. F. *cuissaux*,

armour for the thighs. = F. *cuisse*, thigh.

= L. *coxa*, hip.

Culdee. (C.) Gael. *cuilteach*, a Culdee;

Irish *ceilede*, a Culdee, a servant of God,

from Ir. *ceile*, servant; and *dé*, gen. of *dia*,

God.

Culinary. (L.) *L. culinarius*, belonging to the kitchen. — *L. culina*, kitchen.

Cull ; see Legend.

Cullender; see Colander.

Cullion, a wretch. (F. - L.) A coarse word. F. *couillon* (Ital. *coglione*). - L. *colens*.

Culm. (L.) *L. culmus*, a stalk; allied to *calamus*, a stalk. See **Haulm**.

Culminate. (L.) From pp. of *L. culminare*, to come to a top. — *L. culmin-*, stem of *culmen* (= *columen*), a top. See **Column**.

Culpable. (F. = L.) O. F. *culpable*, *culpable* (F. *culpable*).—L. *culpabilis*, blame-worthy.—L. *culpare*, to blame.—L. *culpa*, a fault.

culprit (L.) In Dryden. A corruption of *culpate*, i.e. an accused person. = L. *culpatus*, pp. of *culpate* (above). ¶ The *r* is inserted, as in *cart-ridge*, *part-ridge*.

exculpate. (L.) From pp. of L. *ex-culpare*, to clear of blame.

inculcate. (L.) From pp. of Low L.
in-cul-care, to bring blame upon.

Culter: see Coultier.

Cultivate. Culture; see Colony.

Culver. (E.) A. S. *culver*, a dove.

Culverin. (F.-L.) Corrupt form, for *culverin**, -O. F. *couleuvrine*, a culverin; a piece of ordnance named from its long shape, like a snake. -O. F. *couleuvrin*, adder-like. -L. *colubra*, *coluber*, an adder.

Culvert: see Colander.

Cumber: see Cumulate

Cumin, Cummin, a plant. (L.—Gk.—Heb.) *M. E. cumin.* A. S. *cumin.* *cumin.*—L. *cuminum.* Matt. xxiii. 23.—Gk. *cuminum*.—Heb. *zammunim* cumin.

Cumulate, (L.) From pp. of *L. cumulare*, to heap up. — *L. cumulus*, a heap. (✓KU.)

accumulate. (L.) From pp. of L.
accumulate to amass; (ac = ad).

cumber. (F.-L.) M.E. *cumbren*. - O.F. *cumbren*, to hinder. - Low L. *cumbere*, a heap; corruption of L. *cumulus*, a heap. Thus *cumber* = to put a heap in the way. Der. *en-cumber*, from O.F. *encumbere*, to encumber, load.

Unicostate, wedge-shaped. (L.) With
only one, from *L. cuneatus*, a wedge-
shaped in Latin. Der. *cuneiform*; i.e.
wedge-shaped. See Coin.

Cups (f.) A. & *cuppa*, a cup. — L. *cupa*,
a tub; in late L. a drinking-vessel;
hence also the *Don. cup*, F. *coupe*, &c.

+ O. Slav. *kuřa*, Gk. *κύπελλον*, a cup;
κύπη, a hollow; Skt. *kuřa*, a hollow.

cupboard. (L. and E.) M.E. *cupborde*, orig. a side-board for holding cups. Allit. Poems B. 1140: Monte Ath. 120.

cupola. (Ital - L.) Ital, *capella* a dome; from its shape. - Low L, *capitulum*.

Cupid, god of love. (L.) *L. cupido*.
desire. — *L. cupere*, to desire. + *Sit. cupido*,
to become excited. Der. *cupidity*,
cupidity, from *L. cupiditas*.

concupiscence. (F.—L.) F. *concupiscence*. — L. *concupiscentia*, desire. — *L. concupiscere*, to desire; inceptive form of *cupere*.

covet. (F. - L.) M. E. *covellen*. - O. F. *coviter* (F. *covoirer*). Cf. Ital. *covitare* (for *cupitare*), to covet. Formed, as from L. *cupiditare**, from *cupidus*, desirous of. - L. *cupere*, to desire (above).

Cupola; see Cup

Cupreous; see Copper.

Cur. (Scand.) M. E. *kurra*. - Swedish. *kurra*, a dog. + O. Du. *kurra*, house-dog. Named from growling. - *kurra*, to murmur, grumble.

Curate ; see **Cure**.

Curb ; see **Curve**.

Curd. (C.) M. E. *curd*, *crud*.—*Irish* *cruth*, *gruth*, Gael. *gruth*, *curds*. Cf. W. *crwd*, a round lump.

Cure. (F.-L.) O. F. *cure*. - L. *cure*.
attention. ¶ *Not allied to cure.*

accurate. (L.) From pp. of L. = *curare*, to take pains with; (ac- = ad)

assure, (F.-L.) M.E. *assuren*.
O.F. *asciurer*, to make secure - O.F.

(= L. *ad*); *scūr*, sure; see *suro* below.
curate. (L.) Low L. *curatus*, a priest

curate; *curatum beneficium*, a benefice with cure of souls. — *L.* *cura*, cure.

curious. (F.-L.) O. F. *curiosus*. -
curiosus, attentive. - L. *cura*, attention.

ensure, to make sure. (F. = L.) Com-
pounded of F. *en* (L. *in*), in; and O.

proctor. (L.) M. E. *proktoor*; sh

form of *procurator*. — O. F. *procurator*.
L. acc. *procuratorem*; see below.

procurator. (L.) *L. procurator*,
manager, deputy. — *L. procurator*;

procure. (F.-L.) F. *procure*—
to take care of, manage

management = L. *procurare*, (above).

(F. = L.) O. F. *escurer*, to Span. *escurar*, O. Ital. *scurare*, rub up. = L. *excurare*, to take of. = L. *ex*, very; *curare*, to take cura, care.

(L.) L. *se-curus*, free from L. *se*-, apart from; *cura*,

siker, certain, secure. (L.) r. Borrowed from L. *securus*, hence also O. Fries. *siker*, *sikur*, G. *sicher*, O. H. G. *sichur*, Swed. *sikker*, W. *sicr*. See secure

rs. (L.) For *sine curâ*, without ls.

F. = L.) O. F. *seür* (F. *sûr*), m *secur*. = L. *securus*; see se- Doublet, *secure*.

; see Cover.

; see Cure.

(O. Low G.) M. E. *crul* (with r). = O. Du. *krul*, a curl, curl; Dan. *krölle*, a curl, Swed. rly. Prob. O. Du. *krullen* is *krunkelen*, to crimp, crumple, a crook; see Crook.

a bird. (F.) O. F. *corlien*, 'a ot. Cf. Ital. *chiurlo*, a curlew, to howl, Swed. *kurla*, to coo; so named from its cry.

igeon. (E. and F.) Formerly in (Phil. Holland); it means a f corn, hence a stingy fellow. for *mudging*, pres. pt. of *mudge*, also spelt *mooch* (M. E. *muchen*), from O. F. *mucer*, to hide, to known origin).

(F. = L. = Gk.) Formerly *corouns*. = F. *raisins de Corinthe*, Cot. Hence *currant* is a cor- Corinth (L. *Corinthus*, Gk.

, running, flowing. (F. = L.) ant, O. F. *curant*, pres. pt. of (F. *curir*), to run. = L. *currere*, Rkt. *char*, to move. (✓KAK.)

rough (F. = L.) Formerly adj. which arose from the phrase denote anything of an ordinary cf. mod. E. of *course*. See low).

rs. (F. = L.) F. *concoure*. = er, a running together. = L. *con-* of *con-currere*, to run together.

concur. (L.) L. *con-currere*, to run together, agree.

corridor. (F. = Ital. = L.) F. *corridor*. = Ital. *corridore*, a swift horse; also, a long (running along) gallery. = Ital. *correre*, to run. = L. *currere*, to run.

corsair. (F. = Prov. = L.) F. *corsaire*. = Prov. *corsari*, one who makes the course (*corsa*). = Prov. *corsa*, a course, cruise. = L. *curtus*, a course; *curtus*, pp. of *currere*.

courier. (F. = L.) F. *courier*, a runner. = F. *courir*, to run. = L. *currere*.

course. (F. = L.) F. *course*. = L. *cursum*, acc. of *curtus*, a course; from pp. of *currere*. Der. *cours-er*, a swift horse.

currie. (L.) L. *curriculum*, a running; also, a light car. = L. *currere*, to run. cursive. (L.) Low L. *cursius*, flowing; said of hand-writing. = L. *cur-sus*, pp. of *currere*, to run.

cursor. (L.) Low L. *cursorius*, hasty. = L. *cursori*, crude form of *cursor*, a runner. = L. *cur-sus* (above).

discourse. (F. = L.) O. F. *discours*, sb. = L. *discursus*, a running about; also, conversation. = L. *discursus*, pp. of *discurrere*, to run about.

discursive. (L.) From pp. *discursus*.

excursion. (L.) L. *excursionem*, acc. of *excursio*, a running out. = L. *excursus*, pp. of *ex-currere*, to run out.

incur. (L.) L. *in-currere*, to run into. run upon, befall.

incursion. (F. = L.) F. *incursion*. = L. *incursionem*, acc. of *incurisio*, an inroad. = L. *incursus*, pp. of *in-currere*, to run into, attack.

intercourse. (F. = L.) Modified from F. *entrecoours*, intercourse, commerce. = Low L. *inter-cursus*, commerce; lit. a running between or amongst.

occur. (F. = L.) F. *occurre*. = L. *occurrere*, to run to meet, occur; (*oc* = *ob*.)

precursor. (L.) L. *præ-cursor*, a fore-runner; see cursory (above).

recourse. (F. = L.) F. *recours*. = L. *recursum*, acc. of *recurisus*, a running back; from pp. of *re-currere*, to run back.

recur. (L.) L. *re-currere*, to run back. recur.

succour. (F. = L.) M. E. *socouren*. = O. F. *sucurre* (Burguy). Mod. F. *secourir*. = L. *suc-currere*, to run under or to, run to help, aid (*suc* = *sub*).

Curry (1), to dress leather. (F. = L. and Teut.) O. F. *convoier*, *convieter* (Burguy), later *conroyer*, *courroier*, to curry, dress

leather, orig. to prepare. — O. F. *conroi*, gear, preparation. A hybrid word; made by prefixing *con-* (= L. *con-*, *cum*) to O. F. *roi*, order (Ital. *-redo* in *arredo*, array). β. This O. F. *roi* is of Scand. origin; from Dan. *rede*, order, also to set in order, Icel. *reiði*, tackle. Precisely the same O. F. *roi* helps to form E. *ar-ray*; see *Array*. ¶ To *curry favour* is a corruption of M. E. *to curry favel*, to rub down a horse; *Favel* was a common old name for a horse.

Curry (2), a seasoned dish. (Tamil.) From Tamil *kari*, sauce (Yule); not from Pers. *khur*, meat, relish.

Curse. (E.) A. S. *currian*, verb; *cur*, sb., an imprecation. Der. *ac-cursed*, from M. E. *acorsien*, to curse extremely, where the prefix *a-* = A. S. *á-*, very; see *A-* (4).

Cursive, *Cursory*; see *Current*.

Curt. (L.) L. *curtus*, short, cut short. See *Short*. (✓ SKAR.)

curtail. (F. — L.) It has nothing to do with *tail*; but is a corruption of the older form *curtal*, verb, to dock; from the adj. *curtal*, having a docked tail (All's Well, ii. 3. 65). — O. F. *courtault*, later *courtaut*, 'curtall, being curtailed;' Cot. The same as Ital. *cortaldo*, 'a curtall, a horse sans taile,' Florio. Formed, with suffix *-ault* (= Ital. *-aldo*, Low L. *-aldus*, from G. *wald*, power), from O. F. *court*, short. — L. *curtus*, short (as above).

Curtain; see *Court*.

Curtleaxe; see *Coulter*.

Curtsey; see *Court*.

Curve, a bent line. (L.) L. *curvus*, bent. + Gk. *kýptos*, bent. Allied to *Circulo*. Der. *curv-at-ure*, L. *curvatura*, from pp. of *curvare*, to bend; from *curvus*.

curb. (F. — L.) M. E. *courben*, to bend. F. *courber*, to bend, bow. — L. *curvare* (above).

curvet. (Ital. — L.) Ital. *corvetta*, a curvet, leap, bound. — O. Ital. *corvare* (now *curvare*), to bend, crook, stoop, bend about. — L. *curvare*, to bend.

incurvate, to crook. (L.) From pp. of L. *in-curvare*, to bend into a curve.

kerbstone. (F. — L.; and E.) Here *kerb* is for *curb*; so called because the stone *curbs* the stone-work or keeps it in its place; or from its being, as round as a well, on a *curved* edge.

Cushat, the ring-dove. (E.) A. S. *cu-sceote*, a wild pigeon.

Cushion; see *Quilt*.

Cusp. (L.) L. *cuspis*, a point.

Custard; see *Crust*.

Custody. (L.) L. *custodia*, a keeping guard. — L. *custodi-*, crude form of *cust*, a guardian; lit. 'hider.' Cf. Gk. *κεῖναι* to hide. See *Hide*. (✓ KUDH.)

Custom. (F. — L.) M. E. *custume*. O. F. *custume*, *costume*; Low L. *costum*. The Low L. *costuma* (as in other cases) due to neut. pl. *consuetumina*, from a sit *consuetumen*, a word used in place of *consuetudo*, custom (Littré). — L. *consue-* pp. of *consuere*, to accustom, inchoat form of *consuere*, to be accustomed. — *con-* (*cum*), together, very; *suere*, to accustom (Lucretius). *Suere* is pre from *suus*, own; so that *suere* = to make one's own, have it one's own way.

accustom. (F. — L.) O. F. *estre ac-tumé*, to be accustomed. — F. *a* (for L. *ad*) O. F. *costume*, custom (above).

costume. (F. — Ital. — L.) O. F. *costum* a costume. — Ital. *costume*. — Low L. *costuma* (as above). Doublet of *custom*.

desuetude, *disuse*. (L.) L. *desuetudo*, disuse. — L. *desuetus*, pp. of *desuere*, grow out of use, opposed to *con-suere*, see *Custom*.

Cut. (C.) M. E. *cullen*, a weak verb. — W. *cwtan*, to shorten, dock; comp. W. *cwtas*, a lot, with M. E. *cut*, a (Ch. C. T. 837). So also Gael. *cutaich*, shorten, cut short. Cf. also W. *cwt*, a tail. Gael. and Ir. *cut*, a short tail; Corn. *a* short. See *Coot*.

Cuticle. (L.) L. *cuticula*, don't dimin. of *cutis*, hide, skin. See *Hide*. (✓ KU, SKU.) Der. *cut-an-e-ous*, from *cut-is*.

Cutlass, *Cutler*; see *Coulter*.

Cutlet; see *Coast*.

Cuttle, a fish. (E.) Formerly *cud*. A. S. *cudele*, a cuttle-fish. Altered *cuttle* by the influence of G. *kuttelfisch*.

Cycle. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *cycle*. — *cyclum*, acc. of *cyclus*. — Gk. *κύκλος*, a circle. + Skt. *chakra*, a wheel, circle. Allied to *Curve*, *Circulo*. Der. *cyclone* Gk. *κυκλῶν*, whirling round, pres. pt. *κυκλῶν*, I whirl round; *epi-cycle*; *di-cycle*. Also *en-cyclo-pædia*, instruction in circle of sciences; from Gk. *ἐγκύκλιος παιδεία*, circular or complete instruction (see *Pedagogue*). A *encyclical*, circular, from Gk. *ἐγκύκλιος* circular; used of an epistle which goes round to many.

cygnet, a young swan (F. - L.)
 cin. of O. F. *cigne*, a swan. Strangely
 enough, this O. F. word is *not* from L.
cygnus, a swan; but the oldest O. F.
 ling was *cime*, from Low L. *cecinnus*,
 swan. See Diez; 4th ed. p. 714.

cylinder. (F. - L. - Gk.) O. F. *clindre*,
 L. *cylindrus*. - Gk. *κύλινδρος*, a roller, cylinder. - Gk. *κλίνδριν*,
 roll; from *κλίνειν*, to roll. Cf. Russ.
 колесо, a wheel. (✓ KAL.)

calender, a machine for smoothing
 cloth. (F. - L. - Gk.) 'Calender, to press
 out.' Bailey. - F. *calendrier*, to smooth
 out; *calandrier*, sb., a calender. - Low L.
calandrus, a calender; corruption of L.
calandrus, a roller (as above). Der.
calender, a smoother of linen, a mistaken
 one for *calendrier*.

cymbal. (F. - L. - Gk.) M. E. *cimbale*.
 F. *cimbale*. - L. *cymbalum*. - Gk.
κύμβαλον, a cymbal; named from its cup-
 shape. - Gk. *κύμβη*, a cup. + Skt.
कुम्भ, a jar. Allied to Cup; and see
 mb (2). (✓ KUBH.)

chime, sb. (F. - L. - Gk.) M. E. *chimbe*,
 which the orig. sense was cymbal;
 see the chime or ringing of a cymbal.
 Corrupted from F. *chimbale*, dialectal form
 O. F. *cimbale* (above). Der. *chime*,
 sb.

cynic, lit. dog-like. (L. - Gk.) L. *cyni-*
 - Gk. *κυνικός*, dog-like, a Cynic. - Gk.
κύων, stem of *κύων*, a dog; see Canine.

cynosure. (L. - Gk.) L. *cynosura*,
 stars in the tail of the constellation of
 the Lesser Bear; one of these is the Pole-
 star, or centre of attraction to the magnet.
 Gk. *κυνόσουρα*, the Cynosure, tail of the

Lesser Bear; lit. 'dog's tail.' - Gk. *κύων*,
 gen. of *κύων*, a dog; *οὐρά*, a tail.

quinsy. (F. - Gk.) Formerly *squin-*
ancy. - O. F. *squinancie* (16th cent.); also
squinance, 'the squinancy or squinzie';
 Cot. Formed with prefixed *s* (= O. F. *es*,
 L. *ex*, very) from Gk. *κυνάγκη*, lit. a dog-
 throttling, applied to a bad kind of sore
 throat. - Gk. *κύων*, stem of *κύων*, a dog;
ἀγγεῖν, to choke.

Cypress (1), a tree. (F. - L. - Gk.)
 M. E. *cipres*. - O. F. *cyprès*, later *cyprés*. -
 L. *cyparissus*, *cupressus*. - Gk. *κυπαρισσός*,
 cypress-tree.

Cypress (2), a kind of crape. (F.
 - L.) Palsgrave explains F. *crêpe* by
 'a cypress for a woman's neck'; Cot-
 grave has '*crêpe*, cipres, cobweb lawn.'
 The origin of *cypress* is doubtful; but
 it occurs as *cipres*, *cypris* in P. Plow-
 man, and we find *kirsp*, fine linen, in
 Dunbar. Hence it is prob. corrupted
 from O. F. *crêpe*, crape. See p. 101, col.
 1, l. 23. ¶ Or from the isle of *Cyprus*.

Cyst, a pouch (in animals) containing
 morbid matter. (L. - Gk.) Formerly
 written *cystis*. - Late L. *cystis*. - Gk. *κύστις*,
 a bag, pouch. - Gk. *κύνειν*, to contain.
 (✓ KU.)

Czar, the emperor of Russia. (Russ. - L.)
 Russ. *tsare* (with *e* mute), a king. Cor-
 rupted from L. *Cæsar*. ¶ This has
 been disputed; but see Matt. xiii. 24 in
 Schleicher, Indogermanische Chrestoma-
 thie, p. 275, where O. Slav. *cesarstvo* occurs
 for mod. Russ. *tsarstvo*, kingdom. Der.
czarowitz, from Russ. *tsarevich*, czar's
 son.

D.

dab (1), to strike gently. (E.) M. E.
dabben; also *dabbe*, a blow. Not in A. S.
 O. Du. *dabben*, to pinch, fumble, dabble;
tappen, to grope, prov. G. *tappe*, fist,
 &c. See Tap.

dabble. (E.) To keep on dabbing;
 frequent. of *dab*. + O. Du. *dabbelen*, to
 fumble, dabble; frequent. of O. Du. *dabben*
 (above).

Dab (2), expert. (L. ?) Supposed to be
 corruption of *adept*.

Dabbles; see Dab (1).

Dab-chick; see Dive.

Dace; see Dart.

Dactyl. (L. - Gk.) L. *dactylus*, the
 metrical foot marked - u. - Gk. *δάκτυλος*,
 a finger, a dactyl. See Toe.

date (1), fruit of the palm. (F. - L. -
 Gk.) M. E. *date*. - O. F. *date* (F. *datte*),
 a date. - L. *dactylum*, acc. of *dactylus*. -
 Gk. *δάκτυλος*, a date. Prob. *not* allied to
δάκτυλος above, but of Semitic origin.

Dad. (C.) W. *tad*. Irish *daid*, Bret. *tad*,
tad, father. + Gk. *πάτερ*, Skt. *pitā*, dad.

Daffodil; see Asphodel.

Dagger. (C.) M. E. *daggere*; allied to

taggen, to pierce. — W. *dagr*, Irish *daigear*, a dagger; O. Gael. *daga*, a dagger, pistol; Bret. *dag*, *dager* (whence F. *daguer*).

Daggle; see Dew.

Daguerrotype. (F. and Gk.) Formed by adding *-o-type* to F. *Daguerre*, a personal name, the inventor (A.D. 1838).

Dahlia. (Swed.) Named after *Dahl*, a Swedish botanist.

Dainty; see Dignity.

Dairy; see Dike.

Dais; see Diso.

Daisy; see Day.

Dale, a valley. (Scand.) M. E. *dale*. — Icel. *dalr*, Dan. Swed. *dal*, a dale. + Du. *dall*; Goth. *dals*; G. *thal*.

dell, a dale. (E.) M. E. *delle*. A. S. *del*, dat. *delle*; Cartularium Saxon. i. 547, ii. 71.

dollar. (Du. — G.) Du. *daalder*, a dollar. Adapted and borrowed from G. *thaler*, a dollar. The G. *thaler* is short for *Joachimsthaler*, a coin made from silver found in *Joachimsthal* (Joachim's dale) in Bohemia, ab. A.D. 1518.

Dally; see Dwell.

Dam (1), a mound, bank against water. (E.) A. S. *damm*, only in the derived verb *for-demman*, to dam up. + Du. *dam*, Icel. *dammr*, Dan. *dam*, Swed. *damm*, M. H. G. *tam*, G. *damm*, a dam, dike. Goth. *faurdammjan*, to dam up.

Dam (2), a mother; see Domain.

Damage; see Damn.

Damask. (Syria.) M. E. *damaske*, cloth of Damascus. Heb. *damaseq*, damask, *Damme-seq*, Damascus (Gen. xiv. 15). Der. *damask-rose*; *damask-ine*, to inlay with gold (F. *damasquiner*).

damson. (Syria.) F. *damaisine*, a Damascene plum. — F. *Damas*, Damascus.

Dame; see Domain.

Damn, to condemn. (F. — L.) M. E. *damnen*, *dampnen*. — F. *damner*. — L. *damnare*, to condemn, fine. — L. *damnum*, loss, fine, penalty.

condemn. (L.) L. *con-demnare*, to condemn wholly, pronounce to be guilty.

damage. (F. — L.) M. E. *damage*. — O. F. *damage* (F. *dommage*); cf. Prov. *damnatje*, answering to Low L. *damnaticum*, harm; we find Low L. *damnaticus*, condemned to the mines. — L. *damnatus*, pp. of *damnare* (above).

indemnify, to make damage good. (L.) Ill coined. — L. *in-demni-s*, unharmed, free from loss; and *fic-are*, for *facere*, to make.

indemnity. (F. — L.) F. *inde* — L. acc. *indemnitate*. — L. *in-de* unharmed, free from loss (*damnum*).

Damp. (E.) Cf. M. E. *dampen*, to focus. Not in A. S. + Du. *damp*, v. steam; Dan. *damp*, G. *dampf*, v. Swed. *damb*, dust. Allied to Gk. vapour, Skt. *dhupa*, incense. (✓) See Dust.

Damsel; see Domain.

Damson; see Damask.

Dance. (F. — O. H. G.) M. E. *da* — O. F. *danse*. — O. H. G. *dansôn*, to along, trail. — O. H. G. *dinsen*, to draw; allied to E. Thin.

Dandelion; see Dental.

Dandle. (E.) Cf. prov. E. *dandle*, to wander idly; Lowl. Sc. *dandill*, about idly. Frequent form from a base DAND, to trifle; cf. O. Du. *d* to trifle. O. F. *dandiner*, 'to look on idly'; Cot. + G. *tändeln*, to toy, play, dandle, lounge; from O. H. G. a trifle, G. *tand*, a toy. Cf. O. Ital. *dolare*, 'to dandle or play the Flauto; *dandola*, a toy; words of I. origin.

dandy. (F. — O. Low G.) F. *dand*, meacock, noddy, ninny; Cot. From O. Low G. base above.

Dandriff, scurf on the head. (C.) Merly *dandruffe*. — W. *ton*, skin, whence *marudon* (= *marw*, dead skin), scurf, dandriff; Bret. *tañ*. The second syllable may be accounted by W. *drug*, Gael. *droch*, Bret. bad; the guttural becoming *f*, as in &c.

Dandy; see Dandle.

Danger; see Domain.

Dangle; see Ding.

Dank; see Dew.

Dapper. (Du.) Orig. good, whence brave, fine, spruce. XV. cent. *dapper*, brave. + O. H. G. *taphar*, v. valiant, G. *taffer*, brave; Goth. *fitting*, from *gadaban*, to besit, to befall. Russ. *dobryi*, good.

Dapple; see Deep.

Dare (1), to venture. (E.) M. E. *dare*; pt. *t. dorste*, *durst*. A. S. *ic* I dare; *he dear*, he dare; pt. *t. ic* infin. *durran*. + Goth. *dars*, I *daursta*, I *durst*, infin. *daursan*; O. *tar*, I dare, infin. *turran*. Gk. *to be bold*, *θαράς*, bold; Skt. *dar*. (✓) DHARS.)

(2), a dace; see Dart.

(E.) M. E. *derk*, A. S. *deorc*. Allied to Du. *donker*, Swed. Dan. *bel*, Icel. *dökkur*, dark. Der. *dark-*

ling, in the dark. (E.) Formed with suffix *-ling*, as in *flat-ling*, M. E. (headlong), A. S. *bac-ling*, back-

ing; see Dear.

(C.) W. *darnio*, to break in also to piece; *darn*, a piece, fragment; Corn. *darn*, Bret. *darn*, a piece. Prob. from ✓*DAR*, to

el (F.—Teut.) M. E. *darnel*, derived from an O. F. word, now only found in Rouchi *darnelle*, *darnel* (Grand-); named from its stupefying quality. Rouchi *dauraise*, *darnise*, tipsy, O. F. *darnie*, stupefied (Roquefort).

Teut. base seen in O. Du. *door*, *der*, G. *thor*, a fool, Swed. *dåra*, to err; see Daze.

(F.—O. Low G.) M. E. *dart*.—*dart* (F. *darf*). Of O. Low G. A. S. *darod*, a dart, Swed. *dart*, a dart, Icel. *darradr*, a dart. Cf. A. S. to injure.

(F.—O. Low G.) Formerly *darce*. *darz*, nom. case of the word also *art*, meaning (1) a dart, (2) a dace. is also called a *dart*, from its swift

(2), a dace. (F.—O. Low G.) F. *dart* (as above).

(Scand.) M. E. *daschen*—Dan. slap, Swed. *daska*, to beat; we water *dashing* against rocks.

ard; see Daze.

(1), a given point of time. (F.—L.) *date*.—F. *date*, date.—Low L. *data*, L. *data*, neut. pl. of *datus*, given, L. *dar*, to give. + Gk. *δίδωμι*, I give; *orés*, given; Skt. *daddmi*, I give; *rite*, to give. (✓*DA*.)

one (L.) L. *condonare*, to remit, —L. *con-* (cum), wholly; *donare*, see donation (below).

s, a small cube for gaming. (F.—) as sing. of M. E. *dyz*, more usually *de*.—O. F. *des*, dice, pl. of *det*, a die. Cf. Prov. *dat*, Ital. *dado*, Span. *die*.—Low L. *datus* (orig. *datus*), a thing given or shewn, i. e. thrown L. *datus*, pp. of *dare*, to give.

tion (F.—L.) F. *donation*.—L.

acc. *donationem*, a gift, from pp. of *donare*, to give.—L. *donum*, a gift. + Gk. *δῶρον*, a gift. (✓*DA*, to give.)

dowager, a widow with a jointure. (F.—L.) Coined from *dowage*, an endowment. Again *dowage* is coined (with suffix *-age*) from F. *dou-er*, to endow.—L. *dotare*, to endow.—L. *dot-*, stem of *dos*, a gift, dowry. Allied to *dare*, to give. Der. *en-dow*, from F. *en* and *douer*.

dower, an endowment. (F.—L.) M. E. *dower*.—O. F. *doaire*, later *douaire*.—Low L. *dotarium*.—L. *dotare*, to endow (above). Der. *dowr-y*, short for *dower-y*.

edition (L.) L. *editionem*, acc. of *editio*, a publishing.—L. *editus*, pp. of *edere*, to give out, publish.—L. *e*, out; *dare*, to give. Der. *edit*, a coined word.

pardon, forgiveness. (F.—L.) M. E. *pardoun*.—F. *pardon*, sb.—F. *pardonner*, to forgive.—Low L. *per-donare*, to remit a debt, pardon; see Donation (above).

perdition (F.—L.) F. *perdition*.—L. acc. *perditionem*, utter loss.—L. *perditus*, pp. of *perdere*, to lose.—L. *per*, thoroughly; *dare*, to give.

reddition, a restoring. (F.—L.) F. *reddition*.—L. *redditionem*, acc. of *redditio*, a restoring.—L. *reddere*, to give back.—L. *red-*, back; *dare*, to give.

render (F.—L.) M. E. *rendren*—F. *rendre*.—L. *reddere* (above).

rendezvous (F.—L.) F. *rendezvous*, 'a rendezvous, place appointed for the assemblée of souldiers; Cot.—F. *rendesvous* = L. *reddite uos*, render yourselves; imperative pl.

rent (2), annual payment. (F.—L.) M. E. *rente*.—F. *rente*. Cf. Ital. *rendita*, rent.—Low L. *rendita**, nasalised form of L. *reddita*, fem. of pp. of *reddere*, to render; see render (above).

surrender (F.—L.) F. *surrendre*, to give up.—F. *sur* (= L. *super*), above; *rendre*, to render; see render (above).

tradition (L.) L. *traditio*, a surrender, a tradition (Col. ii. 8).—L. *traditus*, pp. of *tradere*, to deliver.—L. *tra-*, for *trans*, across; —*dere*, for *dare*, to give.

traitor (F.—L.) O. F. *traïteur*, *traïtor*.—L. *traditorem*, acc. of *traditor*, a betrayer.—L. *traditus* (above).

treason (F.—L.) M. E. *traïson*.—O. F. *traïson*.—L. acc. *traditionem*; see tradition (above).

Date (2), a fruit; see Daetyl.

Daub (F.—L.) M. E. *dauben*.—O. F.

dauber, to plaster; answering to an older form *dalber**. — L. *dealbare*, to whiten, plaster. — L. *de*, down, very; *albarz*, to whiten, from *albus*, white; see Alb. Cf. Span. *jalbegar* (= *dealbicare**), to plaster. (Not from W. *dwb*. Gael. and Ir. *dob*, plaster.) Der. *be-daub*.

Daughter. (E.) M. E. *daghter*, *dohter*. A. S. *dóhtor*. + Du. *dochter*, Dan. *datter*, *dotter*, Swed. *dotter*, Icel. *dóttir*, Goth. *dauhtar*, G. *tochter*, Russ. *doche*, Gk. *θυγάτηρ*, Skt. *duhitri*. The Skt. *duhitri* seems to have meant 'milkmaid' of the cows; from *duh* (= *dhug**), to milk.

Daunt. (F. — L.) M. E. *daunten*. — O. F. *danter*; also *donter*. — L. *domitare*, to tame, subdue; frequent. of *domare*, to tame; see Tame.

indomitable. (L.) Coined from *in-*, not; *domitare*, to subdue (above).

Dauphin; see Dolphin.

Davit, a support for ships' boats. (Heb.?) Formerly spelt *David*, as if from a proper name (A. D. 1626).

Daw. (E.) From the noise made by the bird; cf. *caw*. + O. H. G. *táha*, a daw; dimin. *táhele* (now G. *dohle*), a daw; whence Ital. *tacca*, a daw (Florio). Der. *jack-daw*.

Dawn; see Day.

Day. (E.) M. E. *day*, *dai*, *dai*. A. S. *dag*, pl. *dagas*. + Du. Dan. Swed. *dag*, Icel. *dagr*, G. *tag*, Goth. *dags*. ¶ In no way allied to L. *dies*.

day. (E.) M. E. *dayēyē* (4 syllables). A. S. *daȝes* edge, eye of day, i. e. sun, which it resembles.

dawn. (E.) M. E. *dawnen*; also *dawen*, of which *daw-n-en* is an extension. — A. S. *dagian*, to become day, dawn. — A. S. *dag*, stem of *dag*.

Daze. (Scand.) M. E. *dasen*, to stupefy. — Swed. *dasä*, to lie idle; Icel. *dasask*, to be wearied, lit. to daze oneself, where *-sk* is the reflexive suffix. The orig. sense is to be stupid, to doze; see Doze.

dastard. (Scand.; with Scand. suffix.) M. E. *dastard*; where *-ard* is a F. suffix, as in *dull-ard*, *slugg-ard*. — Icel. *daestr*, exhausted, pp. of *dasä*, to be out of breath; *dasäðr*, exhausted, weary, pp. of *dasask*, to be weary (above). Cf. Icel. *dasi*, a lazy fellow, O. Du. *dasart*, a fool. The orig. sense is 'sluggard'.

dazzle, to confuse. (Scand.) From *dazē*; with frequent. suffix *-le*. Der. *be-dazzle*.

De- (1). *prefix*. (L.; or F. — L.) L. *de*, down, away, from, very; hence sometimes F. *dé*, O. F. *de*.

De- (2). *prefix*. (F. — L.) F. *dé*, O. F. *des*; from L. *dis*; see Dis-

Deacon. (L. — Gk.) M. E. *deken*. A. S. *diacon*. — L. *diaconus*. — Gk. *διάκονος*, a servant, a deacon. (✓DL)

diaconal, belonging to a deacon. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *diaconal*. — Low L. *diaconalis*, from L. *diaconus* (above).

Dead; see Die (1).

Deaf. (E.) M. E. *deef*. A. S. *deaf*. + Du. *doof*, Dan. *døv*, Swed. *döf*, Icel. *daufr*, Goth. *daubs*, G. *taub*. Orig. 'obfuscated'; allied to Gk. *τύφος*, smoke, darkness, stupor. (✓DHU)

Deal (1), a share. (E.) M. E. *deel*. A. S. *dæl*, a share. + Du. *deel*, Dan. *deel*, Swed. *del*, Icel. *deild*, Goth. *dails*, G. *theil*.

deal (2), to divide, distribute. (E.) M. E. *deelen*. A. S. *dēlan*. — A. S. *dæl*, a share (above). + Du. *deelen*, Dan. *dele*, Swed. *dele*, Icel. *deila*, Goth. *dailjan*, G. *theilen*; all from their respective sbs. (above).

dole, a portion. (E.) Dialectal variant of *deal* (1). M. E. *dole*, *dale*. A. S. *dāl*, *gedāl*, a portion; variant of A. S. *dāl* (above).

ordeal, a severe test, judgment by fire, &c. (E.) M. E. *ordal*. A. S. *ordel*, *ordill*, a dealing out, judgment, decision. — A. S. *or-*, prefix, out; *dēl*, *dāl*, a dealing; see *dole* (above). The prefix *or-* = Du. *oor-*, G. *ur-*, Goth. *us-*, out. + Du. *oordeel*, G. *wrtheil*, judgment; similarly compounded.

Deal (3), a thin board. (Du.) Du. *deel*, a plank. + G. *diele*; see Thill.

Dean; see Decemvir.

Dear. (E.) M. E. *dere*. A. S. *deor*, *dýr*, dear, precious. + Dan. and Swed. *dýr*, dear, costly, Icel. *dýrr*, dear, precious; G. *theuer*.

darling. (E.) M. E. *derling*. A. S. *deorling*, a favourite. — A. S. *deor*, dear, with double dimin. suffix *-ling*.

dearth, scarcity. (E.) M. E. *derth*, dearth; hence, dearth. Not in A. S.; but formed as *heal-th*, *warm-th*, &c. + Icel. *dýrð*, value; from *dýrr* (above).

Death; see Die (1).

Debar; see Bar.

Debase; see Base.

Debate; see Batter (1).

Debauch. (F. — L. and Tent.) O. F. *desbaucher* (F. *débaucher*), 'to debauch, madden, seduce, mislead'; Cot. Diez supposes that

the orig. sense was 'to entice away from a workshop;' it is certainly derived from the O. F. prefix *des-* (L. *dis-*), away, and O. F. *bauche*, explained by Roquefort as 'a little house,' and by Cotgrave as 'a course of stones or bricks in building.' Cf. F. *embaucher*, to use in business, employ, *eschaucher*, to rough-hew, frame. The orig. sense of *bauche* was prob. 'balk,' i.e. beam, hence frame of a building, course in building, small building, &c.; of Teut. origin; see *Balk*.

Debenture; see *Habit*.

Deblitate; see *Habit*.

Debonair. (F.) M.E. *debonere*, *debonaire*; put for *de bon aire*, lit. of a good mien. — L. *de*, of; *bon-us*, good; and *aire*, mien (= Ital. *aria*), a word of uncertain origin, occurring in the E. phr. 'to give oneself *aire*.'

Debouch. (F. — L.) F. *déboucher*, to uncork, to emerge from; hence, to march out of a narrow pass. — F. *dé* (= O. E. *des-* = L. *dis-*), away; and *bouche*, mouth, opening, from L. *bucca*, mouth.

disembogue, to flow into the sea, as a river. (Span. — L.) Span. *desembocar*, to disembogue. — Span. *des-* (L. *dis-*), apart; *embocar*, to enter the mouth, from *em-* (L. *in*), into, and *boca* (L. *bucca*), mouth.

embouchure. (F. — L.) F. *embouchure*, the mouth or opening (of a river). — F. *emboucher*, to put to the mouth. — L. *in*, in; *bucca*, the mouth.

Debris, broken pieces. (F. — L. and Teut.) F. *débris*, fragments. — O. F. *desbriser*, to rive asunder. — O. F. *des-* (= L. *dis-*), apart; and M. H. G. *breiten*, to break, cognate with E. *Burst*.

Debt; see *Habit*.

Debut; see *Beat*.

Decade. (F. — Gk.) F. *decade*, 'a decade,' Cot.; i.e. an aggregate of ten. — Gk. *deka*, acc. of *deka*, a company of ten. — Gk. *deka*, ten; see *Ten*.

decagon. (Gk.) Named from its ten angles. — Gk. *deka*, ten; *gōn-ia*, a corner, angle, allied to *gōnu*, knee; see *Knee*. Der. *hen-decagon* (ἑνδεκάγων, eleven); *do-decagon* (δώδεκα, twelve).

decadhedron. (Gk.) Named from its ten sides or bases. — Gk. *deka*, ten; *ἑδ-α*, a base, lit. 'seat,' from *ἕδ-ος*, a seat; see *Hit*. Der. *do-deca-hedron* (Gk. δώδεκα, twelve).

decatalogue. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *deca-*

logue. — L. *decalogus*. — Gk. *δεκάλογος*, the ten commandments. — Gk. *deka*, ten; *λόγος*, a speech, saying; see *Logic*.

decasyllabic, having ten syllables.

(Gk.) Gk. *deka*, ten; *σύλλαβη*, a syllable.

Der. *hen-decasyllabi* (Gk. ἑνδεκά, eleven).

Decamp; see *Camp*.

Decanal; see *Decemvir*.

Decant; see *Cant* (2).

Decapitate; see *Capital*.

Decay; see *Cadence*.

Decease; see *Cede*.

Deceive; see *Capacious*.

Decemvir, one of ten magistrates. (L.)

L. *decemvir*, one of the *decemviri*, or ten men joined in a commission. — L. *decem*, ten (see *Ten*); and *uir*, a man (see *Virile*).

dean. (F. — L.) M. E. *deen*. — O. F. *deien* (F. *doyen*). — L. *decanus*, one set over ten soldiers, or over ten monks, a dean.

decanal. (L.) Belonging to a dean. —

L. *decanus* (above).

decennial, belonging to ten years. (L.)

Coined from L. *decenn-alis*, of ten years. —

L. *dec-em*, ten; *annus*, a year.

decimal. (F. — L.) O. F. *decimal*. —

Low L. *decimalis*, belonging to tithes. —

L. *decima*, a tithe; fem. of *decimus*, tenth.

— L. *decem*, ten.

decimate. (L.) From pp. of L. *decimare*, to select every tenth man, for punishment. — L. *decem*, ten.

dime, the tenth part of a dollar. (F. —

L.) F. *dime*, O. F. *disme*, tenth. — L.

decimus, tenth. — L. *decem*.

decussate, to cross at an acute angle.

(L.) From pp. of L. *decussare*, to cross, put into the form of an X. — L. *decussis*, a coin worth ten asses (as-es), and therefore marked with X, i.e. ten. — L. *decem*, ten; *assi*, crude form of *as*, an ace; see *Ace*.

denary, relating to tens. (L.) L. *denarius*, containing ten. — L. *dē-ni* (= *dec-ni*), pl. ten by ten. — L. *dec-em*, ten. Hence *denier*, L. *denarius*, piece of ten (as-es).

Decent. (F. — L.) F. *decent*. — L. *decent-*, stem of pres. pt. of *decere*, to become, befit; cf. *decus*, honour.

decorate. (L.) From pp. of *decorare*, to adorn. — L. *decōr-*, stem of *decus*, honour, ornament.

decorum. (L.) L. *decōrum*, seemliness; neut. of *decorus*, seemly. — L. *decōr-*, stem of *decor*, seemliness, allied to *decus* (above). Der. *in-decorum*.

Deception; see Capacious.
 Decide; see Cmsura.
 Deciduous; see Cadence.
 Decimal, Decimate; see Decemvir.
 Decipher; see Cipher.
 Deck, to cover. (O. Du.) Du. *dekken*, to cover; *dek*, a cover, a ship's deck. Cognate with E. Thatch, q. v.
 Declaim; see Claim.
 Declare; see Clear.
 Declension, Decline; see Incline.
 Declivity; see Acclivity.
 Decoat; see Cook.
 Decollation; see Collar.
 Decompose; see Pose (1).
 Decorate, Decorum; see Decent.
 Decoy; see Quiet.
 Decrease; see Crescent.
 Decree; see Concern.
 Decrement; see Crescent.
 Decrepid; see Crevise.
 Decretal; see Concern.
 Decry; see Querulous.
 Decussate; see Decemvir.
 Dedicate; see Diction.
 Deduce, Deduct; see Duke.
 Deed; see Do (1).
 Deem; see Do (1).
 Deep, profound. (E.) M. E. *deep*. A. S. *deop*. + Du. *diep*, Dan. *dyb*, Swed. *diup*, Icel. *djúpr*, G. *tief*, Goth. *diups*. (Teut. base DUP.)
 dapple, a spot on an animal. (Scand.) Icel. *depill*, a spot, dot; a dog with spots over the eyes is also called *depill*. The orig. sense is 'a little pool,' from Norweg. *dapi*, a pool. Allied to Dan. dial. *duppe*, a hole where water collects, E. *dub*, a pool; and to E. *deep*, *dip*.
 depth, deepness. (Scand.) Icel. *dýpð*, depth; from *djúpr*, deep. + Du. *diepte*; Goth. *daupitha*.
 dibber, dibble, a tool for setting plants. (E.) Formed with suffix *-er* or *-le* of the agent, from prov. E. *dib*, to dip, hence to make holes in earth, weakened form of dip (above).
 dimple, a small hollow. (Scand.) Nasalised form of Norweg. *depil*, *diipel*, a pool; dimin. of *dapi*, a pool; see dapple above. Cf. Swed. dial. *depp*, a pool.
 dingle. (Scand.) Formerly *dimble*, variant of *dimple* (above).
 dip, to plunge, immerge. (E.) M. E. *dippen*. A. S. *dyppan*, later *dippan*; causal form from *dýpan*, to plunge in, formed (by vowel-change from *eb* to *y*)

from *deop*, deep (above). + Dan. *dy*, dip. Compare Dive.
 Deer. (E.) M. E. *deer*, an A. S. *deor*, a wild animal. + Du. *dier*, *dyr*, Swed. *djur*, Icel. *dýr*, Goth. *di-thier*, L. *fera*, Gk. *θηρ*, a wild beast. *wilder-ness*, q. v.
 Deface; see Face.
 Defalcate; see Falchion.
 Defame; see Fame.
 Default; see Fallible.
 Defeasance, Defeat; see Fact.
 Defecate; see Fæces.
 Defect; see Fact.
 Defend. (F.-L.) M. E. *defens*. O. F. *defendre*. - L. *defendere*, to defend, lit. strike down or away. - L. *de-fendere*, to strike, only in comp. *de-fense*. Cf. G. *abwehren*, to defend. (✓ DHAN.)
 defence. (F.-L.) M. E. *defence*. O. F. *defense*. - L. *defensa*, a defence (Tertullian). - L. *defensus*, pp. of *defendere* (above).
 fence. (F.-L.) Short for *defence*, a guard.
 fend. (F.-L.) Short for *defence*, ward off. Der. *fend-er*, (1) a guard for a fire, (2) a buffer to deal a blow.
 offence. (F.-L.) O. F. *offence*, - L. *offensa*, an offence; orig. fem. of *offendere*, to dash against.
 offend. (F.-L.) M. E. *offender*. *offendre*. - L. *offendere*, to dash or against, injure (*off* = *ob*).
 Defer (1) and (2); see Fertile.
 Deficient; see Fact.
 Defile (1), to pollute. (F.-L.; con- with L. and E.) M. E. *defoule*, trample under foot; later spelling *defile* see Foul (1). This word is obsolete; it suggested a hybrid compound meaning prefixing L. *de*, down, to the old word to defile (Macb. iii. 1, 65). = A. S. *fýl*, defile, make foul, formed (by vowel-change of *i* to *y*) from A. S. *fill*, foul; see F.
 Defile (2), to pass along in a file File (1).
 Define; see Final.
 Deflect; see Flexible.
 Deflour; see Floral.
 Defluxion; see Fluent.
 Deforce; see Force.
 Deform; see Form.
 Defraud; see Fraud.
 Defray; see Fragma.

Defunct; see Function.

Defy; see Faith.

Degenerate; see Genus.

Dehydration; see Glut.

Degrade, Degree; see Grade.

Dehiscent, gaping. (L.) *L. dehiscent*, em of pres. pt. of *dehiscere*, to gape open.

L. de, down; *hiscere*, to gape. Allied to *awn*.

Deify; see Deity.

Deign; see Dignity.

Deity. (F.-L.) M. E. *deite*. - O. F. *deite*. - *L. deitatem*, acc. of *deitas*, deity, godhead. - *L. dei*, for *deus*, God; cf. *sanctus*, godlike. + A. S. *ȝeo*, a god (whence E. *Tues-day*), Icel. *tívi*, a god, H. G. *Ziu*, god of war, W. *duw*, Gael. *da Ir. dia*, Gk. *Zeús* (stem *Δι-*), Jupiter, *di. deus*, a god, *daiva*, divine. (✓ *DIW.*) See Tuesday.

Adieu. (F.-L.) *F. à dieu*, to God, a commendation, used as a farewell saying. - *ad Deum*, to God.

Deify. (F.-L.) M. E. *deifyen*. - O. F. *deifier*, 'to deify,' Cot. - Low *L. deificare*. - *L. deificus*, accounting as gods. - *L. dei*, a *deus*, a god; and *-fic-*, for *facere*, to make. Der. *deificat-ion*, due to pp. of *deificare*.

Deist. (L.) From *L. de-us*; with suffix *-ist*.

Deuce (2), an evil spirit, devil. (F.-L.) *L. E. deus*, used interjectionally, like mod.

deuce! (Havelok). - O. F. *Deus!* Ood! a common exclamation. - *L. Deus*, God, voc. of *deus* (above). Similar corruptions in sense, esp. from good to bad, are common. So also Du. *deus*.

Jovial. (F.-L.) O. F. *jovial*, *sansine*, lit. born under the lucky planet Jupiter. - *L. jovialis*, pertaining to Jupiter.

L. Iovis, crude form of O. Lat. *Iovis*, Jove, whence *L. Ju-piter* (= Jove-father). *Iovis* stands for *Diouis*, allied to *deus*, god; cf. Gk. *Διός*, gen. case of *Zeús*. And *Diurnal*.

Defect; see Jet (1).

Delay; see Tolerate.

Delectable; see Delicate.

Delegate; see Legal.

Delete, to erase. (L.) *L. deletus*, pp. of *dele*, to destroy. Root uncertain.

Indelible. (F.-L.) Put for *indeleble*. - O. F. *indeleble*, 'indelible;' Cot. - *L. indelebilis*, indelible. - *L. in*, not; *delebilis*, destructible. from *delevere*, to destroy.

Delaterious. (Gk.) Low *L. deleterius*; for Gk. *δηλητήριος*, noxious. - Gk. *δηλητήρ*, a destroyer. - Gk. *δηλέομαι*, I harm, injure. See Tear. (✓ *DAR.*)

Delf. (Du.) Earthenware first made at Delft, a town in S. Holland, about A. D. 1310.

Deliberate; see Liberate.

Delicate, dainty, refined. (L.) *L. delicatus*, luxurious; allied to *delicia*, pleasure, delight. - *L. delicere*, to amuse, allure. - *L. de*, away; *lacere*, to entice.

delectable. (F.-L.) Late M. E. *delectable*. - F. *delectable*. - *L. delectabilis*, delightful. - *L. delectare*, to delight; frequent. of *de-licere*, to allure.

delicious. (F.-L.) M. E. *delicious*. - O. F. *deliciens*. - Low *L. deliciosus*, pleasant. - *L. delicia*, pleasure (above).

delight. (F.-L.) Misspelt for *delite*. M. E. *deliten*, verb. - O. F. *deliter*, *deleiter*. - *L. delectare*; see delectable.

dilettante, a lover of the fine arts. (Ital.-L.) Ital. *dilettante*, lit. 'delighting in.' - Ital. *dilettare*, to delight. - *L. delectare*, to delight; see delectable.

elicit, to coax out. (L.) From pp. of *E. e-licere*, to draw out by coaxing. - *L. e*, out; *lacere*, to entice. And see Lacer.

Delineate; see Line.

Delinquent; see Licence.

Deliquesce; see Liquid.

Delirious. (L.) A coined word, from *L. delirium*, madness, which is also adopted into English. - *L. delirus*, mad; lit. 'going out of the furrow.' - *L. de*, from; and *lira*, a furrow.

Deliver; see Liberal.

Dell; see Dale.

Delta. (Gk.) Gk. *δέλτα*, the letter Δ; answering to Heb. *daleth*, the name of the 4th letter of the alphabet; orig. 'a door of a tent.' Der. *deltoid*. (Orig. Phœnician.)

Delude; see Ludicrous.

Deluge; see Lave.

Delve, to dig. (E.) M. E. *delven*. A. S. *delfan*, pt. t. *dealf*, pp. *dolfen*. + Du. *delven*; M. H. G. *tellen*. Extension from the base *DAL*, a dale. See Dale.

Demagogue. (F.-Gk.) F. *démagogue*. - Gk. *δημαγωγός*, a popular leader. - Gk. *δημ-ος*, people; *αγωγός*, leading, from *αγ-ειν*, to lead.

Demand; see Mandate.

Demarcation; see Mark (1).

Demean; see Menace.

Demented; see Mental.

Demerit; see Merit.

Denegate; see **Deny**.
Dent, *dent* (F.-L.) G.F. *dent*.
dent - L. *dentes*, *dent* - L. *d* - *dent*,
dent; *dent*, *dent*; see **Medicine**.
Dentist; see **Medicine**.
Democracy; see **Antisocialism**.
Demolish; see **Mode** (3).
Demon (F.-L.-Gk.) G.F. *demon*. -
 L. *demon* - Gk. *daimon*, a god, genius,
 spirit. (See **Demon**.)
Demonstrate; see **Monition**.
Demoralize; see **Moral**.
Demur (F.-L.) G.F. *demur*, *de-*
mur, to hurry, hence, to hesitate - L.
de-mur to delay fully.
Demure; see **Moral**.
Deny; a spelling of **den**.
Dent (L.) M.E. *den*; A.S. *den*, a
 cave, allied to *dens*, a valley - Gk. *den-*
den, Gk. *den*, flour, threshing-floor, corn.
Denary; see **Decemvir**.
Dendroid (Gk.) Gk. *dendron*, a tree;
oid, like, from *dendron*, form, shape.
Dentize; see **Interior**.
Demonstrate, **Denote**; see **Notion**.
Denouncement; see **Mode**.
Denounce; see **Monaco**.
Dense (L.) L. *densus*, thick + Gk.
dent, *dent*, *dent*. Der. *con-dense*.
Dent; see **Dent**.
Dental (L.) Formed from L. *dent*,
stem of dent, a tooth, cognate with E. *tooth*.
Dandelion, a flower. (F.-L.) F. *dent*
de lion, tooth of a lion; named from the
 jagged leaves. - L. *dent-em*, acc. of *dens*,
tooth; *de*, prep.; *lionem*, acc. of *leo*, lion.
Dentated, furnished with teeth. (L.)
 L. *dentatus*, toothed. - L. *dent*, stem of
dens.
denticle, a little tooth. (L.) L. *denti-*
culus, *denticle* dimin. of *dens*.
Dentifrice, tooth-powder. (L.) L. *den-*
tifricium (Pliny). - L. *dent*, crude
 form of *dens*; *fric-are*, to rub.
dentist (L.) Coined from L. *dent*,
stem of dens.
dentition (L.) L. *dentitionem*, acc.
 of *dentitio*, cutting of teeth. - L. *dentitus*,
 pp. of *dentire*, to cut teeth. - L. *den-*
tis, crude form of *dens*.
indent, to cut into points like teeth.
 (Low L.) A law term. = Low L. *in-*
dentare, to notch. - L. *in*, in; *dent*, stem
 of *dens*, a tooth. Der. *indenture*; so called
 because duplicate deeds were cut with
 notched edges to fit one another.
Denude; see **Nude**.

Demolition; see **Funeral**.
Deny; see **Vegetation**.
Depart; see **Part**.
Depend; see **Pendant**.
Depict; see **Picture**.
Depilatory; see **Pile** (3).
Deploration; see **Plenary**.
Deplore (F.-L.-Gk.) O.F. *deplor*.
 - L. *deplorare* to lament over - L. & fully;
deplor, to wail, weep, make to flow, alliet
 to pluck, rain.
deplor (F.-L.) F. *deplor*. - L. *de-*
plorare, to search out, lit. to make to flow
 out. - L. *de*, out; *plorare*, to make to flow.
Implore (F.-L.) F. *implor*. - L.
implorare, to implore. - L. *im* - *in*, co-
 mune; *plorare*, to wail.
Deply; see **Fly**.
Deponent; see **Position**.
Depopulate; see **Popular**.
Deport; see **Part** (1).
Depose; see **Posse**.
Deposit, **Depot**; see **Position**.
Degrave (F.-L.) M.E. *degraven*. -
 O.F. *degraver*. - L. *degraver*, to make
 crooked, distort, vitiate. - L. *de*, fully;
graver, crooked, depraved.
Degravate; see **Procurious**.
Degradate; see **Procurious**.
Degradate; see **Predatory**.
Depress; see **Press**.
Deprive; see **Private**.
Depth; see **Deep**.
Depute; see **Putative**.
Derange; see **Ring** (1).
Dereliction; see **Licence**.
Deride; see **Ediculous**.
Derive; see **Rivulet**.
Derm, skin. (Gk.) Gk. *derma*, skin. - Gk.
derma, to dry; cognate with E. *tear*, vb.
epidermis, cuticle. (L. - Gk.) L.
epidermis. - Gk. *epiderma*, upper skin. - Gk.
deri, upon; *derma*, skin.
pachydermatous, thick-skinned. (Gk.)
 Gk. *pachys*, thick; *derma*, stem of *derma*,
 skin. *pachys* is allied to *παχυς*, I fix;
 see **Pact**. And see **Taxidermy**.
Derogate; see **Hogation**.
Dervish, **Dervish**, a Persian monk
 ascetic. (Pers.) Pers. *darvish*, poor; a
 dervish, who professed poverty.
Descant; see **Cant** (1).
Descend; see **Scan**.
Describe, **Desory**; see **Scribe**.
Desecrate; see **Sacred**.
Desert (1), a waste; see **Serious**.
Desert (2), merit, **Deserve**; see **Serra**.

lle; see Habit.

se; see Sack (3).

ate; see Desire.

see Sign.

to long for. (F.-L.) O.F. *desiderare*. - L. *desiderare*, to long for, s. Perhaps (like *considerare*) *desiderare*, a star, as if to turn the eyes as, to regret, miss.

rate. (L.) L. *desideratus*, pp. *desideratus* (above).

see State.

see Disco.

se; see Sole (3).

se; see Desperate.

th, Dispatch; see Pedal.

ite, hopeless. (L.) L. *desperatus*, *desperare*, to lose all hope. - L. *de*, from *spe*, crude form of *spes*, (SPA.)

r. (F.-L.) M.E. *despeiren*, O.F. *desperer*, to despair. - L. (above).

ado, a desperate man. (Span. - *desperado*. - L. *desperatus*, pp. *desperatus* (above).

r. (F.-L.) O.F. *prosperer*. - *prosperare*, to be prosperous. - L. *prosperare*, according to one's hope. - L. *prosperare*, from *spe*, hope. *prosperous*. (L.) L. *prosperus*, another *prosper*, adj.

, Despite; see Species.

; see Spoil.

d; see Sponsor.

a tyrant. (F.-L.-Gk.) O.F. *despotus*. - Gk. *δεσπότης*, *despotes*. The syllable *des-* is allied to husband, Skt. *pati*, lord, and to Origin of *des*- unknown.

mation, a scaling off. (L.) L. *desquamare*, to scale.

; see Serve.

, Destitute; see State.

r; see Structure.

ide; see Custom.

ry; see Salient.

; see Tack.

see Tailor.

; see Tenable.

see Tegument.

on; see Tenable.

see Terror.

to wipe off. (L.) L. *detergere*, *detergere*, to wipe. *deteriorate*. (L.) L. *deterioratus*, pp. *deterioratus*, to make worse. - L. *deterior*,

worse. Formed from *de*, away, from; with comp. suffixes *-terior*. (So also *in-terior* from *in*.)

Determine; see Term.

Detest; see Testament.

Dethrone; see Throne.

Detonate, to explode. (L.) L. *detonatus*, pp. of *detonare*, to explode. - L. *de*, fully; *tonare*, to thunder. (✓STAN.)

Detour; see Turn.

Detraction; see Trace (1).

Detriment; see Trite.

Detrude; see Intrude.

Deuce (1), two; see Dual.

Deuce (2), a devil; see Deity.

Devastate; see Vast.

Develop; see Envelop.

Deviate; see Viaduct.

Device; see Divide.

Devil. (L.-Gk.) A.S. *deofol*, *deofol*. - L. *diabolus*. - Gk. *διάβολος*, the slanderer, the devil. - Gk. *διαβάλλειν*, to throw across, traduce, slander. - Gk. *διά*, through, across; *βάλλειν*, to throw; see Belemnite.

diabolical. (L.-Gk.) L. *diabolicus*, devilish. - Gk. *διαβολικός*, devilish. - Gk. *διάβολος*, the devil (above).

Devious; see Viaduct.

Devise; see Divide.

Devold; see Void.

Devoir; see Habit.

Devolve; see Voluble.

Devote; see Vote.

Devour; see Voracity.

Devout; see Vote.

Dew. (E.) M.E. *deu*, *dew*. A.S. *dedw*, *dew*. + Du. *dauw*, Icel. *dögg* (gen. *döggvar*), Dan. *dug*, Swed. *dagg*, G. *than*. Perhaps allied to Skt. *dhāv*, to run, or *dhāv*, to wash.

bedew, to cover with dew. (E.) From *dew*, with prefix *be*.

daggle, to moisten, wet with dew or spray. (Scand.) Frequentative verb from Swed. *dagg*, Icel. *dögg*, dew. Cf. Icel. *döggva*, to bedew.

dank, moist. (Scand.) M.E. *dank*, wet (esp. with ref. to *dew*). - Swed. dial. *dank*, marshy ground; Icel. *dökk*, a pool. Nasalised form from Swed. *dagg*, dew, Icel. *dögg*, dew.

Dexter. (L.) L. *dexter*, on the right hand side, right. + Gk. *δεξιός*, right, Skt. *dakshina*, on the right or south, Goth. *taihswa*, right hand, W. *deheu*, right, southern, Gael. and Irish *deas* (the same). The Skt. *dakshina* is orig. 'clever'; cf. Skt. *daksha*, clever, *daksh*, to suit.

Dey, a governor of Algiers (Turk.) Turk. *dîi*, a maternal uncle; afterwards, an officer, chieftain.

Di-, prefix, twice, double (Gk.) Gk. *di-*, for *dis*, twice + *L. dis, di-*; Skt. *dis*, *dis*. Allied to **Two**.

Dis-, prefix (Gk.) Gk. *dis*, through, between, apart; allied to **Di-**, and to **Two**. ¶ In nearly all words beginning with *dis-*, except *diamond*, *diaper*, *diary*.

Diabetes, a disease accompanied with excessive discharge of urine. (Gk.) Gk. *diabainein* = Gk. *diabainein*, to stand with the legs apart = Gk. *dis*, apart; *bainein*, to go; see **Come**.

Diabolical; see **Devil**.

Diagonal; see **Deacon**.

Diseritic; see **Critic**.

Diadem, a fillet, crown (F.-L.-Gk.) M.E. and O.F. *diademe* = *L. diadema* = Gk. *diadema*, a fillet = Gk. *dis*, apart, round; *di-*, I bind, allied to Skt. *di*, to bind (whence *dîman*, a garland). (✓ **DA**.)

Diareisis; see **Bersy**.

Diagnosis; see **Gnome**.

Diagonal (F.-L.-Gk.) F. *diagonal*. = *L. diagonalis*, running from corner to corner = Gk. *diagonalis* (the same) = Gk. *dis*, through, between, across; *gonia*, an angle, bend, from *gonos*, knee; see **Knee**.

Diagram; see **Grammar**.

Dial; see **Diary**.

Dialect, **Dialogue**; see **Logic**.

Diameter; see **Metre**.

Diamond; see **Adamant**.

Diapason, a whole octave, harmony. (L.-Gk.) *L. diapason*, an octave, concord of a note with its octave = Gk. *diapason*, concord of first and last notes of an octave, lit. 'through all' the notes = Gk. *dis*, through; *pasos*, gen. pl. fem. of *pas*, all (*pasos* being understood); see **Pan-**, prefix.

Diaper; see **Jasper**.

Diaphanous; see **Phantom**.

Diaphoretic, causing perspiration. (L.-Gk.) *L. diaphoreticus*, sudorific = Gk. *diaporrhais* (the same) = Gk. *diaporrhais*, perspiration = Gk. *diaporrhais*, to carry off (by perspiration) = Gk. *dis*, through; *pherein*, to bear; see **Bear**.

Diaphragm, a dividing membrane. (F.-L.-Gk.) O.F. *diaphragme* = *L. diaphragma* = Gk. *diaphragma*, partition, mibril, = Gk. *dis*, between; *phragma*, *phragma*, I fence in, enclose. (✓ **BHARK**.)

Diarrhœa; see **Rheum**.

Diary (L. *L. diarium* = *diurnal*, also a diary = *L. diem*, a day. (✓ **DAY**.)

adjourn, to put off till another day (F.-L.) O.F. *ajourner*, properly to draw near to day, to dawn = O.F. *a-* (= *L. ad*) to; *L. diurnum*, from *diurnus*, daily = *L. diem*, a day.

dial (L.) M.E. *dial* = *L. diem*, relating to a day; hence a plate for showing the time of day = *L. diem*, day.

diurnal (L.) *L. diurnus*, daily = *L. diurnus*, daily = *L. diem*, a day.

journal (F.-L.) Properly an *ad-*, signifying "daily." = F. *journal*, daily = *L. diurnus*, daily; see **diurnal**.

journey (F.-L.) M.E. *journey*, a day's travel = F. *journee*, a day, trip, a day's work = *L. diurnum* = *L. diurnus*, daily = *L. diem*, a day.

sojourn, to dwell (F.-L.) O.F. *sojourn*, *sojourn* = *L. sub*, under; *diurnum*, to stay.

Diastole; see **Stole**.

Diatonic; see **Tone**.

Distributive (L.-Gk.) *L. distributa*, a place for learned disputations (hence a dispute, invective); an extension of the sense of Gk. *diapros*, a wearing away of time, waste of time, discussion = Gk. *diapros*, to waste time, to discuss = Gk. *dis*, thoroughly; *pros*, to rub, waste away; allied to *L. ferre*, to rub; see **Trite**.

Dibber, **Dibble**; see **Deep**.

Dice, pl. of *die*; see **Date** (1).

Dicotyledon, a plant with two seed-lobes (Gk.) From Gk. *dis*, double; *karphalon*, a cup-shaped hollow, from *karphos*, a cup.

Dictate; see **Diction**.

Diction, talk (F.-L.) F. *diction* = *L. dictionem*, acc. of *dictio*, a saying = *L. dictus*, pp. of *dicere*, to say, appoint; allied to *dicere*, to tell, publish = Gk. *dierepe*, I shew; Skt. *di*, to shew; Goth. *gatrikan*, to announce, G. *reigen*, to accuse, point out. (✓ **DIK**.)

abdicate (L.) From pp. of *L. abdicare*, to renounce = *L. ab*, from; *dicere*, to proclaim.

addict (L.) *L. addictus*, pp. of *ad-dicere*, to adjudge, assign to.

condition (F.-L.) F. *condition* = *L. conditionem*, acc. of *conditio*, a late spelling of *condicio*, a covenant, condition = *L. cum* (for *cum*), together; *dicere*, to proclaim (or from the same root).

contradict (L.) *L. contradictus*, pp. of *contra dicere*, to speak against

dicata, to devote. (L.) L. *dedicatus*, *de-dicare*, to devote.

dictate. (L.) L. *dictatus*, pp. of *dictare*, dictate, frequentative of *dicere*, to say. *dictat-ur*.

dictionary. (L.) Low L. *dictionarium*, ed from *dictum*, stem of *dictio*, a say-word. See Diction.

dight, adorned. (L.) *Dight* as pp. is for *dighted*, from the obs. verb *dight*, arrange, prepare, M. E. *dihten*, to prepare. A. S. *dihstan*, to set in order, arrange; borrowed from L. *dictare*, to dictate, prepare; see dictate.

ditto. (Ital. - L.) Ital. *ditto*, that which been said. - L. *dictum*, neut. of pp. of *dicere*, to say.

ditto. (F. - L.) M. E. *ditee*. - O. F. a kind of poem. - L. *dictatum*, a thing dictated; neut. of *dictatus*, pp. of *dictare*; dictate.

dict. (L.) L. *edictum*, neut. of pp. of *dicere*, to proclaim.

index. (L.) L. *index* (stem *indic-*), a pointer, something that indicates. - L. *indicare*, to point out (below).

indicate. (L.) From pp. of L. *indicare*, to point towards, point out.

indict. (F. - L.) For *indite* (which is French spelling), and so pronounced.

indiction, a cycle of fifteen years. (L.) *indictionem*, a cycle of taxes or tributes paid for fifteen years; the lit. sense is 'appointment.' - L. *indictionem*, of *indictus*, an appointment, esp. of a tax. - L. *indictus*, pp. of *in-dicere*, to appoint, impose a tax.

indite. (F. - L.) O. F. *indictier*, to in-accuse; also spelt *inditer*. - Low L. *indicare*, to point out, frequent. of *indicare*, to point out. (Doubtless confused with the closely related L. *indictus*, pp. of *indicare*.)

interdict. (L.) Law L. *interdictum*, ed of excommunication; L. *interdictum*, decree. - L. *interdictus*, pp. of *interdicere*, to pronounce a judgment between parties.

preach. (F. - L.) M. E. *prechen*. - *precher*, *precher* (*prcher*). - L. *prædicare* (below).

prædicate. (L.) From pp. of *prædicare*, to publish, proclaim, declare.

prædicament. (L.) L. *prædicamentum*, in logic, one of the most general terms into which things can be divided. - *prædicare* (above).

predict. (L.) L. *prædictus*, pp. of *prædicere*, to say beforehand, foretell. See also Benediction, Benison, Avenge, Judge, Malediction, Malison, Valediction, Verdict, Vindicate.

Didactic, instructive. (Gk.) Gk. *διδασκτικός*, instructive. - Gk. *διδάσκειν*, to teach (= *διδασκεῖν**). + L. *docere*, to teach. (✓DAK.)

Didapper, Divedapper, a bird; see Dive.

Die (1), to lose life. (Scand.) M. E. *dien*, *deyen*. - Icel. *deyja*; Swed. *dö*, Dan. *døe*, to die. + Goth. *diwan*, M. H. G. *tuwen*.

dead. (E.) M. E. *deed*. A. S. *deað*, dead. + Du. *dood*, Dan. *død*, Swed. *död*, Icel. *dauðr*, Goth. *dauþs*. The Goth. *dauþs* is formed with weak pp. suffix *-ths* from *dau*, pt. t. of strong verb *diwan*, to die.

death. (E.) M. E. *deeth*. A. S. *deað*. + Du. *dood*, Dan. Swed. *död*, Icel. *dauði*, Goth. *dauþus*, G. *tod*. The Goth. *dauþus* is formed with suffix *-thus* from *dau*, pt. t. of the strong verb *diwan*, to die.

Die (2), a small cube for gaming; see Date (1).

Diet (1), regimen. (F. - L. - Gk.) M. E. *diete*. - O. F. *diete*, daily fare. - Low L. *dieta*, *diata*, a ration of food. - Gk. *διαίτα*, mode of life, diet.

Diet (2), an assembly. (F. - L. - Gk.) O. F. *diet*, 'a diete, parliament.' Cot. - Low L. *dieta*, a public assembly; also a ration of food, diet. - Gk. *διαίτα*, a mode of life, diet; see Diet (1). ¶ The peculiar use of the word was due to a popular etymology which connected *diata* with *dies*, a day; we even find *diata* used to mean 'a day's journey;' Ducange.

Differ; see Fertile.

Difficulty; see Fact.

Diffident; see Faith.

Diffuse; see Fuse (1).

Dig; see Dike.

Digest; see Gerund.

Dight; see Diction.

Digit, a finger, figure. (L.) L. *digitus*, a finger; hence a figure, from counting on the fingers. + Gk. *δάκτυλος*, A. S. *td*; see Daetyl. Toe. (✓DAK, to take (Curtius).)

Dignity. (F. - L.) M. E. *dignitee*. - O. F. *digniteit*. - L. *dignitatem*, acc. of *dignitas*, worthiness. - L. *dignus*, worthy; allied to *decet*, it is fitting; see Decent.

condign, well-merited (F. - L.) O. F. *condigne*. - L. *condignus*, very worthy. - L. *con-* (cum), very; *dignus*, worthy.

dainty, a delicacy. (F. - L.) M. E. *deintie*, orig. a sb., a pleasant thing. - O. F. *daintie* (i. e. *daintie*), agreeableness. - L. acc. *dignitatem*; see **Dignity**. ¶ The O. F. *daintie* is the true popular O. F. form; *dignitatem* is a peisanic form; cf. O. F. *dain*, old spelling of *digne*, worthy.

deign. (F. - L.) M. E. *deignen*. - O. F. *deigner*, *degnen*, to deign. - L. *dignari*, to deem worthy. - L. *dignus*, worthy.

dignify. (F. - L.) O. F. *dignifier*. - Low L. *dignificare*, to make worthy. - L. *digni*, for *dignus*, worthy; *-ficare*, for *facere*, to make.

disdain, sb. (F. - L.) M. E. *disdeyn*. - O. F. *desdein*, sb. - O. F. *desdegnen*, to disdain. - O. F. *des* (L. *dis*), apart; *degnen* (L. *dignari*), to think worthy, from *dignus*, worthy.

Digress; see **Grade**.

Dike, a trench, trench and embankment, bank. (E.) M. E. *dik*, also *dich* (= mod. E. *ditch*). A. S. *dīc*. + Da. *dijk*, Icel. *diki*, Dan. *dige*, Swed. *dike*, G. *teich*, pond, tank, Gk. *τείχος*, wall, rampart, Skt. *dehā*, rampart. All from √ **DHIGH**, to knead, form, mould; as in Goth. *digan*.

dairy. (Scand.) M. E. *deyerye*, a room for a *dewe*, i. e. a milk-woman, farm-servant. - Icel. *deigja*, Swed. *deja*, a maid, dairy-maid, who was also the bread-maker; the orig. sense is 'kneader of dough.' - Icel. *deg*, Swed. *deg*, dough; see **dough** below.

dig. (E.) M. E. *diggen*; weakened form of *dikien*. A. S. *dician*, to make a dike. - A. S. *dīc*, a dike (above).

ditch. (E.) M. E. *dich*, *diche*; weakened form of M. E. *dik*, a dike; see **Dike** above.

dough. (E.) M. E. *dah*, *dogh*. A. S. *dāh*. + Du. *deeg*, Dan. *deig*, Swed. *deg*, Icel. *deig*, Goth. *daigs*, a kneaded lump, G. *teig*. The Goth. *daigs* is from *digan*, to knead; see **Dike** above. (And see **Lady**.)

Dilacerate; see **Lacerate**.

Dilapidate; see **Lapidary**.

Dilate; see **Tolerate**.

Dilemma; see **Lemma**.

Dilettante; see **Delicate**.

Diligent; see **Legend**.

Dill, a plant. (E.) M. E. *dille*. A. S. *dile*. + Du. *dille*, Dan. *dild*, Swed. *dill*, G. *dill*.

Dilute; see **Lave**.

Dim. (E.) M. E. *dim*. A. S. *dim*, dark. + Icel. *dimmr*, M. H. G. *timmar*, dim; Swed. *dimma*, a fog, haze. Cf. O. Sax.

dim, *dim*, G. *dämmerung*, dimness, L. *tenebra*, darkness, Skt. *tamas*, gloom.

Dime; see **Decemvir**.

Dimension; see **Measure**.

Diminish; see **Minor**.

Dimissory; see **Missile**.

Dimity, a white stuff. (L. - Gk.) Low L. *dimila*, silks woven with two threads. - Gk. *δίπλος*, made with a double thread. - Gk. *δι-*, double; *πίλος*, a thread of the wool.

Dimple; see **Deep**.

Din, clamour. (E.) M. E. *dins*, *dunr*. A. S. *dyn*, *dyne*; *dynnan*, to resound. + Icel. *dynr*, Swed. *dän*, Dan. *dän*, noise; Skt. *dhuni*, roaring, a torrent, *dhvani*, a din, *dhvan*, to resound.

Dine. (F.) M. E. *dinen*. - O. F. *diner*, F. *diner*, to dine. - Low L. *dirinnare*, short for *dis-ieiunare*, to break one's fast. - L. *dis-*; and *ieiunus*, fasting. (Romania, viii. 95.)

dinner. (F.) M. E. *diner*; from O. F. *dimer*, to dine; the infinitive mood being used as a sb.

Ding, to throw violently, beat. (E.) M. E. *dingen*, pt. t. *ding*, pp. *dungen*; a true E. strong verb; though not found in A. S. + Icel. *dingja*, Dan. *danga*, Swed. *dänga*, to bang; all weak verbs.

dangle, to swing about. (Scand.) Dan. *dangle*, Swed. dial. *dangla*, to swing about; cf. Swed. and Icel. *dingla*, Dan. *dingla*, to swing about; frequentative forms from *ding* (pt. t. *ding*), to throw about.

dingy, dirty. (E.) Orig. soiled with dung. A. S. *dingiung*, a dunging; from *dung*, dung; so also Swed. *dyngig*, dungy, from *dyng*, dung; see below.

dung. (E.) A. S. *dung*; orig. that which is thrown away; from the pp. of *Ding*. + Swed. *dynga*, dung; Dan. *dynga*, a heap, mass; G. *dyng*.

Dint, a blow, force. (E.) M. E. *dint*, *dunt*; also *dent*. A. S. *dynt*, a blow. + Icel. *dyntir*, a dint, *dynta*, to dint; Swed. dial. *dunt*, a stroke; *dunta*, to strike.

dent, mark of a blow. (E.) Orig. 'a blow;' M. E. *dent*, variant of *dint* (above).

Diocese. (F. - L. - Gk.) M. E. *diocise*. - O. F. *diocese*. - L. *diocesis*. - Gk. *διοίκησις*, administration, a province, *diocese*. - Gk. *διοικω*, I keep house, govern. - Gk. *δι-* (for *διά*), throughout; *οἶκος*, I dwell, from *οἶκος*, a house; see **Wick**, a town.

Dioptrics; see **Optic**.

Diorama, a scene seen through a small

-Gk. δι- (for διὰ), through; δράμα, from δράω, I see.

see Deep.

derma. (Gk.) From Gk. δερμά, from the leathery nature of the membrane formed in the disease. -ω, to prepare leather.

di- (Gk.) a union of two vowel in one syllable. (F. -Gk.) For-
dipthong (Ben Jonson). - O. F.
di- = Gk. διφθογγος, with two
Gk. δι- (for δις), double; φθόγγος,
om φθόγγου, I cry out.

di- (L. -Gk.) L. diploma, a
t conferring a privilege. -Gk.
a thing folded double; also, a
diploma (prob. orig. folded double).

di- (dis), double; -πλός, folded.
diplomat-ic, from διπλωματ-, stem of

di-, two-winged insects. (Gk.) From
dis), double; πτερόν, a wing, from
I fly.

di-, a double-folding tablet. (L. -
w L. pl. διπτυχα. -Gk. διπτυχα,
f tablets; neut. pl. of διπτύχος,
two. -Gk. δι- (dis), double;
to fold.

(L.) L. dirus, fearful. + Gk.
edful; allied to dios, fear.

, Dirge; see Regent.

a dagger. (C.) Irish duirc, a

Scand.) M. E. drit (with shifted
drit, excrement of birds;
void excrement. + O. Du. driet,
m, vb.

dis- (L.) L. dis-, apart; cf. Gk.
t; see Di-. Hence O. F. des-,
sometimes becomes dis- in E., and
a de-, as in de-feat. The prefix
only expresses the reversal of an
what like the E. verbal prefix un-.
words beginning with this prefix,
simpler forms. For example, for
see abuse; and so on.

or; see Aster.

see; see Purse.

Disk, a round plate. (L. -Gk.)
a quoit, a plate. -Gk. δίσκος, a
disk. δειν, to cast, throw.

a raised floor in a hall. (F. -L. -
w used of the raised platform on
a high table in a hall stands.
It was the table itself; but was
of a canopy over a seat of state,
seat of state. M. E. deis, deys, -

O. F. deis, deis, a high table. -L. discus,
a quoit, platter; in late L., a table. -Gk.
δίσκος (above).

desk, a sloping table. (L. -Gk.) M. E.
deske, desk, a variant of dish or disc. -L.
discus, a disc (above).

dish, a platter. (L. -Gk.) M. E. dish.
A. S. disc, a dish. -L. discus, a quoit,
platter (above).

Discern; see Concern.

Disciple. (F. -L.) O. F. disciple. -L.
discipulum, acc. of discipulus, a learner.
-L. discere, to learn; allied to docere, to
teach; see Docile. Der. discipline, O. F.
discipline, L. disciplina, learning.

Disclose; see Clause.

Discomfit. (F. -L.) M. E. discomfit
(Bruce). -O. F. disconfis, discomfited, pp.
of desconfire, 'to discomfit, vanquish,' Cot.
-O. F. des- (L. dis-); and confire, to pre-
serve, make ready, from L. con-ficere, to
preserve; see Fact.

Disconsolate; see Solace.

Discord; see Cordial.

Discount; see Putative.

Discourse; see Current.

Discover; see Cover.

Discreet; see Concern.

Discrepant; see Crevice.

Discriminate; see Concern.

Discursive; see Current.

Discuss; see Quash.

Disdain; see Dignity.

Disease; see Ease.

Disembark; see Bark (1).

Disembogue; see Debouch.

Disgrace; see Grace.

Disguise; see Wise (2).

Disgust; see Gust (2).

Dish; see Disco.

Dishevel; see Capillary.

Disinterested; see Interest (1).

Disk; see Disco.

Dislocate; see Locus.

Dismal. (F. -L.?) In old books, the
usual phr. is 'dismal days,' which prob.
refers to tithing-time. -O. F. dismal, adj.
-L. decimalis, relating to tithes. -L.
decima (O. F. disme), a tithe. -L. decem,
ten. ¶ Or else 'dismal days' = O. F. di-
mal. -L. dies mali, evil days.

Dismantle; see Mantle.

Dismay; see May (1).

Dismiss; see Missile.

Disparage, Disparity; see Par.

Dispatch; see Pedal.

Dispel; see Pulsate.

Dispense; see Pendant.
 Disperse; see Sparse.
 Display; see Ply.
 Disport; see Port (1).
 Dispose; see Pose.
 Disposition; see Position.
 Dispute; see Putative.
 Disquisition; see Query.
 Disruption; see Rupture.
 Dissect; see Secant.
 Dissemble; see Similar.
 Disseminate; see Seminal.
 Dissent; see Sense.
 Dissertation; see Series.
 Dissident; see Sedentary.
 Dissipate. (L.) From pp. of *L. dissipare*, to disperse. — *L. dis-*, apart; and *O. L. supare*, to throw; we find also *insipare*, to throw into.
 Dissociate; see Sequence.
 Dissolute, Dissolve; see Solve.
 Dissonant; see Sound (3).
 Dissuade; see Suasion.

Distaff. (E.) A distaff is a staff bedizened with flax, ready to be spun off. 'I dysyn a dystaff, I put the flaxe upon it to spyne;' Palsgrave. M. E. *distaf*, *dysestaf*. A. S. *distaf*. The A. S. *distaf* stands for *dise-staf**, where *staf* = E. *staff*, and *dise* = Low G. *diesse*, the bunch of flax on a distaff. See Dizen.

Distain; see Tinge.
 Distant; see State.
 Distemper; see Temper.
 Distend; see Tend.
 Distich, a couplet. (L. — Gk.) *L. distichus*, *distichon*. — Gk. *διστίχον*, a couplet (in verse); neut. of *διστίχος*, having two rows. — Gk. *δι-* (*dis*), double; *στίχος*, a row, allied to *στέχειν*, to go. (✓ STIGH.)

Distil; see Still (2).
 Distinguish, to mark off. (F. — L.) O. F. *distinguer*, to distinguish; the suffix *-ish* has been added by analogy, and cannot be accounted for in the usual way. — *L. distinguere*, to mark with a prick, distinguish (pp. *distinctus*). — *L. di-* (for *dis-*), apart; *stingere** (not in use), to prick, allied to Gk. *στίχειν*, to prick, and E. *sting*. (✓ STIG.) See Instigate.

distinct. (F. — L.) O. F. *distinct*. — *L. distinctus*, distinguished; pp. of *distinguere*.
 extinguih. (L.) Coined, with suffix *-ish*, from *L. extinguere*, better *extinguere* (pp. *extinctus*, *extinctus*), to quench. — *L. ex-*, out; *stingere**, to prick, also to extinguih. Der. *extinct* (from pp. *extinctus*).

instinct. (F. — L.; or L.) F. *instinct* sb. — *L. instinctum*, acc. of *instinctus*, an impulse. — *L. instinctus*, pp. of *instingere*, to goad on.

prestige. (F. — L.) F. *prestige*, an illusion, fascination, influence due to fame. — *L. praestigium*, a deception, illusion, jugglery. — *L. praestig*, base of *praestingere* to obscure, also to deceive.

Distort; see Torture.
 Distract; see Trace (1).
 Distrain, Distress; see Stringent.
 Distribute; see Tribe.
 District; see Stringent.
 Disturb; see Turbid.
 Ditch; see Dike.

Dithyramb, a kind of hymn. (L. — Gk.) *L. dithyrambus*. — Gk. *δithύραμβος*, a hymn in honour of Bacchus.

Dittany, a plant. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. E. *dytane*. — O. F. *dictame*. — *L. dictamnium*, acc. of *dictamnus*. — Gk. *διταμνος*, dittany; named from Mount Dictè in Crete, where it grew.

Ditto, Ditty; see Diction.

Diuretic; see Urine.

Diurnal; see Diary.

Divan, a council-chamber, sofa. (Pers.) Pers. *divân*, a tribunal; Arab. *daywân*, a royal court, tribunal, council of state.

Divaricate; see Varicose.

Dive. (E.) M. E. *diuen*, *duen* (*u = v*). A. S. *dyfan*, to drive, weak verb; allied to *disfan*, strong verb (pt. t. *deaf*, pp. *dofen*), to plunge into + Icel. *dyfa*, to dive, dip. Allied to Deep.

dabchick. (E.) For *dap-chick*; see below.

didapper, a bird. (E.) Short for *dive-dapper*. Cf. A. S. *dūfedoppa*, a pelican. Here *dapper* (= A. S. *doppa*) means a dipper or diver; and *dive-dapper* = *dive-diver*, a reduplicated word.

dove, a bird. (E.) A. S. *dulfa*, lit. a diver. — A. S. *dyfan*, to plunge into. + O. Sax. *dūva*, Goth. *dubo*, G. *taube*, a dove, lit. diver. So also *L. columba*, a dove, is the same as Gk. *κολυμβίς*, a diver, sea-bird. First applied to sea-gulls, &c.

dovetail, to fasten boards together. (E.) From *dove* and *tail*; from the shape of the fitted ends of the board (▷).

Diverge; see Verge (2).

Diverse, Divert; see Verse.

Divest; see Vest.

Divide. (L.) *L. dividere*, to divide, separate (pp. *divisus*). — *L. di-* (*dis-*), apart;

**divine*, a lost verb, prob. meaning 'to divide' (✓ WID.) Der. *division* (pp.).

divine, a plan. (F. = L.) M. E. *divise*, a device, also a Low L. *divisa*, a division; also a device; orig. fem. of pp. of *dividere*.

divine, to plan. (F. = L.) M. E. *divisen*. *diviser* = O. F. *divise*, sb. (above). *divide*. (L.) L. *sub*, under; and to divide. Der. *subdivision* (pp.).

(F. = L.) O. F. *divin*. = L. *divine*, god-like; allied to *divus*, *deus*, god; see *Deity*.

divine; see *Verse*.

divine; see *Vulgar*.

divine to deck out. (E.) To *diven* was to furnish a distaff with flax, hence to *divine*. See *Distaff*. Der. *be-diven*.

divine to Dose.

divine to perform. (E.) M. E. *don*. *don*, pt. t. *dyde*, pp. *geidon*; the *don* is 'put' or 'place.' + Du. *doen*, *doen*, G. *thun*; Gk. *τίθημι*, I *thēmi*, to place. (✓ DHA.)

divine to do, trouble. (E.) Formerly *at do*. In Northern E., *at was do* to express the gerund. Thus *at was do* = much to do, a great trouble. *at was do* idiom.

(E.) M. E. *deed*. A. S. *dēd*, *deed*, lit. done. + Du. *Dan*. *daad*, *daad*, Icel. *dæð*, Goth. *gadeds*, G. *tat*. Der. *mis-deed*.

(E.) M. E. *demen*. A. S. *dēman*, judge, give a doom. = A. S. *doom*; see *doom* (below).

divine to put off clothes. (E.) Short for *divine* off.

divine to put on. (E.) Short for *divine* on.

divine a judgment, decision. (E.)

A. S. *dōm*, lit. a thing set or *do*; from *dōm*, to set, *do*; see *Do*. Swed. *Dan*. *dom*, Icel. *dóm*, *dom*, O. H. G. *tuom*, Gk. *δίκης*, law *do*, I set). Der. *deem* (above).

divine day. (E.) A. S. *dōmes dag*, *do* or judgment.

divine to extinguish. (E.) Short for *divine* out.

(E.) Short for *divine* up, i.e. lift up

divine in fact, truly. (E.) Put for *in* fact; see *deed* (above).

Do (2), to be worth, be fit, avail. (E.) In the phr. 'that will *do*.' Prov. E. *dow*, to avail; M. E. *duzen*. A. S. *dugan*, to avail, be worth. + Du. *deugen*, *Dan*. *due*, Swed. *duga*, Icel. *duga*, Goth. *dugan*, G. *taugen*, to avail, be worth. (✓ DHUGH.)

doughty. (E.) M. E. *duhti*, valiant. A. S. *dyhtig*, valiant. = A. S. *dugan*, to be worth, be strong (above). + *Dan*. *dygtig*, Swed. *dugtig*, Icel. *dygðugr*, G. *tüchtig*; similarly formed from the verbs above. And see *Dog-cheap*.

Docile. (F. = L.) F. *docile*. = L. *docilis*, teachable. = L. *docere*, to teach. Cf. Zend *dā*, to know; Gk. *διδάσκω*, taught. (✓ DAK.) Allied to *Disciple* and *Didactic*.

doctor. (L.) L. *doctor*, a teacher. = L. *docere*, to teach.

doctrine. (F. = L.) F. *doctrine*. = L. *doctrina*, lore, learning. = L. *docere*, to teach.

document. (F. = L.) F. *document*. = L. *documentum*, a proof. = L. *docere*, to teach, shew.

Dock (1), to curtail. (C. ?) Perhaps from W. *tocio*, to clip, dock; cf. *tocyn*, a short piece.

docket, a label, ticket. (C. ?) Properly a brief abstract. From the verb *dock*, to curtail (make a brief abstract).

Dock (2), a plant. (C. ?) A. S. *docce*; but prob. borrowed from Celtic. = Gael. *dogha*, a burdock; Irish *meacandogha*, a great burdock, where *meacan* means a taprooted plant, as a carrot. Der. *bur-dock*.

Dock (3), a basin for ships. (Du. = Low L. = Gk. ?) O. Du. *dokke*, a harbour (so also *Dan*. *dokke*, Swed. *docka*, G. *docke*). = Low L. *doga*, a ditch, canal; also a cup. = Gk. *δοχή*, a receptacle. = Gk. *δέχομαι*, I receive. ¶ History obscure.

Docket; see *Dock* (1).

Doctor, Doctrine, Document; see *Docile*.

Dodecagon, Dodecahedron; see *Decade*.

Dodge, to go hither and thither, to quibble. (E.) Orig. to walk unsteadily, hence to go from side to side as if to escape; allied to prov. E. *dade*, to walk unsteadily, Scotch *daddle, doddle*, to waddle, *dod*, to jog, *dodge*, to jog along, *dodgel*, to hobble, North E. *dad*, to shake, *dodder*, to shake, totter, *dadge, dodge*, to walk clumsily. Cf. A. S. *dydrian*, to lead hither and thither.

Dodo, an extinct bird. (Port.) Port. *douso*, silly, foolish; the bird being of a clumsy make. Said to be borrowed from E. *Dolt*.

Doe. (E.) M.E. *doo*. A.S. *dd*. + Dan. *daa*; Swed. *dof*, in *dofhjort*, a buck.

Doff. (E.) See **Do** (1).

Dog. (E.) M.E. *dogge*. A.S. *dogga*. + Du. *dog*. Swed. *dogg*, a mastiff; Dan. *dogge*, a bull-dog. Der. *dog*, verb, to track, follow as a dog; *dogged*, sullen.

Dog-cheap, very cheap. (Scand.) Swed. dial. *dog*, very; as in *dog lat*, extremely idle. - Swed. *duga*, to be fit (= A.S. *dugan*); see **Do** (2). So also Low G. *döger*, very much, from *dögen*, to avail.

Doge; see **Duke**.

Doggerel, wretched poetry. (Unknown.) M.E. *dogerel*, Ch. C. T. 13853. Origin unknown.

Dogma, a definite tenet. (Gk.) Gk. *δόγμα*, an opinion (stem *δογματ-*). - Gk. *δοκῶ*, I am of opinion. Allied to *Decorum*. Der. *dogmat-ic*, *dogmat-ise*.

doxology. (L.-Gk.) L. *doxologia*. - Gk. *δοξολογία*, an ascription of praise. - Gk. *δοξα*, for *δόξα*, glory, orig. a notion; *λέγειν*, to speak.

Doily, a small napkin. (Personal name.) Formerly we read of 'doily stuff,' and 'doiley petticoats.' Said to be named after 'the famous Doily;' Spectator, no. 283, Jan. 24, 1712. Mentioned in Dryden's *Kind Keeper* (1679).

Doit, a small coin. (Du.) Du. *duit*, a doit.

Dole; see **Deal** (1).

Doleful, sad. (Hybrid; F.-L. and E.) The suffix *-ful* is E. M.E. *doel*, *duel*, *dol* (Scotch *dool*), sorrow, grief. - O.F. *doel*, *dol* (F. *deuil*), grief; verbal sb. of O.F. *doloir*, to grieve. - L. *dolium*, in *cor-dolium*, grief of heart. - L. *dolere*, to grieve.

condole. (L.) L. *con-dolere*, to grieve with.

dolour. (F.-L.) M.E. *dolour*. - O.F. *doleur*. - L. *dolorem*, acc. of *dolor*, grief. - L. *dolere*, to grieve.

indolence. (L.) From L. *indolentia*, freedom from pain; hence, ease, idleness. - L. *in*, not; *dolent-*, stem of pres. pt. of *dolere*, to grieve.

Doll. (Du. or Gk.) (1) Perhaps from O. Du. *dol*, a whipping-top; Du. *dollen*, to sport, be frolicsome. Hence perhaps 'a plaything.' See *dally*, under **Dwell**. (2) Otherwise, from *Doll*, for *Dorothy*; a familiar name, of Gk. origin. ¶ History obscure.

Dollar; see **Dale**.

Dolour; see **Doleful**.

Dolphin, a fish. (F.-L.-Gk.) M.E.

dolphine. - O.F. *daulphin* (now *dauphin*). - L. *delphinum*, acc. of *delphinus*, a dolphin. - Gk. *δελφιν-*, stem of *δελφίς*, a dolphin. **dauphin.** (F.-L.-Gk.) F. *dauphin*, a dolphin (as above). A title of the eldest son of the king of France, who took it from the province of *Dauphiny*; and the province had formerly had several lords named *Dauphin*.

Dolt; see **Dull**.

Domain. (F.-L.) O.F. *domaine*, *dominium*, a lordship. - L. *dominus*, a lord, allied to L. *domare*, to tame, subdue; Tame.

dam (2), a mother, applied to animals. (F.-L.) The same word as *dame* (below). **dame.** (F.-L.) M.E. *dame*, - (F. *dame*), a lady. - L. *domina*; fem. of *dominus* (above).

damsel. (F.-L.) M.E. *damoisele*. O.F. *damoisele*, a girl, fem. of *damoise*, young man, squire, page. - Low L. *domicellus*, a page, short for *dominicellus**, dimin. of *dominus*, a lord. (Pages often of high birth.)

danger. (F.-L.) M.E. *daung*, power, esp. power to harm. - O.F. *dan* (F. *danger*), also *dongier* (XIII cent.), a lute power, irresponsible authority. answers to a Low L. type *domnarius dominarius**, not found, but regularized from Low L. *dominium*, power, authority. - Low L. *dominus*, L. *dominus*, a lord (as above).

demesne. (F.-L.) Formerly *demesne*, and merely another spelling of *demesne* (above).

dominate. (L.) From pp. of *dominari*, to be lord over. - L. *dominus*, a lord.

domineer. (Du.-F.-L.) O. Du. *mineeren*, to feast luxuriously; but more borrowed from O.F. *dominer*, to govern, rule. - L. *dominari*, to be lord over (above).

dominical. (F.-L.) O.F. *dominical*. - Low L. *dominicalis*, belonging to Lord's day, or to the Lord. - L. *dominus*, a lord.

dominion. (Low L.) Low L. *dominionem*, acc. of *dominio*, lordship; allied to Low L. *dominium*, lordship. - L. *dominus*, a lord.

domino. (Span.-L.) Span. *domino*, masquerade-dress; orig. a master's dress. - Span. *domine*, a master, teacher. - *dominus*. Der. *dominoer*, s. pl., a gambler. **don** (2), a Spanish title. (Span.-L.) Span. *don*, sir. - L. *dominium*, acc. of *dominus*.

(Ital. - L.) Ital. *donna*, - L. n. of *dominus*.
 (Span. - L.) Span. *dueña*, lady, *duenna*. - L. *domina*
 m. *donjon*. (F. - L.) M. E. O. F. *donjon*, the chief tower of - Low L. *dominionem*, acc. of - L. *dominionem*, properly dominion, er; see dominion (above).
 F. - Low L. - Gk.) O. F. *dome*. *doma*, a house; Prov. xxi. 9 - Gk. *dōma*, a house; cf. *dōmos*.
 (✓DAM.) See Timber.
 ic. (F. - L.) F. *domestique*. - us, belonging to a household. - a house.
 le. (F. - L.) O. F. *domicile*, a L. *domicilium*, a habitation. - or *domus*, a house; and - *cilium*, *lare*, to hide (see Cell).
 te, Domineer; see Domain.
 cal Dominion; see Domain.
 , Don (2); see Domain.
 to put on clothes; see Do (1).
 m; see Date (1).
 ; see dungeon, s. v. Domain.
 ; see Dun (1).
 Doomsday; see Do (1).
 gate. (E.) M. E. *dore*. A. S. n. *deur*, Dan. *dör*, Swed. *dörr*, Goth. *daur*, G. *thür*, *thor*. L. il), Gk. *thūra*, Skt. *dvara*, *dvar*.
 t, sleeping. (F. - L.) F. *dormant*, *dormir*, to sleep. - L. *dormire*, Skt. *drś*, to sleep.
 -window. (F. and E.) A s a sleeping-room; formed from (above).
 ory. (L.) L. *dormitorium*, a chamber; nent. of *dormitorium*, ging to sleeping. - L. *dormitor*, a - *dormire*, to sleep.
 use. (Scand. and E.) Lit. a se. M. E. *dormous*. The prefix - *dor*, to sleep, as in *dorrev*, a (alliwel). - Icel. *dár*, benumbed, *dúrr*, slumber, *dúra*, to sleep. *da*, a dead calm; and see Doze.
 (F. - L.) F. *dorsal*, belonging - Low L. *dorsalis*. - L. *dorsum*,
 o. (F. - L.) Formerly *endosse* *mer*, to put on the back of. - *der*, the back, from L. *dorsum*.
 (F. - Gk.) O. F. *dose*, a quantity

of medicine given at once. - Gk. *δόσις*, a giving. - Gk. *δίδωμι* (base *do-*), I give. (✓DA.)
 anecdote. (F. - Gk.) F. *anecdote*. - Gk. *ἀνέκδοτος*, unpublished; hence an unpublished story, story in private life. - Gk. *ἀν-*, not; *ἐκ*, out; and *δοτός*, given, from *δίδωμι*, I give.
 antidote. (F. - L. - Gk.) F. *antidote*. - L. *antidotus*, a remedy. - Gk. *ἀντίδοτος*, a remedy; a thing given as a remedy. - Gk. *ἀντί*, against; *δοτός*, given, from *δίδωμι*, I give.
 Dot. (Du.) Du. *dot*, a little bundle of spoilt wool, &c., good for nothing. Cf. Swed. dial. *dott*, a little heap, small lump; from the str. vb. *detta*, to drop.
 Dote. (E.) M. E. *dotien*, *doten*, to be foolish (Layamon). + O. Du. *doten*, to dote, mope; Du. *dutten*, to doze; Icel. *dotta*, to nod with sleep, M. H. G. *túzen*, to mope.
 dotage. (E.; with F. suffix.) M. E. *dotage*; from M. E. *dot-en*; with F. suffix -age (L. -aticum).
 dotard. (E. with F. suffix.) From *dote*, with F. suffix -ard (O. H. G. *hart*).
 Double, Doublet; see Dual.
 Doubloon, Doubt; see Dual.
 Douceur; see Dulcet.
 Douche; see Duke.
 Dough; see Dike.
 Doughty; see Do (2).
 Douse, to immerge. (Scand.) Allied to Swed. *dunsa*, to plump down, fall clumsily, Dan. *dundse*, to thump. - Swed. dial. *duns*, a din. - Swed. dial. *duna*, to make a din; see Din. Hence to douse is prob. to fall plump in, as in Butler, Hudibras, pt. ii. c. 1. 502.
 Dout; see Do (1).
 Dove, Dovetail; see Dive.
 Dowager, Dower; see Date (1).
 Down (1), soft plumage. (Scand.) M. E. *down*. - Icel. *dúnn*, Swed. *dun*, Dan. *duun*, down. + Du. *dous*, down. Allied to Dust. (✓DHU.)
 Down (2), a hill. (C.) A. S. *dún*, a hill. - Irish *dún*, a fortified hill, fort; Gael. *dun*, W. *din*, a hill-fort. + A. S. *tún*; see Town.
 down (3), prep. and adv. (E. and C.) A corruption of *adown* = A. S. *ofdúne* = off the hill, downwards. - A. S. *of*, *dúne*, dat. of *dún*, a hill; see Down (2).
 dune, a low sand-hill. (C.) M. E. *dune*; the same word as *down* (above).
 Dowse (1), to strike in the face. (Scand.) M. E. *duschen*, to strike. - Norweg. *dúsa*,

to break, cast down from. Cf. O. Du. *doesen*, to strike, E. Fries. *dössen*, to strike. Compare *dash*.

Dowse (2); see Douse.

Dowse (3), to extinguish. (E.) A. S. *drowscan*, to extinguish.

Doxology; see Dogma.

Doxy; see Duck (3).

Doze. (Scand.) Icel. *dúsa*, to doze; Swed. dial. *dusa*, Dan. *döse*, to doze, mope. Allied to A. S. *dwoes*, stupefied; and prob. to E. *der-mouse*.

dizzy. (E.) M. E. *dysy*. A. S. *dysig*, dizzy; allied to A. S. *dwaes*, stupefied. + O. Du. *duysigh*, dizzy; allied to *dwaas*, foolish; Dan. *dösig*, drowsy, *döse*, to doze.

Dozen; see Dual.

Drab (1), a slut. (C.) Irish *drabog*, Gael. *drabag*, a slut; Gael. *drabach*, dirty. - Irish *drab*, a spot, stain.

drivel. (C.; with E. suffix.) M. E. *driuelen*; earlier form *draelen*, a frequent. form from Irish *drab*, a spot, stain. (Prob. confused with *dribble*.)

Drab (2); see Drape.

Drachm; see Dram.

Draff, dregs. (E.) M. E. *draf* (Layamon). + Du. *draf*, hogswash; Icel. *draf*, Swed. *draf*, Dan. *drav*, dregs. Cf. Gael. and Irish *drabh*, draff; allied to **Drab** (1).

Draft, **Drag**; see Draw.

Dragoman, an interpreter. (Span. - Gk. - Arab.) Span. *dragoman*. - Late Gk. *δραγούμανος*, an interpreter. - Arab. *targumān*, an interpreter, translator; see Targum.

Dragon. (F. - L. - Gk.) F. *dragon*. - L. acc. *draconem*, from nom. *draco*. - Gk. *δράκων*, a dragon, lit. 'seeing'; from his supposed sharp sight. - Gk. *δρακ-*, base of *δράκωμαι*, I see.

dragoon. (F. - L. - Gk.) F. *dragon*, a dragoon; so called because the dragoons orig. had a *dragon* on their standard (see Rob. of Glouc. p. 303; &c.).

tarragon, a plant. (Span. - Pers. - Gk.) Span. *targontia* (whence F. *targon*). - Pers. *tarkhūn*, dragon-wort. - Gk. *δράκων*, a dragon.

Drain. (E.) A. S. *drehnigean*, *drenian*, to drain away, strain off, Matt. xxiii. 24.

Drake, male of the duck. (E.) A contraction of *ened-rake* or *end-rake*, a masc. form of A. S. *ened*, a duck. *Endrake* became *drake* by loss of *en*. + Icel. *önd*, a duck; O. Icel. *andriki*, a drake; Swed. *and*, duck, *anddrake*, drake; Dan. *and*,

duck, *andrik*, drake; G. *ente*, duck; *rich*, drake. β. The A. S. *ened* is co. with L. *anas* (stem *anat-*), a duck; the is allied to Goth. *reiks*, ruling, might; to -*rie* in *bishop-rie*.

Dram, **Drachm**. (F. - L. - Gk.) *drame*, *drachme*, 'a dram, eighth part of an ounce'; Cot. - L. *drachma*. - Gk. *δραχμή*, a handful, a drachma, used both as a weight and coin; cf. *δράγμα*, as much as one can grasp. - Gk. *δράσσομαι*, I grasp.

Drama. (L. - Gk.) L. *drama*. - *δράμα* (stem *δράμα-*), an act, a drama. Gk. *δράω*, I perform. (✓ DAR.)

dramat-ic (from *δραμα-*); &c.

drastic, effective. (Gk.) Gk. *δραστήριος*, effective. - Gk. *δράω*, I perform.

Drape, to cover with cloth. (F. - G.) F. *draper*, to make cloth. - F. *drap*, cloth. Low L. *drappus*. Prob. from Icel. *drappa*, to beat (from the fulling process).

Drub. Der. *drap-er*, *drap-er-y*.

drab (2), dull brown. (F. - Teut.) colour of undyed cloth. - F. *drap* (ab.)

Drastic; see Drama.

Draw. (E.) M. E. *drawen*. A. S. *dragan* (by change from *g* to *w*). + Du. *dragen*. Icel. Swed. *draga*, Dan. *drage*, Goth. *dragan*, G. *tragen*, to pull along, carry. Allied to Skt. *dhṛagh*, to lengthen, to exert oneself. (✓ DHARGH.)

drag. (E.) M. E. *dragen*; prob. the weak or causal form from A. S. *dragan*. So also Swed. *dragg*, a drag, whence *dragg*, to drag.

dragg. (E.) Frequentative of *drag*. **draught**, **draft**. (E.) *Draft* is a frequentative spelling. M. E. *draught*, a draught. From A. S. *drag-an*; with suffixed *-an*. Du. *dragt*, a load, from *dragen*, to drag. Dan. *dragt*; Icel. *dráttir*, a draught of fish.

drawl. (E.) Frequentative of *drag*, parallel to *dragg*.

dray. (E.) A. S. *drage*, that which is drawn; as in *drage-net*, a draw-net. Swed. *drög*, a sledge, dray.

dredge (1), a drag-net. (F. - Du.) *drege*, oyster-net. - Du. *dregnet*, a drag-net, from *dragen*, to draw (above).

dregs, lees. (Scand.) Pl. of *dreg*, mire; we also find M. E. *drugg*. - Icel. *dregg*, pl. *dreggjár*, dregs. - Swed. *drägg*. - Icel. *draga*, to draw, to drag.

Dread, vb. (E.) A. S. *drædan*, to dread, fear.

Dream (1), a vision. (E.) M. E. *draem*.

a sweet sound, harmony; also happiness; hence 'a dream of'. Sax. *dröm*, joy, dream; Du. *draum*, Dan. Swed. *dröm*, G. allied to *Drum*, *Drone*.

(2). to dream. (E.) A. S. *drým*; formed from *drēdm*, sb., by *ý* to *y* (as usual). + G. *träumen*;

Drear. (E.) *Drear* is short M. E. *drery*. A. S. *dreorig*, sad; formed with suffix *-ig* from *gore*. — A. S. *dreosan*, to drip. *drigr*, gory, from *dreyri*, gore; sad, orig. gory, from O. H. G.

to rain slightly. (E.) Formerly *drise*, to keep on dripping. Fre- of A. S. *dreosan*, to drip (above). *drise*, to fall in drops.

regs. (E.) M. E. *dros*, properly A. S. *drōs*; also *drosn*, lit. 'falls down'. — A. S. *dreosan*, to fall down. + Du. *droesem*, dregs, lees.

drowse, to be sluggish. (E.) *droust*. A. S. *drūsan*, to be A. S. *dreosan*, to mourn; also all. Der. *drowsy*.

(1), drag-net; see *Draw*.

(2), to sprinkle flour on meat. — Ital. — Gk.) To *drudge* is to in sowing *drudge* or mixed *drudge*, mixed corn; also a sugar-plum. — Prov. *dragea*. — t, a sugar-plum. — Gk. *τράγημα*, dice to eat. — Gk. *τράγειν* (2 aor. gnaw; allied to *τρίω*, I rub. see *Draw*.

see *Draw*.

see *Drink*.

see *Regent*.

see *Drop*.

see *Drive*.

to pierce, to train soldiers; see

to sow corn in rows. (E.)

drill, to trickle, which stands

to trickle, shortened form of

Trickle. (Prob. confused with

to put into a row, drill, from W.

t, short for *rhigol*, a groove,

n. of *rhig*, a groove.)

a coarse cloth used for trousers.

corrupted from G. *drillich*, tick-

tick. — L. *trilic*, stem of *trilix*,

threads. — L. *tri*, from *tres*,

n., a thread. See *Three*.

Drink. (E.) A. S. *drincan*, pt. t. *dranc*, pp. *druncen*. + Du. *drinken*, Icel. *drekkja*, Swed. *dricka*, Dan. *drikke*, Goth. *drigkan* (= *drinkan*), G. *trinken*.

drench, verb. (E.) M. E. *drenchen*. A. S. *drencan*, causal of *drincan*; hence 'to make drink.' + Du. *drenken*, Icel. *drekkja*, Swed. *dränka*, G. *tränken*.

drown. (E.) M. E. *drownen*, *druncnen*, *drunchien*. A. S. *druncnian*, to be drowned, to sink. — A. S. *druncen*, pp. of *drincan*. + Swed. *drunkna*, from *drucken*, drunken; Dan. *drukne*, from *drukken*, drunken.

drunkard. (E.; with F. suffix.) From A. S. *drunc*, base of pp. of *drincan*; with F. suffix *-ard* (G. *hart*).

drunken, drunk. (E.) A. S. *druncen*, pp. of *drincan*, to drink.

Drip; see *Drop*.

Drive. (E.) M. E. *driuen*. A. S. *drifan* (pt. t. *dríf*, pp. *drifen*). + Du. *drijven*; Icel. *drífa*, Swed. *drifva*, Dan. *drive*, Goth. *dreiban*, G. *treiben*. (Base *DRIB*.)

drift. (E.) M. E. *drift*. Formed from *drif*, base of pp. of *drifan*; with suffix *-t*. + Du. *drift*, Icel. *drift*, Swed. *drift*, G. *drift*. Der. *a-drift* = on the drift; see *A-* (2).

drove. (E.) M. E. *drof*. A. S. *dráf*, a drove. From *dráf*, pt. t. of *drifan*.

Drivel; see *Drab* (1).

Drizzle; see *Dreary*.

Droll. (F. — Du. — Scand.) F. *drole*, 'a pleasant wag'; Cot. = Du. *drollig*, odd, strange. — Dan. *troll*, Swed. *troll*, Icel. *troll*, a hobgoblin, merry imp.

Dromedary. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. E. *dromedarie*. — O. F. *dromelaire* (older form *dromedarie**). — Low L. *dromadarius*. — L. *dromad*, stem of *dromas*, a dromedary. — Gk. *δρομαδ*, stem of *δρομας*, fast running. — Gk. *δραμεῖν*, to run. + Skt. *dram*, to run.

Drone (1), to hum. (E.) M. E. *dronen*, *drounen*. Not in A. S. + Du. *dreunen*, Icel. *drynja*, Swed. *dröna*, Dan. *dröne*, to drone, roar, &c. Cf. Goth. *drunjus*, a sound, Gk. *θρῆνος*, a dirge; Skt. *dhran*, to sound. (✓ *DHRAN*.)

drone (2), a non-working bee. (E.) M. E. *dran*. A. S. *drán*. + Dan. *drone*; Swed. *drönare*, lit. 'hummer'; Icel. *drjóni*, M. H. G. *treno*, Gk. *θρῆναξ*. (From the *droning* sound it makes.)

Drop; see below.

Drop, sb. (E.) M. E. *drope*, sb.; hence *dropien*, *droppen*, verb. — A. S. *dropa*, sb.; *dropian*, verb. These are from the pp. *drop-en* of the strong verb *drēðfan*, to drop,

(1) Late Lat. *duodenum*, so called about 12 finger-breadths long. = *duo*, twelve apiece, distributive form *duo*; see *dosen* (above).
 rate, two-fold. (L.) L. *duplicat-duplicare*, to double. = L. *duplic-*, *duplex*, two-fold (below).
 sity. (F. = L.) Lit. doubleness. *liciti*. = L. acc. *duplicitatem*. = L. crude form of *duplex*, twofold. = *duo*; *plie-are*, to fold.

itable. (F. = L.) F. *indubitable*. *abitabilis*, not to be doubted. = L. *indubitabilis*, doubtful, from *dubi-* *doubt*; see *doubt* (above).

(F. = L.) The verb is from the sb. was orig. an adj. M. E. *rebellious*. = F. *rebellis*, rebellious. *ellem*, acc. of *rebellis*, renewing *re-*, again; *bellum*, war = O. L. war; see *duel* (above). Der. and verb; *rebell-ion*, &c.

table. (F. = L.) O. F. *redoubtable*. = O. F. *redouter*, later *re-* to fear. See *Re-* and *Doubt*.

o confer knighthood by a stroke. E. *dubben*. A. S. *dubban*; A. S. n. 1086. + O. Swed. *dubba*, E. *abben*, to strike, beat. ¶ Some- derived from O. F. *dober*, to dub; is of Scand. or Low G. origin. A. S. *dubban* was also of Scand. Cf. *Dab*.

us; see *Dual*.

Ducat; see *Duke*.

ss, *Duchy*; see *Duke*.

(1), a bird; see *Duck* (2).

(2), to dive, bob the head. (E.) *den*, *douken*. Not in A. S. + Du. o stoop, dive; Dan. *dukke*, Swed. *tauchen*, to plunge, dive.

(1), bird. (E.) M. E. *doke*, *duke*. *er*: the suffix *-e* represents A. S. of the agent. From the verb = Dan. *dukand*, lit. diving duck; *dyfagel*, diving fowl. Der. *duck* th double dimin. suffix.

(3), a pet, darling. (O. Low G.) *ic dok*, *dokke*, a doll; Dan. *dukke*, *pet*; Swed. *docka*; M. H. G. *oll*, term of endearment.

(O. Low G.) Cf. E. Fries. *doktje*, *dokke*, a doll (above). Prob. from the Netherlands.

(4), light canvas. (Du.) A nauti- = Du. *doek*, linen cloth, canvas. *ug*, Swed. *duk*, Icel. *dúkr*, G. *tuch*.

Duct, Ductile; see *Duke*.

Dudgeon (1), resentment. (C.) W. *dychan*, a jeer; *dygen*, malice, dudgeon. Cf. W. *dygas*, hatred; Corn. *duchan*, grief.

Dudgeon (2), haft of a dagger. (Unknown.) *Dudgeon-hafted* means that the haft was curiously worked or ornamented; *dudgin* means covered with waving marks. Etym. unknown.

Due; see *Habit*.

Duel; see *Dual*.

Duenna; see *Domain*.

Duet; see *Dual*.

Duffel, coarse woollen cloth. (Du.) Du. *duffel*; so called from *Duffel*, a place near Antwerp.

Dug, a teat. (Scand.) Allied to Swed. *dägga*, Dan. *dægge*, to suckle. Cf. Skt. *duh*, to milk.

Dugong, a sea-cow. (Malay.) Malay *düyong*, a sea-cow.

Duke, a leader. (F. = L.) M. E. *duk*. = O. F. *duc*. = L. *ducem*, acc. of *dux*, a leader. = L. *ducere*, to lead. (✓DUK.)

abduction. (L.) L. *abductionem*, acc. of *abductio*, a leading away. = L. *abducere*, to lead away (whence also E. *abduce*).

adduce. (L.) L. *ad-ducere*, to lead to; hence, to bring forward.

conduce. (L.) L. *con-ducere*, to draw together towards, lead to.

conduct. (L.) Low L. *conductus*, defence, protection, guard, escort. = L. *conductus*, pp. of *con-ducere* (above).

conduit. (F. = L.) M. E. *conduit*. = O. F. *conduit*, a conduit. = Low L. *conductus*, a defence, escort; also, a canal.

deduce. (L.) L. *de-ducere*, to bring down; (hence, to infer).

deduct. (L.) Orig. to derive from. = L. *de-ducere*, to bring down.

doge, a duke of Venice. (Ital. = L.) Ital. *doge*, prov. form of *doce**, a duke. = L. *duc-em*, acc. of *dux*, a leader.

douche, a shower-bath. (F. = Ital. = L.) F. *douche*, a shower-bath. = Ital. *doccia*, a conduit, water-pipe. = Ital. *dociare*, to pour; equivalent to Low Lat. *ductiare**, derivative of L. *ductus*, a duct; see *duct*.

ducal. (F. = L.) F. *ducal*, adj. from *duc*; see *Duke*.

ducat, a coin. (F. = Ital. = L.) O. F. *ducat*. = Ital. *ducato*, a ducat, also a duchy; named from *ducatus* (duchy of Apulia) in the legend upon it; see *duchy* below.

duchess. (F. = L.) F. *duchesse*, O. F. *ducesse*, fem. of *duc*, duke; see *Duke*.

duchy. (F.-L.) F. *duché*.—Low L. *ducatum*, acc. of *ducatus*, a dukedom.—L. *duc-*, stem of *dux*, a duke.

duct, a conduit-pipe. (L.) L. *ductus*, a leading (hence, a duct).—L. *ductus*, pp. of *ducere*, to lead.

ductile. (F.-L.) F. *ductile*, malleable.—L. *ductilis*, easily led.—L. *duct-us*, pp. of *ducere* (above).

educate. (L.) L. *educatus*, pp. of *educare*, to educate.—L. *e-ducere*, to bring out.

educer. (L.) L. *e-ducere*, to bring out.

induce. (L.) L. *in-ducere*, to lead to.

induct. (L.) L. *induct-us*, pp. of *inducere*, to bring in.

introduce. (L.) L. *intro-ducere*, to bring in. Der. *introduction* (from the pp.).

produce, vb. (L.) L. *pro-ducere*, to bring forward. Der. *product-ive*, *-ion* (from the pp.).

product, sb. (L.) L. *productus*, produced; pp. of *producere* (above).

redoubt, an intrenched place of retreat.

(F.-Ital.-L.) F. *redoute*, formerly *redote* (Littre), redoubt.—Ital. *ridotto*, a place of retreat.—Ital. *ridotto*, *ridutto*, pp. of *ridurre*, to bring home.—L. *re-ducere*, to bring back.

reduce. (L.) Orig. to bring back.—L. *re-ducere*, to bring back. Der. *reduction* (from the pp.).

seduce, to lead astray. (L.) L. *se-ducere*, to lead aside. Der. *seduction* (from the pp.).

subdue. (F.-L.) M. E. *soduen* (afterwards altered to *subdue* for clearness).—O. F. *souduire*, to seduce; but the orig. sense must have been to subdue.—L. *sub-ducere*, to bring under.

superinduce. (L.) L. *super*, beyond; and *in-ducere*, to induce.

traduce, to defame. (L.) L. *tra-ducere*, to lead over, transport, also, to defame. Here *tra-* = *trans*, across.

Dulcet, sweet. (F.-L.) O. F. *doucet* (Cot.), of which an older spelling must have been *dolcet** (Ital. *dolcetto*).—O. F. *dulce*, fem. *dols* (F. *doux*), sweet.—L. *dulcis*, sweet.

douceur. (F.-L.) F. *douceur*, lit. sweetness (hence, pleasant gift).—L. *dulcor*, acc. of *dulcor*, sweetness.—L. *dulcis*, sweet.

dulcimer. (Span.-L.) Roquefort has F. *doulcemer* (undated); it must be borrowed from Span. *dulcemele*, a dulcimer;

named from its sweet sound.—L. *dulce melos*, sweet sound; see *Melody*.

Dull, stupid. (E.) M. E. *dul*. A. S. *dol*, foolish; put for *dwol**; cf. *gedwol-god*, a false god, idol.—A. S. *dwol*, base of pp. of strong vb. *dwelan*, to err, be stupid. + Du. *dol*, mad; Goth. *dwals*, foolish, G. *toll*, mad. (✓DHWA.) See *Dwell*.

dolt, a stupid fellow. (E.) M. E. *dult*, blunt; extended from M. E. *dul*, dull (above).

Dumb. (E.) M. E. *domb*. A. S. *dumb*, mute. + Du. *dom*, Icel. *dumbr*, Swed. *dumb*, Dan. *dum*, Goth. *dumbs*, G. *dumm*. Goth. *dumbs* is allied to Goth. *daubs*, deaf; see *Deaf*. Der. *dummi-y* (= *dumb-y*).

Dump, an ill-shapen piece. (E.?) Prov. E. *dump*, a clumsy lump, a bit; *dumpy*, short and thick. Lowl. Sc. *dump*, to beat, strike with the feet; Swed. dial. str. vb. *dimpa* (supine *dumpið*), to fall down plump. Cf. Du. *dompneus*, a great nose; Icel. *dumpa*, to thump; and cf. *Thump*.

dumpling, a kind of pudding. (E.?) A small solid ball of pudding; *dump-ling* is a double dimin. of *dump* (above).

Dumps, melancholy. (Scand.) Swed. dial. *dumpin*, melancholy, orig. pp. of *dimba*, to steam, reek; Dan. *dump*, dull, low. + Du. *domp*, damp, hazy, G. *dumff*, damp. Allied to *Damp*; cf. 'to damp one's spirits.'

Dun (1), brown. (C.) A. S. *dunn*, dark.—Irish and Gael. *dunn*, brown; W. *dun*, dun, dusky.

donkey. (C.) Double dimin. with suffix *-key* (= Lowl. Sc. *-ick-ie*, as in *hock-ickie*, a little-little horse, Banffish.) from *dun*, familiar name for a horse, from its colour (Romeo, i. 4. 41). ¶ So also M. E. *don-ek*, a hedge-sparrow, from its colour.

Dun (2), to urge for payment. (Scand.) Cf. M. E. *dunning*, a loud noise; to *dun* is to thunder at one's door.—Icel. *duna*, to thunder; koma einum dyn fyrir dyrr, to make a din before one's door; Swed. *duna*, to make a noise. Allied to *Din*.

Dunce, a stupid person. (Scotland.) From the phr. 'a Duns man,' i.e. a native of *Dunse*, in Berwickshire. In ridicule of the disciples of John Duns Scotus, school-man, died A. D. 1308. ¶ Not to be confused with John Scotus Erigena, died A. D. 875.

Dune, a low sand-hill; see *Down* (2).

Dung; see *Ding*.

Dungeon; see *Domain*.

Duodecimo, Duodenum; see *Dual*.

Dup; see *Do* (1).

a person easily deceived. (F.) F. *dupe*. The O. F. *dupe* meant a ; whence *dupe*, a dupe, because the bird is easily caught. (So also Bret. *houperik*, a , a dupe.) Perhaps of imitative origin. **icate, Duplicity**; see **Dual**. **ance, Duration**; see **Dura**.

ar, a hall of audience, levee. (Pers.) *darbār*, a prince's court, levee; lit. of admittance. — Pers. *dar*, door (*door*); and *dar*, admittance.

to last (L.) L. *durare*, to last. — **us**, hard, lasting. + Irish and Gael. *dur*; W. *dur*, sure. Cf. Gk. *δύραμις*.

Der. dur-ing, orig. pres. pt. of *dur-able*, &c.

ance, captivity. (F. — L.) The orig. as long endurance of hardship. — F. to last; with suffix *-ance*; see above. **ation** (L.) A coined word; from of L. *durare*, to last.

ness, hardship. (F. — L.) M. E. *dur*. — O. F. *duresce*. — L. *duritia*, harsh. L. *durus*, hard, severe.

ure. (F. — L.) M. E. *enduren*. — **ur**. — F. *en* (L. *in*); and *durer* (L.), to last.

urate, to harden. (L.) From pp. *durare*, to harden.

urate. (L.) L. *obduratus*, pp. of *obdurare*, to harden. — L. *ob*; and *durus*, hard. c. dim. (E.) Properly an adj. M. E. *dark*, dim; *deose*, the same. Prob.

to A. S. *deorc*, dark. + Swed. dial. *drizzle*; *duskug*, misty. **Der.** *dark*; whence *dusk-y*, adj.

st. (E.) A. S. *dust*. + Du. *duist*, *lust*, dust, Dan. *dyst*, meal. Cf. G. *staube*, vapour, fine dust. Allied to L. *stigma*, smoke, Skt. *dhū-li*, dust. (✓DHU.)

ish, belonging to Holland. (G.) *duitsch*, applied to the Germans. — G. *deutsch*, German; lit. belonging to the ; M. H. G. *diut-isk*, where the *-isk* = E. *-ish*, and *diut* is cognate

to A. S. *þeod*, Goth. *þiuda*, a people, (✓TU.)

y; see **Habit**.

le; see **Dwell**.

urf. (E.) M. E. *dwerg*, *dwerg*; the

f represents the guttural. A. S. *dwerg*, *dwerg*, a dwarf. + Du. *dwerg*, Icel. *dwerg*, Swed. Dan. *dwerg*, G. *zwerg*. Cf. Vedic Skt. *dhvaras*, a (female) evil spirit. (✓DHWAR.)

Dwell. (E.) M. E. *dwellen*, to linger. A. S. *dwellan*, only in the active sense to retard, also to seduce. Causal of A. S. *dwelan* (pt. t. *dwal*, pp. *dwolen*), to be torpid or dull, to err. + Icel. *dwelja*, to dwell, delay, orig. to hinder; Swed. *dwäljas*, to dwell (reflexive); Dan. *dwale*, to linger; M. H. G. *dwellen*, to hinder, delay. (✓DHWAR.) And see **Dull**.

dally, to trifle. (E.) Prov. E. *dwallee* (Exmoor Scolding). M. E. *dalien*, to play, trifle. Allied to A. S. *dweligan*, to err, be foolish, O. Northumb. *dwoliga*, *dwoliga*, the same, Mark. xii. 27. And see **Dull**.

dwale, deadly nightshade. (E.) Named from its soporific effects. A. S. *dwala*, an error, stupefaction. — A. S. *dwelan* (above). + Dan. *dwale*, stupor, *dwaledrik*, a soporific, 'dwale-drink.'

Dwindle. (E.) The frequent. form of M. E. *dwinen*, to dwindle, A. S. *dwinan*, to dwindle, languish. + Icel. *dwína*, *dwina*, Swed. *tvína*, to dwindle, pine away.

Dye, to colour; a colour. (E.) M. E. *deyen*, vb., *deh*, sb. A. S. *deagian*, *deagan*, verb, to dye; from *deag*, *deah*, sb., dye, colour. Perhaps allied to **Dew**.

Dyke; see Dike.

Dynamic, relating to force. (Gk.) Gk. *δυναμικός*, powerful. — Gk. *δύναμις*, power. — Gk. *δύναμαι*, I am strong; see **Dure**. (✓DU.)

dynasty, lordship. (Gk.) Gk. *δυναστεία*, lordship. — Gk. *δυνάστης*, a lord. — Gk. *δύναμαι*, I am strong.

Dysentery, disease of the entrails. (L. — Gk.) L. *dysenteria*. — Gk. *δυσεντερία*. — Gk. *δυσ-*, prefix, with a bad sense; *έντερον*, pl., the inwards, bowels, from *έντρος*, within, *έν*, in; see **Interior**.

Dyspepsy, indigestion. (L. — Gk.) L. *dyspepsia*. — Gk. *δυσπεψία*. — Gk. *δύσπεπτος*, hard to digest. — Gk. *δυσ-*, prefix, with a bad sense; *πέπειν*, to cook, digest; see **Cook**. **Der. dyspeptic** (from *δύσπεπτος*).

E.

refix; see Ex-.

h, every one. (E.) M. E. *echa*, *elch*, *elc*, each. Supposed to stand for *delc*, for *de-lic* or *de-ge-llc*, i.e. eye-like (ever-

like). + Du. *elk*, each; O. H. G. *edgallh*, M. H. G. *iegellch*, G. *jeglich*. See **Aye**.

Eager; see Acid.

Eagle; see Aquiline.

Eagre, tidal wave in a river. (E.) A. S. *ēagor*, *ēgor*, in comp. *ēagor-strēam*, ocean-stream. + Icel. *agir*, ocean.

Ear (1), organ of hearing. (E.) M. E. *ere*. A. S. *ēare*. + Du. *oor*, Icel. *eyra*, Swed. *öra*, Dan. *øre*, G. *ohr*, Goth. *auso*, Russ. *ucho*, L. *auris*, Gk. *oūs*. Allied to Skt. *av*, to be pleased, L. *audire*, to hear. (✓AW.)

earwig, an insect. (E.) A. S. *ear-wicga*, lit. ear-runner, from its being supposed to creep into the ear. A. S. *wicg*, a horse, or a runner; allied to Wag.

Ear (2), spike of corn. (E.) M. E. *er*. A. S. *ear* (pl.); Northumb. *cher*. + Du. *aar*, Icel. Dan. Swed. *ax* (for *ahs*), Goth. *ahs*, G. *ähre*. Allied to Awn. (✓AK.)

Ear (3), to plough. (E.) M. E. *eren*. A. S. *erian*, to plough. + Icel. *erja*, Goth. *arjan*, Irish *araim*, I. plough, L. *arare*, Gk. *ἀρᾶω*, I. plough. (✓AR.)

Earl. (E.) M. E. *erl*. A. S. *eorl*. + Icel. *jarl*, O. Sax. *erl*, a man.

Early; see **Ere**.

Earn. (E.) M. E. *ernien*. A. S. *earnian*. + G. *ernten*, to reap, from *ernte*, harvest, from O. H. G. *arnēn*, to reap, earn. β. From the sb. seen in O. H. G. *erin*, Goth. *asans*, a harvest. (✓AS.)

Earnest (1), seriousness. (E.) Properly a sb., as in 'in earnest.' M. E. *ernest*, sb. A. S. *cornest*, sb. + Du. *ernst*, sb.; G. *ernst*. (Base ARN.)

Earnest (2), a pledge. (F.-L.) The *t* is added. M. E. *ernes*; also spelt *erles*, *arles*. Dimin. of O. F. *erres*, *arres*, pl. = L. *arrha*. = Gk. *ἀρραβών*, a pledge.

Earth. (E.) M. E. *erthe*. A. S. *eorðe*. + Du. *aarde*, Icel. *jörð*, Dan. Swed. *jord*, Goth. *airtha*, G. *erde*. Cf. Gk. *ἔρα*, earth.

Earwig; see **Ear** (1).

Ease. (F.) M. E. *ese*. = O. F. *aise*, ease. Cf. Ital. *agio*, Port. *aso*, ease. Orig. unknown.

disease. (F.) O. F. *des-aise*, want of ease. = O. F. *des*. (L. *dis*); *aise*, ease.

Easel; see **Ass**.

East, the quarter of sun-rise. (E.) M. E. *est*. A. S. *east*, adv., in the east; *edstan*, from the east. + Du. *oost*, sb., Icel. *aust*, Dan. *öst*, Swed. *östan*, G. *osten*, *ost*. Also L. *aur-ora*, dawn, Gk. *ἥως*, *ἑως*, dawn, Skt. *ushas*, dawn. (✓US.)

easter. (E.) M. E. *ester*. A. S. *edstor*, in comp.; pl. *edstro*, Easter. = A. S. *Eāstre*, a goddess whose festivities were in April. Allied to *East*; from the increasing light and warmth of spring.

sterling. (E.) M. E. *sterling*, a st. ling coin; named from the *Ēsterlings* (i. e. easterlings, men of the east); this was name for the Hanse merchants in London temp. Henry III. = M. E. *est*, east. See **East**.

Eat. (E.) M. E. *eten*. A. S. *etan*. + Icel. *eta*, Swed. *äta*, Dan. *æde*, Goth. *etan*, G. *essen*, L. *edere*, Gk. *ἐσθίω*, Skt. *to eat*. (✓AD.) See **Tooth**.

etch, to engrave with acids. (Du. = G. *etsen*, to etch. = G. *ätzen*, to corrode; the causal of G. *essen*, to eat.

fret (1), to eat away. (E.) A. S. *fretan*, short for *for-etan*, to devour entirely. Goth. *fra-itan*, to devour entirely; I. *vreten*, G. *fressen* (= *ver-essen*).

orts, remnants, leavings. (E.) M. *ortes*. From A. S. *or*, out (what is left *etan*, to eat. Proved by O. Du. *orete*, piece left after eating, Swed. dial. *ord uräte*, refuse fodder. The same prefix occurs in *or-deal*; for which see **Deal**.

Eaves, the clipped edge of a thatch roof. (E.) M. E. *euses*; pl. *euses* (= *eaveses*). A. S. *efese*, a clipped edge thatch; whence *efesian*, to shear. + I. *ups*, Swed. dial. *uffs*, Goth. *ubiswa*, a porch from the projection of the eaves; O. H. *opasa*. Orig. sense 'that which projects or is over;' allied to **Over**. Der. *eas dropper*, one who stands under dropping from the eaves, a secret listener.

Ebb. (E.) M. E. *ebbe*. A. S. *ēbba*, e. of the tide. + Du. *eb*, *ebbe*, sb., Dan. *eb* sb. and vb., Swed. *ebb*, sb. Allied to **Eve**.

Ebony, a hard wood. (F.-L. = Gk. Heb.) Formerly *ebene*. = O. F. *ebene*, *ebon* = L. *hebenus*, *ebenum*. = Gk. *ἔβενος*, *ἔβης* = Heb. *howním*, pl., ebony wood; prob. non-Semitic word.

Ebriety, drunkenness. (F.-L.) F. *ebrietas* = L. acc. *ebrietatem*. = L. *ebrius*, drunk. Der. *in-ebriate*, to make drunken.

sober. (F.-L.) M. E. *sobre*. = F. *sobrius*, L. *sobrium*, acc. of *sobrius*, sober. = L. = *se*, apart, hence, not; *ebrius*, drunk. Der. *sobriety*, F. *sobriété*, L. acc. *sobrietatem*.

Ebullition; see **Bull** (2).

Eccentric; see **Centre**.

Ecclesiastic. (L. = Gk.) Low L. *ecclasiasticus*. = Gk. *ἐκκλησιαστικός*, belonging to the *ἐκκλησία*, i. e. assembly, church. Gk. *ἐκκλητος*, summoned. = Gk. *ἐκκαλέω*, call forth. = Gk. *ἐκ*, out; *καλέω*, I call.

Echo. (L. = Gk.) M. E. *ecco*. = L. *eco* = Gk. *ἠχώ*, a sound, echo; cf. *ἠχου*, a ringing noise. Der. *cat-ech-ise*, q. v.

see *Stit*.

la; see *Logio*.

e. (F. = L. = Gk.) M. E. *eclips*,
D. F. *eclipse*. = L. *eclipsis*. = Gk.
a failure, esp. of light of the sun.
λείπειν, to leave out, suffer eclipse.
out; *λείπειν*, to leave.

e. (L. = Gk.) Formerly *ellipsis*.
ελλειψις. = Gk. *ἔλλειψις*, a defect, an
of a word; also, an oval figure,
its plane forms with the base of
a less angle than that of a para-
Gk. *ἄλλειπειν*, to leave in, leave
Gk. *ἐλ-*, for *ἐν*, in; *λείπειν*, to
er. *elliptic-al*, adj., Gk. *ἐλλειπτικός*.
is; see *Logio*.

my. (F. = L. = Gk.) Formerly
= O. F. *œconomie*. = L. *œconomia*. =
οἰκία, management of a household.
οἶκος, for *οἶκος*, a house; and *νέμειν*,
at. See *Wick* (2) and *Nomad*.
enical, general. (L. = Gk.) Low
νικος. = Gk. *οἰκουμηνικός*, universal.
κουμένη (sc. *γῆ*), the inhabited
n. of *οἰκούμενος*, pres. pt. pass. of
ahabit. = Gk. *οἶκος*, a house.
y; see *Statics*.

enical; see *Economy*.

(Scand.) Icel. *íða*, an eddy,
D; cf. *íða*, to whirl about; Swed.
idd, Dan. dial. *ide*, the same.
rom Icel. *íð*, A. S. *ed*, Goth. *id*,
ly found as a prefix.

(E.) M. E. *egge*. A. S. *egg*, an
der. + Du. *egge*, Icel. Swed. *egg*,
G. *ecke*. Cf. L. *acies*, Gk. *ἀκίς*, a
t. *αἰγρί*, edge, corner. (✓ AK.)
), to instigate. (Scand.) M. E.
cel. *eggja*, to goad on. = Icel. *egg*,
point).

, eatable. (L.) Low L. *edibilis*.
e, to eat; see *Eat*.

unt, eatable. (L.) L. *esculentus*,
ing. = L. *escare*, to eat; from *esca*,
it for *esca** = L. *edere*, to eat.

fat. (L.) L. *obesus*, (1) eaten
sted; (2) fat, lit. 'that which has
' = L. *obesus*, pp. of *obedere*, to eat
ob; *edere*, to eat. Der. *obes-i-ty*.
see *Diction*.

(F. = L.) O. F. *edifier*. = L. *ædi-*
build (hence, instruct). = L. *ædi-*,
n of *æder*, a building, orig. a hearth;
æder, to make. (✓ IDH.) Der.
edifice, L. *edificium*, a building;
edilix, a magistrate who had the
ublic buildings.

Edition; see *Date* (1).

Educate, Educe; see *Duke*.

Eel. (E.) M. E. *el*. A. S. *ēl*. + Du. *aal*,
Icel. *áll*, Dan. *aal*, Swed. *äl*, G. *aal*. Allied
to L. *anguilla*, an eel. *anguis*, Gk. *ἔχis*,
Skt. *ahi*, a snake. (✓ AGH.)

Efface; see *Face*.

Effect; see *Fact*.

Effeminate; see *Feminine*.

Effendi, sir, master. (Turkish = Gk.)

Turk. *İfendi*, sir. = Mod. Gk. *ἀφέντης*, for
Gk. *αὐθέντης*, a despotic master, ruler; see
Authentic.

Effervesce; see *Fervent*.

Effete; see *Fetus*.

Efficacy, Efficient; see *Fact*.

Effigy; see *Figure*.

Efflorescence; see *Floral*.

Effluence; see *Fluent*.

Effort; see *Foroe*.

Effrontery; see *Front*.

Effulgent; see *Fulgent*.

Effuse; see *Fuse* (1).

Egg (1), the oval body whence chickens,
&c. are hatched. (Scand.) M. E. *eg*, pl.
egges. = Icel. *egg*, Dan. *æg*, Swed. *ägg*. +
A. S. *æg* (= M. E. *ey*); Du. *ei*, G. *ei*, Irish
ugh, Gael. *ubh*, W. *wy*, L. *ouum*, Gk. *ὠόν*.
Allied to L. *avis*, a bird.

Egg (2), to instigate; see *Edge*.

Eglantine. (F. = L.) F. *églantine*,
O. F. *aiglantine*, *aiglantier*, sweet briar.
= Low L. *aculent-us**, a prickly (not found),
from L. *aculeus*, a prickly, dimin. of
acus, a needle; see *aglet*, under *Acid*
(✓ AK.)

Egotist, Egoist, a self-opinionated per-
son. (L.) Coined from L. *ego*, I; see *I*.

Egregious; see *Gregarious*.

Egress; see *Grade*.

Eh! interj. (E.) M. E. *ey*. A. S. *ē*, *ē*.
Cf. Du. *he!* G. *ei!*

Eider-duck. (Scand.) The E. duck is
here added to Icel. *æðr*, an eider-duck (*æ*
pronounced like *i* in *time*). + Dan. *ederfugl*
(eider-fowl), Swed. *eider*. Der. *eider-down*,
Icel. *æðardún*.

Eight. (E.) M. E. *eightē*. A. S. *eahta*.
+ Du. *acht*, Icel. *átta*, Dan. *otte*, Swed. *åtta*,
Goth. *ahtau*, G. *acht*, Irish *ocht*, Gael.
ochd, W. *wyth*, L. *octo*, Gk. *ὀκτώ*, Skt.
ashtan. Der. *eight-teen*, A. S. *eahtatýne*,
eight-ty, A. S. *eahtatig*; *eight-th*, A. S. *eahtoða*.

Either. (E.) M. E. *either*, *aither*; also
auther, *other*. A. S. *ægþer*, contracted
form of *æghwæþer*. Comp. of *æ-ge-hwæþer*;
where *d* = *aye*, *ge* is a prefix, and *hwæþer* =

whether. † Du. *ieder*, G. *jeder*, O. H. G. *edwedar*.

or (1), conj., offering an alternative. (E.) Short for *other*, *outher*, *auther*, the M. E. forms, which also answer to Mod. E. *either*. Hence *either* and *or* are doublets.

Ejaculate, **Eject**; see **Jet** (1).

Eke (1), to augment. (E.) M. E. *eken*. A. S. *ēcan*. † Icel. *auka*, Swed. *öka*, Dan. *øge*, Goth. *aukan* (neuter), L. *augere*. (✓ WAG.)

eke (2), also. (E.) M. E. *cek*, *eke*. A. S. *ēc*. — Du. *oak*, Icel. *auk*, Swed. *och* (and), Dan. *og* (and), G. *auch*. All from the verb above.

nickname. (E.) M. E. *nekename*, also *ekename*; (a *nekename* = an *ekename*). See **Prompt**. Parv.; cf. L. *ag-nomen* (*ag-* = *ad*), G. *zuname*. From *eke* and *name*. † Icel. *auknafn*, Swed. *öknamn*, Dan. *øgenavn*, an *eke-name*, *nickname*.

Elaborate; see **Labour**.

Eland, a S. African antelope. (Du. = Slavonic.) Du. *eland*, an elk. Of Slav. origin; cf. Russ. *olene*, a stag; see **Elk**.

Elapse; see **Lapse**.

Elastic. (Gk.) Formerly *elastick*, i.e. springing back. Coined from Gk. *ἐλάω* = *ἐλαύνω*, I drive (fut. *ἐλάσω*).

Elate; see **Tolerate**.

Elbow, the bend of the arm. (E.) M. E. *elbowe*. A. S. *elboga*. — A. S. *el-*, signifying 'elbow'; and *boga*, a bow, a bending (see **Bow**). A. S. *el* is allied to Goth. *aleina*, a cubit, L. *ulna*, Gk. *ἄλῆνη*, Skt. *aratni*, the elbow. (✓ AR and ✓ BHUG.) † Du. *elleboog*, Icel. *aln-bogi*, Dan. *al-bue*, G. *ellenbogen*. See **Ell**.

Eld, old age, **Elder** (1), older; see **Old**.

Elder (2), a tree. M. E. *eller*. A. S. *ellen*, *ellern*. † Low G. *elloorn*. ¶ Distinct from *alder*.

Eldest; see **Old**.

Elect; see **Legend**.

Electric. (L. = Gk.) Coined from L. *electricum*, amber, which has electric properties. — Gk. *ἤλεκτρον*, amber, also shining metal; allied to *ἠλέκτωρ*, gleaming, Skt. *arch*, to shine. (✓ ARK.)

Electuary, a kind of confection. (F. = L.) M. E. *letuarie*. — O. F. *lectuaire*, *electuaire*. — L. *electuarium*, a medicine that dissolves in the mouth. Perhaps for *elinctarium**, from *elingere*, to lick away, or from Gk. *ἐκλίχεν* (the same).

Eleemosynary; see **Alms**.

Elegant; see **Legend**.

Elegy, a funeral ode. (F. = L. = Gk.) O. F. *elegie*. — L. *elegia*. — Gk. *ἐλεγεία*, (em. sing., an elegy; orig. neut. pl. of *ἐλεγείον*, a distich (of lament). — Gk. *ἐλεγος*, a lament.

Element. (F. = L.) O. F. *element*. — L. *elementum*, a first principle.

Elephant. (F. = L. = Gk. = Heb.) M. E. *olifaunt*. — O. F. *olifant*, *elephant*. — L. *elephantem*, acc. of *elephas*. — Gk. *ἐλέφας*, an elephant. — Heb. *aleph*, *eleph*, an ox.

Elevate; see **Levity**.

Eleven. (E.) M. E. *enleuen*. A. S. *endlufon*. † Du. *elf*, Icel. *ellifu*, Dan. *elleve*, Swed. *elfva*, Goth. *ainlif*, G. *elf*. β. The best form is the Goth. *ainlif*, where *ain* = one; and *-lif* = Lithuan. *-lika* (in *venolika*, eleven). Lith. *lika* means 'remaining.'

Elf. (E.) M. E. *elf*. A. S. *alf*. † Icel. *dífr*, Dan. Swed. *alf*, G. *elf*. Der. *elf-in*, adj., for *elf-en**.

oaf, a simpleton. (Scand.) Prov. E. *auf*, an elf. — Icel. *dífr*, an elf. Chaucer uses *elvisch* in the sense of 'simple.'

Elicit; see **Delicate**.

Elide; see **Lesion**.

Eligible; see **Legend**.

Eliminate; see **Limit**.

Elision; see **Lesion**.

Elixir. (Ar. = Gk.) Arab. *el iksir*, the philosopher's stone; where *el* is the definite article. — Gk. *ἐξήν*, dry (residuum).

Elk, a kind of deer. (Scand.) Icel. *elgr*, Swed. *elg*, an elk. † M. H. G. *elch*, Russ. *olene*, a stag; L. *alces*, Gk. *ἄλκη*, Skt. *rishya*, a kind of antelope (Vedic *rishya*).

Ell. (E.) M. E. *elle*, *elne*. A. S. *ēn*, a cubit. † Du. *elle*; Icel. *alin*, the arm from the elbow to the tip of the middle finger; Swed. *aln*, Dan. *alen*, Goth. *aleina*, G. *elle*, *ell*; L. *ulna*, elbow, cubit; Gk. *ἄλῆνη*, elbow. *Ell* = *el-* in *el-bow*.

Ellipse; see **Eclipse**.

Elm, a tree. (E.) A. S. *elm*. † Du. *alm*, Icel. *álmr*, Dan. *alm*, Swed. *alm*, G. *ulme* (formerly *elme*), L. *ulmus*. (✓ AL.)

Elocution; see **Loquacious**.

Elongate; see **Long**.

Elope; see **Leap**.

Eloquent; see **Loquacious**.

Else, otherwise. (E.) A. S. *elles*, adv. from base *el-*, signifying 'other.' † Swed. *eljest*, Goth. *aljis*; allied to L. *alius*, and to **Alien**.

Elucidate; see **Lucid**.

Elude; see **Ludicrous**.

Elysium, a heaven. (L. = Gk.) L.

—Gk. ἡλύσιον, short for ἡλύσιον
the Elysian field (Od. 4. 563).
iate; see Meagre.

ate. (L.) L. *emanatus*, pp. of
, to flow out. — L. *e*, out; *manare*,

ecipate. (L.) From pp. of L.
are, to set free. — L. *e*, out; *man-*
o transfer property. — L. *mancip-*,
man-cept, lit. one who takes pro-
band or receives it. — L. *man-us*,
apere, to take; see Manual, Capa-

culate; see Masculine.

refix. (F. — L.) F. *em* = L. *im*, for
fore *b* and *p*. Hence *em-balm*, to
ith balm; *em-band*, to enclose with
ast up a bank; *em-body*, to invest
ody, &c.

rgo; see Bar.

rk; see Bark (1).

rrass; see Bar.

ssy; see Ambassador.

ttle; see Battlement.

llish; see Belle.

r-days. (E.) M. E. *ymber*, as in
ike. A. S. *ymbren*, *ymbryne*, a due
ircuit, or period; the ember-days
that recur at each of the four sea-
sonal year. The A. S. *ymb-ryne* is lit.
g round. — A. S. *ymb*, round (= G.
ambō); and *ryne*, a run, course
in. ¶ Quite distinct from G.
r, corrupted from L. *quatuor tem-*
por seasons.

re, ashes. (E.) M. E. *emeres*. A. S.
, embers. + Icel. *cimyrja*, Dan.
M. H. G. *cimurja*, embers.

zle, to filch. (F. — L.) Formerly
embesell; no doubt the same as
lete verb *imbecill*, to weaken, en-
iminish, subtract from. A shop-
etuler or diminishes his master's
perceptibly by repeated filching.
is from the adj. *imbecile*, formerly
see Imbecile.

ism. (F. — L. — Gk.) O. F. *emblem*.
denia. — Gk. ἐμβλημα, a thing put
ament. — Gk. ἐμ = ἐν, in, on; βάλ-
hrow, to put. See Belemnite.
ism. (F. — Gk.) O. F. *embolisme*.
βολισμός, an intercalation or in-
days, to complete a period. — Gk.
in; βάλλω, to cast.

in (1), to adorn with bosses or
ek. (F. — L. and G.) From Em-,
ad Boss.

Emboss (2), to enclose or shelter in a
wood. (F. — L. and Teut.) O. F. *embos-*
quer, to shroud in a wood. — O. F. *em* =
L. *in*, in; O. F. *bosc*, a wood; see bou-
quet, under Bush (1).

Embouchure; see Debouch.

Embrace; see Brace.

Embrasure. (F.) F. *embrasure*, an
aperture with slant sides. — O. F. *embraser*,
to slope the sides of a window. — O. F. *em* =
L. *in*, in; O. F. *braser*, 'to skue, or
chamfret,' Cot. (Of unknown origin.)

Embrocation, a fomenting. (F. — Low.
L. — Gk.) O. F. *embrocation*. — Low L. *em-*
brocatus, pp. of *embrocare*, to foment. — Gk.
ἐμβροχή, a fomentation. — Gk. ἐμβρέχειν,
to soak in. — Gk. ἐμ = ἐν, in; βρέχειν, to
wet, soak.

Embroider; see Broider.

Embroll; see Broil (2).

Embryo. (F. — Gk.) Formerly *embryon*.
— O. F. *embryon*. — Gk. ἐμβρυον, the embryo,
foetus. — Gk. ἐμ = ἐν, within; βρύον, neut. of
pres. pt. of βρύειν, to be full of a thing.

Emendation. (L.) Coined from the
pp. of L. *emendare*, to free from fault. — L.
e, free from; *mendum*, a fault.

amend. (F. — L.) M. E. *amenden*. —
F. *amender*. — L. *emendare* (above).

amends. (F. — L.) M. E. *amendes*,
sb. pl. — O. F. *amende*, reparation. — O. F.
amender (above).

mend. (F. — L.) M. E. *menden*, short
for M. E. *amenden*, to amend, by loss of *a*;
see amend (above).

Emerald, a green gem. (F. — L. — Gk.)
M. E. *emeraude*. — O. F. *esmeraude*. — L.
smaragdum, acc. of *smaragdus*. — Gk. σμά-
ραγδος, an emerald. Cf. Skt. *marakata*
(the same).

smaragdus. (L. — Gk.) L. *smaragdus*
(above).

Emerge; see Merge.

Emerods; see Hemorrhoids.

Emery, a hard mineral. (F. — Ital. — Gk.)

Formerly *emeril*; XVII cent. — O. F.
emeril, *esmeril*. — Ital. *smeriglio*. — Gk.
σμήρις, σμύρις, emery. — Gk. σμάω, I rub.

Emetic. (L. — Gk.) L. *emeticus*. — Gk.
ἐμετικός, causing sickness. — Gk. ἐμέω, I
vomit; see Vomit.

Emigrate; see Migrate.

Eminent, excellent. (L.) L. *eminent*,
stem of pres. pt. of *e-minere*, to project,
excel. — L. *e*, out; *minere*, to project.

imminent, near at hand. (L.) L.
imminent, stem of pres. pt. of *im-minere*,

to project over. — L. *im-* = *in*, upon; *minere*, to project.

prominent, projecting, forward. (L.) L. *prominent-*, stem of pres. pt. of *prominere*, to project forward.

Emir, a commander. (Arab.) Arab. *amir*, a nobleman, prince. — Arab. root *amara*, he commanded. Der. *admir-al*, q. v.

Emit; see *Missile*.

Emmet, an ant. (E.) M. E. *amte*, *amote*. A. S. *amete*, an ant. + G. *ameise*, an ant. Doublet, *ant*, q. v.

Emollient; see *Mollify*.

Emolument; see *Mole* (3).

Emotion; see *Move*.

Emperor; see *Pare*.

Emphasis; see *Phase*.

Empire; see *Pare*.

Empirie, a quack doctor. (F.—L.—Gk.) O. F. *empirique*. — L. *empiricus*. — Gk. *ἐμπειρικός*, experienced; also one of a certain set of physicians. — Gk. *ἐμ-* = *ἐν*, in; *πείρα*, a trial, allied to *πόρος*, a way, and to E. *Fare*.

Employ; see *Ply*.

Emporium, a mart. (L.—Gk.) L. *emporium*. — Gk. *ἐμπόριον*, a mart; neut. of *ἐμπόριος*, commercial. — Gk. *ἐμπορία*, commerce, *ἐμπορος*, a traveller, merchant. — Gk. *ἐμ-* = *ἐν*, in; *πόρος*, a way; see *Empirie*.

Empty, void. (E.) M. E. *empti*. A. S. *amtig*, lit. full of leisure. — A. S. *amta*, *ametta*, leisure.

Empyrean, **Empyrean**, pertaining to elemental fire. (L.—Gk.) Adjectives coined from L. *empyreus*, Gk. *ἐμπύραιος*, extended from *ἐμπυρος*, exposed to fire. — Gk. *ἐμ-* = *ἐν*, in; *πῦρ*, fire; see *Fire*.

Emu, a bird. (Port.) Port. *ema*, an ostrich.

Emulate. (L.) From pp. of L. *amulari*, to try to equal. — L. *amulus*, striving to equal.

Emulsion, a milk-like mixture. (F.—L.) O. F. *emulsion*; formed from L. *emulsus*, pp. of *e-mulgere*, to milk out. — L. *e*, out; *mulgere*, to milk, allied to *Milk*.

En-, prefix. (F.—L.) F. *en-* = L. *in-*, in; sometimes used with a causal force, as *en-case*, *en-chain*, &c. See *Em-*.

Enact; see *Agent*.

Enamel. (F.—O. H. G.) M. E. *en-amaile*. — F. *en* (= L. *in*), on; *amaile*, put for O. F. *email*, enamel (= Ital. *smalto*), from O. H. G. *smaltjan*, to smelt. See *Smelt*, verb, and *Small*.

Enamour; see *Amatory*.

Encamp; see *Camp*.

Encase; see *Capacious*.

Encaustic, burnt in. (F.—L.—Gk.)

O. F. *encaustique*. — L. *encausticus*. — Gk. *ἐγκανστικός*, related to burning in. — Gk. *ἐν*, in; *καίω*, I burn. See *Calm*.

ink. (F.—L.—Gk.) M. E. *enke*. — O. F. *enque* (F. *encre*). — L. *encaustum*, the purple ink used by the later Roman emperors; neut. of *encaustus*, burnt in. — Gk. *ἐγκανστος*, burnt in. — Gk. *ἐν*, in; *καίω*, I burn. (Cf. Ital. *inchiestro*, ink.)

Enceinte; see *Cincture*.

Enchant; see *Cant* (1).

Enchase; see *Capacious*.

Encircle; see *Circle*.

Encline; see *Incline*.

Enclitic. (Gk.) Gk. *ἐγκλιτικός*, enclining; used of a word which leans its accent upon another. — Gk. *ἐγκλίναι*, to lean upon, encline. — Gk. *ἐν*, on; *κλίνειν*, to lean; see *Lean* (1).

Enclose; see *Clause*.

Encomium; see *Comedy*.

Encore, again. (F.—L.) F. *encort* (= Ital. *ancora*), again. — L. *hanc horam*, for in *hanc horam*, to this hour; see *Hour*.

Encounter; see *Contra*.

Encourage; see *Cordial*.

Encrinite, the stone lily. (Gk.) Coined from Gk. *ἐν*, in; *κρίνον*, a lily; with suffix *-ιτης*.

Encroach; see *Crook*.

Encumber; see *Cumulate*.

Encyclical, **Encyclopædia**; see *Cycle*.

End, sb. (E.) M. E. *ende*. A. S. *ende*, sb. + Du. *einde*, Icel. *endi*, Sw. *ände*, Dan. *ende*, Goth. *andeis*, G. *ende*. Skt. *anta*, end, limit. ¶ Hence the prefixes *ante-*, *anti-*, *an-* in *answer*.

Endeavour; see *Habit*.

Endemic, peculiar to a district (Gk.) Gk. *ἐνδημος*, belonging to a people. — Gk. *ἐν*, in; *δῆμος*, a people; see *Democracy*.

Endive, a plant. (F.—L.) F. *endive*. — L. *intubus*.

Endogen; see *Genesis*.

Endorse; see *Dorsal*.

Endow; see *dowager*, under *Date* (1).

Endue, to endow. (F.—L.) An older spelling of *endow*; XVI cent. — O. F. *endoer* (later *endouer*), to endow (Barguy) — L. *in*; and *dotare*, to endow, from *do*

to, a dowry. See Endow.

to from *indue*.

to; see Dure.

to; see Amatory.

to. (F.—Gk.) O. F. *energie*.—

to, vigour, action.—Gk. *ἐνεργός*.

—Gk. *ἐν*, in; *ἐργον*, at work;

to.

to; see Snare.

to, to invest with a fief; see Fief.

to; see File (1).

to; see Gage.

to; see Genus.

to; see Genus.

to; see Grain.

to; see Grave (1).

to; see Gross.

to, to advance, augment. (F.—

to. *enhausen*. [Of O. F. origin;

to is only preserved in Pro-

to. O. Prov. *enansar*, to further,

to (Bartsch).—O. Prov. *enans*, before,

to, in ante, in front of, before; see

to. ¶ The *h* is an English insertion.

to. (L.—Gk.) L. *ænigma*.—Gk.

to *αἰνίγμα*-, a riddle, dark

to *αἰνίσσομαι*, I speak in riddles.

to, a tale, story. Der. *enigmat-*

to (the stem).

to; see Join.

to; see Gaud.

to; see Light (1).

to; see List (1).

to; see Amatory.

to; see Odium.

to; see Normal.

to. (E.) M. E. *inoh*, *enogh*; pl.

to. A. S. *genōh*, *genōg*, pl.

to. A. S. *genēdh*, it suffices.

to. Dan. *nok*, Swed. *nog*, Du.

to. Goth. *ganohs*. The *ge-*

to. (✓NAK.)

to; see Query.

to; see Exempt.

to; see Sign.

to; see Sequence.

to; see Cure.

to; see Table.

to; see Tailor.

(F.—L.) M. E. *entren*.—O. F.

to. *intrare*, to go into.—L. *in*,

✓TAR, to cross, overstep; cf.

to. across. Skt. *trī*, to cross. See

Der. *entrance*.

to; see Prehensile.

to; see Tenable.

to; see Theism.

Entice. (F.) M. E. *enticen*.—O. F. *en-*

ticier, *enticier*, to excite. Origin unknown.

Entire; see Tangent.

Entity, being. (L.) A coined word,

with suffix *-ty* from L. *enti*-, crude form of

ens, being; see Essence.

Entomology; see Tome.

Entrails; see Interior.

Entreat; see Trace (1).

Enumerate; see Number.

Enunciate; see Nuncio.

Envelop. (F.—L. and Teut.) M. E.

envolupen.—O. F. *envoluper*, later *enve-*

loper, to wrap in, wrap round, enfold.—F.

en (=L. *in*), in; and a base *volup*-, to wrap,

of Teut. origin; this base is perfectly

represented by M. E. *wlappen*, to wrap,

which is merely another spelling of *Wrap*.

And see *Lap* (3). Der. *envelope*, sb.

develop, to unfold, open out. (F.—L.

and Teut.) F. *développer*, O. F. *desveloper*.

—O. F. *des* (=L. *dis*), apart; and the base

velop- or *volup*- (above).

Environ; see Veer.

Envoy; see Viaduct.

Envy; see Vision.

Epact. (F.—Gk.) O. F. *epacte*, an addi-

tion, the epact (a term in astronomy).—

Gk. *ἐπακτός*, added.—Gk. *ἐπάγειν*, to bring

in, add.—Gk. *ἐπ*-, for *ἐπι*, to; and *άγειν*,

to lead, bring. (✓AG.)

Epaulet; see Spade.

Ephah, a Hebrew measure. (Heb.—

Egypt.) Heb. *épháh*, a measure; of Egyp-

tian origin; Coptic *épi*, measure.

Ephemera, flies that live for a day.

(Gk.) XVI cent.—Gk. *ἐφήμερα*, neut. pl.

of *ἐφήμερος*, lasting for a day.—Gk. *ἐπ*—

ἐπι, for; *ἡμέρα*, a day. Der. *ephemer-al*,

adj., *ephemer-is* (Gk. *ἐφημερίς*, a diary).

Ephod, part of the priest's habit. (Heb.)

Heb. *éphód*, a vestment.—Heb. *áphad*, to

put on.

Epi-, prefix. (Gk.) Gk. *ἐπι*, upon, to,

besides; spelt *eph*- in *eph-emeral*, *ep*- in

ep-och, *ep-ode*.

Epic, narrative. (L.—Gk.) L. *epicus*.—

Gk. *ἐπικός*, narrative.—Gk. *ἔπος*, word,

narrative, song; see Voice.

Epicene, of common gender. (L.—Gk.)

L. *epicænus*.—Gk. *ἐπι-κοινός*, common.—

Gk. *ἐπι*; *κοινός*, common.

Epicure, a follower of Epicurus. (L.—

Gk.) L. *Epicurus*.—Gk. *Ἐπίκουρος*; lit.

'assistant.'

Epicycle; see Cycle.

Epidemic, affecting a people. (L.—Gk.)

Formed from L. *epidēmos*, epidemic. — Gk. *ἐπίδημος*, among the people, general. — Gk. *ἐπί*, among; *δῆμος*, people. See **Endemic**.
Epidermis; see **Derm**.

Epiglottis; see **Gloss** (2).

Epigram; see **Grammar**.

Epilepsy. (F. — L. — Gk.) O. F. *epilepsie*, 'the falling sickness'; Cot. — L. *epilepsia*. — Gk. *ἐπιληψία*, *ἐπιληψία*, a seizure. — Gk. *ἐπιλαμβάνειν*, to seize upon. — Gk. *ἐπί*, on; *λαμβάνειν*, to seize. Der. *epileptic* (Gk. *ἐπιληπτικός*).

Epilogue; see **Logic**.

Epiphany; see **Phantom**.

Episcopal. (F. — L. — Gk.) O. F. *episcopal*. — L. *episcopalis*, belonging to a bishop. — L. *episcopus*, a bishop. — Gk. *ἐπίσκοπος*, an over-seer, bishop. — Gk. *ἐπί*, upon; *σκοπός*, one that watches. (✓SPAK.) See **Scoops**.

Episode, a story introduced into another. (Gk.) Gk. *ἐπίστροφος*, a coming in besides. — Gk. *ἐπί* (ἐπί), besides; *είστροφος*, an entrance, *είστροφος*, coming in, from *εἰς*, in, *δδός*, a way.

Epistle; see **Stole**.

Epitaph. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *epitaphe*. — L. *epitaphium*. — Gk. *ἐπιτάφιος*, upon a tomb. — Gk. *ἐπί*, on; *τάφος*, a tomb.

Epithalamium, a marriage-song. (L. — Gk.) L. *epithalamium*. — Gk. *ἐπιθαλάμιον*, bridal song. — Gk. *ἐπί*, upon, for; *θάλαμος*, bride-chamber.

Epithet; see **Theme**.

Epitome; see **Tome**.

Epoch. (L. — Gk.) Low L. *epocha*. — Gk. *ἐποχή*, a stop, pause, fixed date. — Gk. *ἐπὶ* (ἐπί), upon; *ἐχέω*, to hold, check. (✓SAGH.)

Epode; see **Ode**.

Equal (L.) L. *aqualis*, equal. — L. *aquus*, just, exact. Cf. Skt. *eka*, one.

adequate. (L.) L. *adequatus*, pp. of *adequare*, to make equal to. — L. *ad*, to; *aquus*, equal.

equanimity, evenness of mind. (L.) From L. *equanimitas*, the same. — L. *equanimis*, of even temper, kind. — L. *aquus*, equal; *animus*, mind.

equation, a statement of equality. (L.) L. acc. *equationem*, an equalising; from pp. of *aquare*, to make equal. — L. *aquus*, equal.

equilibrium, even balancing. (L.) L. *aequilibrium*. — L. *aequilibrium*, evenly balanced. — L. *aqui*, for *aquus*, even; *librare*, to balance; see **Librate**.

equinox. (F. — L.) F. *équinoxe*. — L. *aequinoctium*, time of equal day and night. — L. *aqui*, for *aquus*; *nocti*, crude form of *nox*, a night; see **Night**.

equipollent, equally potent. (F. — L.) O. F. *equipollent*. — L. *aequipollent*, stem of *aequipollens*, of equal power. — L. *aqui*, for *aquus*; *pollens*, pres. pt. of *pollere*, to be strong.

equity. (F. — L.) O. F. *equité*. — L. *aequitas*, acc. of *aquitas*, equity. — L. *aquus*, equal.

equivalent. (F. — L.) O. F. *équivalent*. — L. *aequivalent*, stem of pres. pt. of *aequivalere*, to be of equal force. — L. *aqui* (aquis); *uolare*, to be worth; see **Value**.

equivocal. (L.) Formed from L. *aequivocus*, of doubtful sense. — L. *aqui* (aquis); *uoc*, stem of *uox*, voice, sense; see **Voice**. Der. *equivocate*, to speak doubtfully. ¶ So also *equiangular*, *equimultiple*, &c.

iniquity, vice. (F. — L.) M. E. *iniquitee*. — F. *iniquité*. — L. *iniquitatem*, acc. of *iniquitas*, injustice. — L. *in*, not; *aquitas*, equity; see **equity** (above).

Equerry, an officer who has charge of horses and stables. (F. — O. H. G.) Properly *equerry* means a stable, and mod. E. *equerry* stands for *equerry-man*. — F. *écurie*, O. F. *escurie*, a stable; Low L. *scuria*, a stable. — O. H. G. *skūra*, *skūra* (G. *schauser*), a shelter, stable. (✓SKU.) ¶ Spelt *equerry* to make it look as if allied to *equine*.

Equestrian; see **Equine**.

Equilibrium; see **Equal**.

Equine. (L.) L. *equinus*, relating to horses. — L. *equus*, a horse. + Gk. *ἵππος*; Skt. *agva*, lit. 'runner.' (✓AK.)

equestrian. (L.) Formed from L. *equestri*, crude form of *equester*, belonging to horsemen. — L. *eques*, a horseman. — L. *equus*, a horse.

Equinox; see **Equal**.

Equip, to furnish, fit out. (F. — Scand.) O. F. *equiper*, *esquiper*, to fit out. — Icel. *skipa*, to set in order, allied to *skapa*, to shape. Allied to **Shape**. Der. *equipage*, *ment*.

Equipollent, **Equity**; see **Equal**.

Equivalent, **Equivocal**; see **Equal**.

Era. (L.) L. *era*, an era, fixed date. From a particular sense of *era*, counters (for calculation), pl. of *ar*, brass, money.

Eradicate; see **Radix**.

Erase; see **Raso**.

ore. (E.) M. E. *er*. A. S. *ær*,
re; prep. adv. and conj. + Du.
er, O. H. G. *er*, G. *er*; Goth.
early, soon. ¶ A positive, not a
ve, form.

soon. (E.) M. E. *erly*. A. S.
; from *ærlic**, adj., not used. =
soon; *lle*, like.

onest. (E.) M. E. *erst*. A. S.
rl. of *ær*, soon.

ere. (E.) M. E. *or*, *er*, *ar*, vari-
of *erz*. A. S. *ær* (above). (In
s or *erz*, or *ever*.)

see Regent.

, a beast. (F. = O. H. G.) M. E.

O. F. *ermine* (F. *hermine*). =

harmîn, ermine-fur (G. *ermelin*).

G. *harmo*, an ermine. + A. S.

Lithuan. *zarmû*. ¶ Littre ap-

derivation from *Armenius mus*,

ian mouse; cf. *Ponticus mus*, an

see Rodent.

(Gk.) Gk. *ἐρπικός*, relating to

ik. *ἐρπικ*, crude form of *ἐρπ*,

stray. (F. = L.) M. E. *erren*. =

er. = L. *errare*, to wander (for

+ G. *irren*, to stray, Goth.

to make to stray. (✓AR.)

tion. (L.) From L. acc. *aberr-*

a wandering from; from pp. of

to wander from.

m, an error. (L.) L. *erratum*,

p. of *errare*, to make a mistake.

ous, faulty. (L.) Put for L.

wandering = L. *errare* (above).

(F. = L.) M. E. *errour*. = L.

acc. of *error*, a mistake. = L.

ove).

(E.) M. E. *erende*. A. S.

a message, business. + Icel.

erandi, Swed. *ärende*, Dan. *ærende*;

ærunti, a message. The form of

is that of an old pres pt.; per-

doing, from ✓AR, to go.

, wandering. (F. = L.) F. *errant*,

of O. F. *errer*, *erir*, to wander.

erz, to travel. = L. *iter*, a journey.

ec Ero.

cent; see Ruby.

te. (L.) From pp. of L. *eructare*,

at. = L. *er*, out; *ructare*, to belch;

erigere, to bellow. (✓RU.)

er; see Rude.

on; see Rapture.

elas, a redness on the skin. (L.

= Gk.) L. *erysipelas*. = Gk. *ἐρύσιπελας*,
redness on the skin. = Gk. *ἐρυσι-*, for
ἐρυθ-, red; *πέλλα*, skin.

Escalade; see Scan.

Escape; see Cape (1).

Escarpment; see Sharp.

Escheat; see Cadence.

Eschew; see Shy.

Escort; see Regent.

Esculent; see Edible.

Escutcheon; see Esquire.

Esophagus, gullet. (L. = Gk.) Late L.

esophagus. = Gk. *οισοφάγος*, the gullet, lit.

conveyer of food. = Gk. *οἶσ-ω*, I shall carry,

from a base *οἶ-*, to carry (Skt. *vi*, to drive);

φαγ-, base of *φαγεῖν*, to eat.

Esoteric. (Gk.) Gk. *ἐσωτερικός*, inner;

hence, secret. = Gk. *ἐσώτερος*, inner, comp.

of *ἴσω*, adv., within; from *ἐς* = *els*, into,

prep. Opposed to *exoteric*.

Espalier; see Spade.

Especial; see Species.

Esplanade; see Plain.

Espouse; see Sponsor.

Espy; see Species.

Esquire, a shield-bearer. (F. = L.) M. E.

esquier. = O. F. *escuyer*, *escuyer*, a squire. =

Low L. *scutarius*, a shield-bearer. = L.

scut-um, a shield, cover (F. *écu*). (✓SKU.)

Doublet, *squire*.

escutcheon, *scutcheon*, a painted

shield. (F. = L.) Formerly *scutcheon*,

scuchin; XVI cent. = O. F. *escusson*, the

same; answering to a Low L. acc. *scutio-*

*nem**, extended from L. *scutum*, a shield.

Essay, Assay, an attempt, trial. (F. =

L. = Gk.) O. F. *essai*, a trial. = L. *exagium*,

a trial of weight. = Gk. *ἐξάγιον*, a weighing.

= Gk. *ἐξάγειν*, to lead out, export goods.

= Gk. *ἐξ*, out; *άγειν*, to lead. (✓AG.)

Essence, a quality, being. (F. = L.) F.

essence. = L. *essentia*, a being. = L. *essent-*,

stem of old pres. part of *esse*, to be.

(✓AS.) See Is. Der. *essenti-al*; and

see *entity*.

quintessence, pure essence. (F. = L.)

Lit. 'fifth essence.' = L. *quinta essentia*, fifth

essence (in addition to the four elements).

Establish, Estate; see Stato.

Esteem, to value. (F. = L.) O. F. *esti-*

mer. = L. *astimare*, O. L. *astumare*, to

value. Allied to Sabine *aisos*, prayer, Skt.

ish, to desire. (✓IS.)

aim, to endeavour after. (F. = L.) M. E.

estim. = O. F. *aesmer*, *esmer*, to estimate,

aim at, intend. = L. *ad*; and *astimare*, to

estimate.

estimate. (L.) From pp. of *L. aestimare*, to value (above).

Estrange; see Exterior.

Estuary, mouth of a tidal river. (L.) *L. estuarium*, the same. — *L. estuare*, to surge, foam as the tide. — *L. æstus*, heat, surge, tide. (✓ IDH.)

Etch; see Eat.

Eternal. (F. — L.) M. E. *eternel*. — F. *eternel*. — *L. æternalis*, eternal. — *L. æternus*, lit. lasting for an age; put for *æui-ternus**. — *L. æui-*, for *æum*, an age. See Age.

Ether, pure upper air. (L. — Gk.) *L. æther*. — Gk. *αἰθήρ*, upper air; from its glowing. — Gk. *αἶθερ*, to glow. (✓ IDH.)

Ethic, relating to custom. (L. — Gk.) *L. ethicus*, moral. — Gk. *ἠθικός*, moral. — Gk. *ἥθος*, custom, moral nature; cf. *ἔθος*, manner, custom. + Goth. *sidus*, G. *sitte*, custom; Skt. *svadhā*, self-will, strength, from *sva*, self, *dhā*, to place.

Ethnic, relating to a nation. (L. — Gk.) *L. ethnicus*. — Gk. *ἠθνικός*, national. — Gk. *ἔθνος*, a nation.

Etiquette; see Stick (1).

Etymon, the true source of a word. (L. — Gk.) *L. etymon*. — Gk. *ἔτυμον*; neut. of *ἔτυμος*, real, true. — Gk. *ἔρεός*, true. Allied to Sooth.

etymology. (F. — L. — Gk.) O. F. *etymologie*. — *L. etymologia*. — Gk. *ἐτυμολογία*, etymology. — Gk. *ἐτυμος*, true; -λογία, account, from *λέγειν*, to speak.

Eu-, prefix, well. (Gk.) Gk. *εὖ*, well; neut. of *εὖς*, good, put for *εἰς-ος**, real, from ✓ AS, to be.

Eucharist, the Lord's Supper, lit. thanksgiving. (L. — Gk.) *L. eucharistia*. — Gk. *εὐχαρίστια*, a giving of thanks. — Gk. *εὖ*, well; *χαρίζομαι*, I shew favour, from *χάρις*, favour. (✓ GHAR.)

Eulogy; see Logio.

Eunuch, one who is castrated. (L. — Gk.) *L. eunuchus*. — Gk. *εὐν-ούχος*, a chamberlain; one who had charge of sleeping apartments. — Gk. *εὐνή*, a couch; *εἶχειν*, to keep, have in charge.

Euphemism, a softened expression. (Gk.) Gk. *εὐφημismus*, the same as *εὐφημία*, the use of words of good omen. — Gk. *εὖ*, well; *φημί*, I speak. (✓ BHA.)

Euphony. (Gk.) Gk. *εὐφωνία*, a pleasing sound. — Gk. *εὐφωτος*, sweet-voiced. — Gk. *εὖ*, well; *φωνή*, voice. (✓ BHA.)

Euphrasy, the plant eye-bright. (Gk.) Supposed to be beneficial to the eyes; lit. 'delight'. — Gk. *εὐφρασία*, delight. — Gk.

εὐφραίνειν, to delight, cheer. — Gk. *εὖ*, well *φρεν*, base of *φρήν*, midriff, heart, mind.

Euphuism, affectation in speaking. (Gk.) So named from a book *Euphues*, by J. Lyly (1579). — Gk. *εὐφής*, well-grown, excellent. — Gk. *εὖ*, well; *φύη*, growth, from *φύομαι*, I grow. (✓ BHU.)

Euroclydon, a tempestuous wind. (Gk.) Gk. *εὐροκλύδων*, supposed to mean 'storm from the east'. — Gk. *εὐρο-ς*, S. E. wind; *κλύδων*, surge, from *κλύειν*, to surge, dash as waves.

Euthanasia, easy death. (Gk.) Gk. *εὐθανασία*, easy death; cf. *εὐθάνατος*, dying well. — Gk. *εὖ*, well; *θανεῖν*, to die.

Evacuate; see Vacation.

Evade, to shun. (F. — L.) F. *evader*. — L. *evadere* (pp. *evasus*), to escape. — L. *evadere*, away; *uadere*, to go. Der. *evas-ion* (from the pp.)

invade. (F. — L.) F. *invader*. — L. *in-uadere* (pp. *in-uasus*), to enter, invade. — L. *in*, in; *uadere*. Der. *invas-ion*.

pervade. (L.) L. *per-uadere*, to go through.

Evanescent; see Vain.

Evangelist, writer of a gospel. (F. — L. — Gk.) O. F. *evangeliste*. — L. *evangelista*. — Gk. *εὐαγγελιστής*. — Gk. *εὐαγγέλιον*, a reward for good tidings, gospel. — Gk. *εὖ*, well; *ἀγγελία*, tidings, from *ἄγγελοι*, messengers; see Angel.

Evaporate; see Vapour.

Evasion; see Evade.

Eve, Even, the latter part of the day. (E.) *Eve* is short for *even*; (for *evening*, see below). M. E. *eue*, *euen*. A. S. *æfen*, *æfen*. + O. Sax. *avand*, Icel. *afan*, Swed. *afan*, Dan. *afan*, G. *abend*. Supposed to mean the 'after' part of the day; allied to Aft. Cf. Skt. *apará*, posterior; *apará* *avadyá*, evening twilight. Der. *even-tide*, A. S. *æfenild*.

evening, even. (E.) M. E. *evening*. A. S. *æfnung*, put for *æfenung**; formed from *æfen*, even, with suffix -ung.

Even, level. (E.) M. E. *even* (*even*). A. S. *æfen*, *efn*. + Du. *even*, Icel. *jafn*, Dan. *jævn*, Swed. *jämn*, Goth. *ibns*, G. *eben*.

anent, regarding, with reference to. (E.) M. E. *anent*, *anentis*; older form *anefent*, where the *t* is excrement. A. S. *anefen*, *onfen*, near; also written *anefen*. — A. S. *on*, on; *efen*, even. Hence *anefen* = even with, on an equality with. + G. *anent* (for *in eben*).

Ever. (E.) M. E. *emer* (*ever*). A. S.

Related to A. S. *dua*, Goth. Der. *ever-lasting*, *ever-more*. each one. (E.) M. E. *eueri*, A. S. *ēfre*, ever; *alc*, each (Sc. *yr-y* = *ever-each*; see *Each*.

where. (E.) M. E. *euerikwar*. *re*, ever; *gekwar*, where. The *ly* stands for *ever-ywhere*, i. e. *everywhere*; *y-* is a mere prefix (= *ge-*). see *Victor*.

t; see *Vision*.

(L.) M. E. *euel*. A. S. *yfel*, adj. Du. *euel*, G. *übel*, Goth. *ubils*, adj.; Swed. *illa*, Dan. *ilde*, ill, adv. (and.) Icel. *illr*, cognate with *it*; it is a contracted form.

; see *Victor*.

ate; see *Viscera*.

; see *Vocal*.

; see *Voluble*.

(L.) M. E. *euv*. A. S. *eowu*, a sheep. + Du. *ooi*, Icel. *ær*, M. H. G. *man. avis*, a sheep, Russ. *ovtsa*, Skt. *avi*, a sheep, orig. from *avis*, devoted, attached.

see *Aquatic*.

prefix. (L.) L. *ex*, *e*, out. + out; Russ. *iz*, out. bate; see *Acid*.

(1) precise, (2) to demand; see

rate; see *Gerund*.

see *Altitude*.

us; see *Agent*.

le; see *Exempt*.

rate; see *Asperity*.

tion; see *Cave*.

; see *Cedo*.

to surpass. (F. - L.) O. F. *ex-* *excellere*, to raise; to surpass. out; *cellere* *, to drive, only in s. Allied to *Celerity*.

; see *Capacious*.

t, a selected passage. (L.) L. *ex*, an extract; neut. of pp. of to select. - L. *ex*, out; *carpere*, see *Harvest*.

(F. - L.) M. E. *scars*. - O. F. *hars*, scarce, scanty, niggard (F. Low L. *scarpius*, short form of *ex* used as a substitute for L. *ex* of *excerpere*, to select (above). sense was picked out, select,

; see *Cedo*.

ge; see *Change*.

Exchequer; see *Cheek*.

Excise, a tax; see *Sedentary*.

Excision; see *Cæsura*.

Exclaim; see *Claim*.

Exclude; see *Clause*.

Excommunicate; see *Common*.

Excoriate; see *Cuirass*.

Excrement; see *Concern*.

Exorescence; see *Crescent*.

Excretion; see *Concern*.

Excruciate; see *Crook*.

Exculpate; see *Culpable*.

Excursion; see *Current*.

Excuse; see *Cause*.

Execrate; see *Sacred*.

Execute; see *Sequence*.

Exegesis, exposition. (Gk.) Gk. *ἐξη- γησις*, interpretation. - Gk. *ἐξηγεῖσθαι*, to explain. - Gk. *ἐξ*, out; *ἡγεῖσθαι*, to guide, from *ἄγειν*, to lead. (✓ AG.)

Exemplar, *Exemplify*; see *Exempt*.

Exempt, freed. (F. - L.) O. F. *exempt*; whence *exempter*, to exempt, free. - L. *exemptus*, pp. of *ex-imere*, to take out, deliver, free. - L. *ex*, out; *emere*, to take. (✓ AM.) assume. (L.) L. *assumere* (pp. *assumptus*), to take to oneself. - L. *as-*, for *ad*, to; *sumere*, to take, which stands for *sub-imere* *, from *sub*, under, secretly, and *emere*, to take. Der. *assumpt-ion* (from the pp.).

consume. (L.) L. *consumere*, lit. to take wholly. - L. *con-* (*cum*), together, wholly; *sumere*, to take, for which see above. Der. *consumpt-ion* (from the pp.).

ensample. (F. - L.) M. E. *ensample*.

- O. F. *ensample*, corrupt form of *exsample*. - L. *exemplum*, a sample, pattern. - L. *eximere*, to select a sample. - L. *ex*, out; *emere*, to take.

example. (F. - L.) O. F. *exsample*. F. *exsample*. - L. *exemplum* (above).

exemplar. (F. - L.) M. E. *exemplaire*.

- O. F. *exemplaire*. - L. *exemplarium*, late form of *exemplar*, a copy (to which the mod. E. word is now conformed). - L. *exemplaris*, adj., serving as a copy. - L. *exemplum*; see *ensample* above. Der. *exemplar-y* (= O. F. *exemplaire*).

exemplify, to shew by example. (F. - L.) A coined word; as if from F. *exemplifier* *. - Low L. *exemplificare*, properly 'to copy out.' - L. *exempli-*, for *exemplum*, a copy; *facere*, to make.

impromptu, a thing said off hand.

(F. - L.) F. *impromptu*. - L. *in promptu*, in readiness; where *promptu* is abl. of

promptus, a sb. formed from *promere*, to bring forward; see *prompt* (below).

peremptory, decisive. (F. - L.) F. *peremptoire*. - L. *peremptorius*, destructive, decisive. - L. *peremptor*, a destroyer. - L. *peremptus*, pp. of *per-imere*, to take away entirely, destroy. - L. *per*, utterly; *emere*, to take.

premium. (L.) L. *præmium*, profit; lit. 'a taking before'; put for *præ-imium* *. - L. *præ*, before; *emere*, to take.

presume. (F. - L.) M. E. *presumen*. - O. F. *presumer*. - L. *præ-sumere*, to take beforehand, presume, imagine. - L. *præ*, before; *sumere*, to take; see *assume* above. Der. *presumpt-ion*, &c. (from the pp.).

prompt. (F. - L.) F. *prompt*. - L. *promptus*, acc. of *promptus*, *promptus*, brought to light, at hand, ready, pp. of *promere*, to bring forward. - L. *pro*, forward; *emere*, to take, bring.

ransom, redemption. (F. - L.) M. E. *ransoun* (with final *n*). - O. F. *raenson*, later *rançon*, a ransom. - L. *redemptionem*, acc. of *redemptio*, a buying back. - L. *redemptus*, pp. of *redimere*, to redeem; see *redeem* below. Doublet, *redemption*.

redeem, to atone for. (F. - L.) F. *redimer*, 'to redeem'; Cot. - L. *redimere*, to buy back. - L. *red*, back; *emere*, to take, purchase. Der. *redempt-ion* (from the pp. *redemptus*).

resume, to take up again. (F. - L.) F. *resumer*. - L. *resumere*. - L. *re*, again; *sumere*, to take; see *assume* (above). Der. *resumpt-ion* (from pp. *resumptus*).

sample. (F. - L.) M. E. *sample*. - O. F. *esemple*, *example*; see *ensample* above.

sampler. (F. - L.) O. F. *exemplaire* (XIV cent.), the same as *exemplaire*, a pattern; see *exemplar* above.

sumptuary, relating to expenses. (L.) L. *sumptuarius*, adj. from *sumptus*, expense. See below.

sumptuous, costly. (F. - L.) F. *somp-tueux* (Cot.) - L. *sumptuosus*, costly. - L. *sumptus*, expense. - L. *sumptus*, pp. of *sumere*, to take, use, spend; see *assume* (above).

Exequies; see *Sequence*.

Exercise, sb. (F. - L.) M. E. *exercise*. O. F. *exercice*. - L. *exercitium*, exercise. - L. *exercitus*, pp. of *exercere*, to drive out of an enclosure, drive on, set at work. - L. *ex*,

out; *arcere*, to enclose; see *Ark*. 1 *exercise*, vb.

Exert; see *Series*.

Exfoliate; see *Foliage*.

Exhale. (F. - L.) F. *exhaler*. - L. *halare*, to breathe out. - L. *ex*, out; *ha*, to breathe.

inhale. (L.) L. *in-halare*, to breathe in, draw in breath.

Exhaust. (L.) L. *exhaustus*, pp. of *haurire*, to draw out, drink up. - L. *out*; *haurire*, to draw water.

Exhibit; see *Habit*.

Exhilarate; see *Hilarity*.

Exhort; see *Hortatory*.

Exhume; see *Humble*.

Exigent; see *Agent*.

Exile; see *Sole* (1).

Exist; see *State*.

Exit; see *Itinerant*.

Exodus, departure. (L. - Gk.) L. *ex* - Gk. *ēxodos*, a going out. - Gk. *ēf, dōs*, a way, a march. (✓ *SAD*.)

Exogen; see *Genesis*.

Exonerate; see *Onerous*.

Exorbitant; see *Orb*.

Exorcise. (L. - Gk.) Late L. *exorcis* - Gk. *ἐξορκίζω*, to drive away by ad-tion. - Gk. *ēf, away*; *ἐρκίζω*, to ad from *ἐρκος*, an oath.

Exordium. (L.) L. *exordium*, a ginning. - L. *exordiri*, to begin, to we - L. *ex*; and *ordiri*, to begin, weave.

Exoteric, external. (Gk.) Gk. *ἐξωτερικός*, external. - Gk. *ἐξωτερικός*, more outw comp. of adv. *ἐξω*, outward, from *ἐξ, o*

exotic, foreign. (L. - Gk.) L. *exot* - Gk. *ἐξωτικός*, outward, foreign. - *ἐξω*, adv., outward, from *ἐξ, out*.

Expand, **Expanse**; see *Patent*.

Expatiate; see *Space*.

Expatriate; see *Paternal*.

Expect; see *Species*.

Expectorate; see *Pectoral*.

Expedite; see *Pedal*.

Expel; see *Pulsate*.

Expend; see *Pendant*.

Experience, **Expert**; see *Peril*.

Expiate; see *Pious*.

Expire; see *Spirit*.

Explain; see *Plain*.

Expletive; see *Plenary*.

Explicate, **Explicit**; see *Ply*.

Explode; see *Plaudit*.

Exploit; see *Ply*.

Explore; see *Deplore*.

Exponent; see *Position*.

port; see Port (1).
 pose; see Pose (1).
 position; see Position.
 postulate; see Postulate.
 pound; see Position.
 press; see Press.
 pulsion; see Pulsate.
 pungent; see Pungent.
 purgate; see Pure.
 quisite; see Query.
 rant; see State.
 rasy; see Statics.
 rempore; see Temporal.
 tend; see Tend.
 tenuate; see Tenuity.
 rior, outward. (F.-L.) Formerly
 ur. - O. F. *exterieur*. - L. *exteriorem*,
 of *exterior*, outward, comparative of
 or *exter*, outward. - L. *ex*, out;
 compar. suffix *-ter* (= Aryan *-tar*).
 range, to make strange. (F.-L.)
 tranger, to make strange. - F.
 ge, strange. - L. *extraneum*, acc. of
 eus, foreign, on the outside. - L.
 without; see *extra* below.
 ernal, outward. (L.) From L.
 us, outward, extended form from
 t, outward (above).
 ra. (L.) L. *extra*, beyond, beyond
 s necessary; put for *exterd* = *exterd*
 on the outer side, where *exterd* is
 a. abl. of *exterus*; see *Exterior*.
 raneous. (L.) L. *extraneus*, ex-
 tended from *extra* (above).
 reme. (F.-L.) O. F. *extreme*. -
 ramus, superl. of *exterus*, outward;
 terior (above).
 rinsic, external. (F.-L.) It should
 be *extrinsec*. - O. F. *extrinseque*,
 d. - L. *extrinsecus*, adv., from
 t. - L. *extrin* (= *extrin**), adverbial
 from *exter*, outward; and *secus*,
 so that *extrin-secus* = on the out-
 Secus is allied to *secundum*, accord-
 from *sequi*, to follow; see *Sequence*.
 ange, foreign, odd. (F. - L.)
 strange; see *estrangle* (above).

Exterminate; see *Term*.
External; see *Exterior*.
Extinguish; see *Distinguish*.
Extirpate. (L.) From pp. of L.
extirpare, to root out, better spelt *extirp-*
are, to pluck up by the stem. - L. *ex*,
 out; *stirps*, *stirpes*, the stem of a tree.
Extol; see *Tolerate*.
Extort; see *Torture*.
Extra, *Extraneous*; see *Exterior*.
Extract; see *Trace* (1).
Extraordinary; see *Order*.
Extravagant; see *Vague*.
Extravasate; see *Vase*.
Extreme; see *Exterior*.
Extricate; see *Intricate*.
Extrinsic; see *Exterior*.
Extrude; see *Intrude*.
Exuberant. (L.) From stem of pres.
 pt. of L. *exuberare*, to be fruitful or
 luxuriant. - L. *ex*; and *uberare*, to be
 fruitful, from *uber*, an udder, fertility; see
Udder.
Exude; see *Sudatory*.
Exult; see *Salient*.
Exuvia, cast skins of animals. (L.)
 L. *exuvia*, things stripped off. - L. *exuere*,
 to strip off.
Eye. (E.) M. E. *eye*, *eighe*; pl. *eyes*,
eyen (whence *eyne*). A. S. *edge*, pl. *edgan*.
 + Du. *oog*, Icel. *auga*, Dan. *oie*, Swed.
öga, Goth. *augo*, G. *auge*, Russ. *oko*, L.
oculus (dimin. of *ocus**); O. Gk. *oknos*;
 Skt. *aksha*. (✓ AK.) Der. *dais-y*, q. v.;
wind-ow, q. v.
eyelet-hole. (F.-L.; and E.) *Eyelet* is
 put for O. F. *oeillet*, 'a little eye, an oillet
 hole,' Cot.; dimin. of O. F. *oeil*, from L.
oculum, acc. of *oculus*, eye.
Eyot, a little island. (Scand.) Also
 spelt *ait*, *eyet*, *eyght*. From M. E. *ei*, an
 island = Icel. *ey*, an island; with dimin.
 suffix *-et*, as in *helm-et*. The A. S. form is
igoð, *igeoð*; where *ig* is cognate with Icel.
ey; see *Island*.
Eyre; see *Itinerant*.
Eyry, a nest; see *Aery*.

F.

e; see *Fate*.
 ic. (F.-L.) F. *fabrique*. - L.
 workshop, fabric. - L. *fabri*, for
 a workman. - L. *fa*, to put, do,
 as in *fa-c-ere*, to make), with suffix
 of the agent. (✓ DHA.) Der.

fabric-ate, from pp. of L. *fabricari*, to
 construct.

forge. (F.-L.) O. F. *forge*, a work-
 shop. - L. *fabrica*, a workshop (above).
 Der. *forge*, vb.
Façade; see *Face*.

Face. (F.-L.) F. *face*. - L. *faciem*, acc. of *facies*, the face, appearance. (✓ BHA.)

deface. (F.-L.) M. E. *defacen*. - O. F. *desfacer*, to deface, disfigure. - O. F. *des-* (= L. *dis-*), apart; *face*, face (above).

efface. (F.-L.) F. *effacer*. - F. *ef-* = L. *ef-*, for *ex*, out; and *face* (above).

façade, face of a building. (F.-Ital. - L.) F. *facade* (Cot.) - Ital. *facciata*, face of a building. - Ital. *faccia*, face. - L. *faciem*, acc. of *facies*, face.

superficies. (L.) L. *superficies*, surface, outer face. - L. *super*, above; *facies*, face.

surface. (F.-L.) F. *surface*, upper face. - F. *sur*, above; *face*, face. - L. *super*, above; *facies*, face.

Facetious. (F.-L.) F. *facetieux* (Cot.) - O. F. *facetie*, 'witty mirth,' id. - L. *facetia*, wit; common in pl. - L. *facetus*, courteous; orig. fair, allied to L. *facies*.

Facile; see Fact.

Fact, a deed, reality. (L.) L. *factum*, a deed; orig. neut. of *factus*, pp. of *facere*, to make, do. (✓ DHA.)

affair. (F.-L.) M. E. *affere*. - O. F. *afaire*, *affaire*, a business; orig. *a faire*, i. e. (something) to do. - L. *ad*, to; *facere*, to do.

affect. (L.) L. *affectare*, to apply oneself to (hence, to act upon); frequent of *afficere*, to aim at, treat. - L. *af-* = *ad*, to; *facere*, to do, act. Der. *dis-affect*.

comfit, sb. (F.-L.) Formerly *confit*, *confite*. - O. F. *confit*, lit. confectioned, prepared; pp. of *confire*. - L. *conficere*, to put together.

- L. *con-* (cum), together; *facere*, to put.

confect, to make up into sweetmeats. (L.) L. *confectus*, pp. of *conficere*, to put together, make up (above). Der. *confection*, *confectioner*.

counterfeit, imitated. (F.-L.) M. E. *counterfeit*. - O. F. *contrefait*, pp. of *contrefaire*, to imitate. - F. *contre*, over against, like; *faire*, to make. - L. *contra*, against; *facere*, to make.

defeasance, a rendering null. (F.-L.) O. Norman F. law-term *defeasance*, a rendering void. - O. F. *defaisant*, pres. part. of *defaire*, *desfaire*, to render void. - O. F. *des-* (L. *dis-*), apart; *faire* (L. *facere*), to make.

defeat. (F.-L.) M. E. *defaiten*, to defeat. - O. F. *defait*, *desfait*, pp. of *defaire*, *desfaire*, to render void (above).

defect. (L.) L. *defectus*, a want. - L. *defectus*, pp. of *deficere*, to fail, orig. to undo. - L. *de*, down; *facere*, to make. Der. *defection*.

deficient. (L.) From stem of pres. pt. of *deficere*, to fail (above).

deficit, lack. (L.) L. *deficit*, it fails; 3 p. s. pres. of *deficere* (above).

difficulty. (F.-L.) M. E. *difficultie*. - O. F. *difficulle*. - L. *difficultatem*, acc. of *difficultas* (put for *difficultas**), difficulty. - L. *difficilis*, hard. - L. *dis-* (for *dis-*), apart; *facilis*, easy; see facile (below).

discomfit. (F.-L.) O. F. *desconfiz*, pp. of *desconfire*, 'to discomfit, defeat, Cot. - O. F. *des-* (= L. *dis-*), apart; *confire*, to preserve, prepare; see comfit above.

effect. (F.-L.) O. F. *effect*. - L. *effectum*, acc. of *effectus*, an effect. - L. *effectus*, pp. of *efficere*, to work out. - L. *ef-* = *ex*, out, thoroughly; *facere*, to do.

efficacy, force, virtue. (L.) L. *efficacia*, effective power. - L. *efficac*, for *efficax*, efficacious. - L. *efficere* (above).

efficient. (L.) From stem of pres. pt. of *efficere*, to work out (above).

facile, easy to do. (F.-L.) F. *facile*. - L. *facilis*, i. e. do-able. - L. *facere*, to do.

fac-simile. (L.) Short for *factum simile*, made like. - L. *factum*, neut. of pp. of *facere*, to make; *simile*, neut. of *similis*, like; see Similar.

faction. (F.-L.) F. *faction*, a sect. - L. *factionem*, acc. of *factio*, a doing, taking part, faction. - L. *factus*, pp. of *facere*, to do.

factitious. (L.) L. *factitius*, artificial. - L. *factus*, pp. of *facere*, to make.

factotum. (L.) A general agent. - L. *fac-ere totum*, to do everything.

faculty, facility to act. (F.-L.) M. E. *facultee*. - F. *faculté*. - L. *facultatem*, acc. of *facultas* (= *facilitas**), facility. - L. *facilis*, easy; see facile above.

fashion. (F.-L.) O. F. *faceon*, *fachon*, make, shape. - L. *factionem*, acc. of *factio*, a making; see faction above.

feasible, easy to be done. (F.-L.) [Better *feasible*.] - O. F. *feasable*, *faisable*, 'feasible, doable;' Cot. - O. F. *fais-ant*, pres. part. of *faire*, to do. - L. *facere*, to do.

fetich, fetish, an object of superstitious worship. (F. - Port. - L.) F. *fétiche*. - Port. *feitico*, sorcery, lit. artificial; also, a name given by the Port. to the roughly made idols of Africa. - L. *factitius*, artificial. - L. *fact-us*, pp. of *facere*, to make.

feat, a deed well done. (F.-L.) M. E. *feet*, *feite*. - O. F. *fait*. - L. *factum*, a deed; see Fact.

feature, make, form. (F.-L.) M. E.

—O. F. *facture*, fashion. —L. *factura*, formation. —L. *factus*, pp. of *facere*, to do.

fiat, a decree. (L.) L. *fiat*, let it be. —L. *fac*, I become; used as pass. of *facere*, to do.

infect, to taint. (F. — L.) M. E. *infect*, also *infecten*, verb. —O. F. *infect*, ed. —L. *infectus*, pp. of *in-ficere*, to dye, stain. —L. *in*, in; *facere*, to put.

parfait. (F. — L.) M. E. *parfit*, *parfit*. F. *parfit*, *parfait* (F. *parfait*). —L. *parfit*, pp. of *par-ficere*, to complete.

praefect, a governor. (F. — L.) M. E. *praefect*. —O. F. *praefect* (F. *praefect*). —L. *praefectus*, one set over others; pp. of *praeficere*, to set before. —L. *prae*, before; to make.

proficient. (L.) L. *proficient*, stem of *pro-ficere*, to make progress, advance. —L. *pro*, forward; *facere*, to make.

profit. (F. — L.) M. E. *profit*. —F. *pro-ficere*, to make progress, be profitable. —L. *pro-ficere*, to make progress, be profitable.

refection, refreshment. (F. — L.) F. *refectio*, a repast. —L. acc. *refectionem*, remaking. —L. *refectus*, pp. of *reficere*, to make, restore. —L. *re*, again; *facere*.

suffice. (F. — L.) From F. *suffis*, base *sufficere*, pres. pt. of *sufficere*, to suffice. —L. *sufficere*, to supply. —L. *suf* = *sub*, to make, put.

sufficient. (L.) From the stem of *sufficere*, to suffice (above).

surfeit, ab. (F. — L.) O. F. *surfait*, excess; orig. pp. of *sorsaire*, to eat, exaggerate. —L. *super*, above; to make.

fatuous. (L.) From the stem of *fatere*, to make, put.

fatuous. (L.) From the stem of *fatere*, to make, put.

fatuous. (L.) From the stem of *fatere*, to make, put.

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fatuous. (L.) From the stem of *fatere*, to make, put.

'a fagot, a bundle of sticks;' Cot. (1) Perhaps from L. *fac*, stem of *fax*, a torch; cf. *facula*, a little torch. (2) Or, since the Ital. form is *fagotto*, perhaps from Icel. *fanga*, an armful; see *Fang*.

fail; see *Fallible*.

Fain. (E.) M. E. *fayn*. A. S. *fagen*, glad. + O. Sax. *fagan*, Icel. *feginn*, glad. Allied to *Fadge*. (✓PAK.)

fawn (1), to cringe to, rejoice servilely over. (Scand.) Icel. *fagna*, to rejoice, welcome one; allied to *feginn*, *fain*.

Faint; see *Figure*.

Fair (1), pleasing, beautiful. (E.) M. E. *fayr*, A. S. *fager*, fair. + Icel. *fagr*; Dan. *feir*, Swed. *fager*, Goth. *fagrs*, fit, O. H. G. *fagar*; Gk. *πῆγος*, firm. (✓PAK.)

Fair (2), a holiday. (F. — L.) M. E. *feire*. —L. *feria*, a holiday, later, a fair; commoner as pl. *feriae*, put for *fes-ia**, feast-days; allied to *Feast*.

Fairy; see *Fate*.

Faith. (F. — L.) M. E. *feith*; also *sey*. Slightly altered from O. F. *feid*, *fei*, faith. —L. *fidem*, acc. of *fides*, faith. + Gk. *πίστις*, faith. (✓BHIDH, from BHANDH.)

affiance. (F. — L.) O. F. *afiance*, trust; cf. *affier*, *afier*, to trust (whence E. *affy*). —O. F. *a* (L. *ad*), to; and *fidant*, stem of *pres*.

pt. of Low L. *fidare*, to trust, from L. *fidere*, to trust. Cf. Low L. *fidantia*, a pledge.

affidavit, an oath. (L.) Low L. *affidavit*, 3 p. s. pt. t. of *affidare*, to pledge. —L. *af* = *ad*, to; Low L. *fidare*, for L. *fidere*, to trust.

confide. (L.) L. *confidere*, to trust fully. —L. *con* (cum), fully; *fidere*, to trust.

defy. (F. — L.) M. E. *deffyen*. —O. F. *desfer*, *deffier*, *desfier*, orig. to renounce one's faith. —Low L. *disfidare*, to renounce faith. —L. *dis*, for *dis*, apart; *fidare*, for *fidere*, to trust.

diffident. (L.) L. *diffident*, stem of *diffidens*, pres. pt. of *diffidere*, to distrust. —L. *dis* = *dis*, apart; *fidere*, to trust.

fealty, true service. (F. — L.) O. F. *fealte*, *feelteit*, fidelity. —L. *fidelitatem*, acc. of *fidelitas*, fidelity; see below.

fidelity. (F. — L.) F. *fidelit  *. —L. *fidelitatem*, acc. of *fidelitas*, faithfulness. —L. *fideli*, crude form of *fidelis*, faithful. —L. *fidis*, faith.

fiducial, shewing trust. (L.) From L. *fiducia*, trust. —L. *fidere*, to trust.

infidel. (F. — L.) O. F. *infid  le*, 'infidell;' Cot. —L. *infidelis*, faithless. —L. *in*, not; *fidelis*, faithful.

perfidious. (L.) From *L. perfidiosus*, treacherous. — *L. perfidia*, treachery. — *L. perfidus*, treacherous. — *L. per*, away (cf. *Skt. parś*, from); *fides*, faith.

Falchion, a sword. (Ital. — L.) Ital. *falcione* (cf. pron. as *ch*). — Low *L. falcionem*, acc. of *falcio*, a bent sword. — *L. falci*-, crude form of *falx*, a sickle.

defalcate, to abate, deduct. (L.) From pp. of Low *L. diffalcare*, to abate, deduct, take away. — *L. dif-* = *dis-*, apart; Late *L. falcare*, to cut with a sickle, from *L. falx* (stem *falc-*), a sickle.

falcon. (F. — L.) M. E. *faucon*. — O. F. *faucon*, *faulcon*. — Late *L. falconem*, acc. of *falco*, a falcon, so named from its hooked claws. — *L. falc-*, stem of *falx*, a sickle.

Faldstool; see **Fold**.

Fall, to drop down. (E.) M. E. *fallen*. A. S. *feallan*. + Du. *vallen*, Icel. *falla*, Dan. *falde* (for *falle*), Swed. *falla*, G. *fallen*; *L. fallere*, to deceive, *falli*, to err; Gk. *σφάλω*, to cause to fall, trip up; *Skt. sphal*, to tremble. (✓ SPAR.) ¶ Grimm's law does not apply, because an initial *s* is lost in Teut. and Latin. Der. *be-fall*, from A. S. *be-feallan*, to fall out, happen.

fell (1), to cause to fall. (E.) A. S. *fellan*, causal of *feallan*, to fall. So also Du. *vellen*, Dan. *felde*, Swed. *fälla*, Icel. *fella*, G. *fällen*; all causal forms.

Fallible. (L.) *L. fallibilis*, liable to err. — *L. falli*, to err; *fallere*, to deceive; cognate with *E. fall*, q. v.

default. (F. — L.) See **fault** (below).

fail. (F. — L.) F. *faillir*. — *L. fallere*, to beguile; *falli*, to err.

fallacy. (F. — L.) Formed by adding *-y* to M. E. *fallace*, a fallacy, deceit. — F. *fallace*. — *L. fallacia*, deceit. — *L. fallac-*, stem of *fallax*, deceitful. — *L. fallere*, to deceive.

false. (F. — L.) M. E. *fals*. — O. F. *fals* (F. *faux*). — *L. falsus*, false; pp. of *fallere*, to deceive.

falter, to totter, stammer. (F. — L.) M. E. *faltren*, to totter; frequentative from a base *falt-*. — O. F. *falter**, to fail; not recorded; but see **fault** below.

faucet, a spigot, vent. (F. — L.) O. F. (and F.) *fausset*, a faucet; *faulset*, Cot. — O. F. *faulser*, to falsify, forge; also *faulser un escu*, to pierce a shield, hence, to pierce. — *L. falsare*, to falsify. — *L. falsus*, false.

fault. (F. — L.) Formerly *faut*. M. E. *faute*. — O. F. *faute*, a fault. (Span. and Ital. *falla*, a defect.) — O. F. *falter**, not found, but answering to Span. *faltar*, Ital.

falt re, to lack; frequent form of *L. fallere*, to fail. Der. *de-fault* (*de-* = O. F. *de-* = *L. dis-*).

refel. (L.) *L. refellere*, to shew to be false, refute. — *L. re-*, again; *fallere*, to deceive.

Fallow (1), orig. 'harrowed;' of land. (E.) A. S. *felging*, fallow-land. — A. S. *fealh*, a harrow.

Fallow (2), used with reference to colour. (E.) A. S. *fealu*, *fealo*, pale red, yellowish. + Du. *vaal*, Icel. *feðr*, pale, G. *fahl*, pale, also *falb*, *L. pallidus*, Gk. *πολιός*, gray, *Skt. palita*, gray. See **Pale**.

False, **Falter**; see **Fallible**.

Fame, report. (F. — L.) F. *fame*. — *L. fama*, report. — *L. fari*, to speak; see **Fate**. confess. (F. — L.) O. F. *confesser*. — *L. confessus*, pp. of *confiteri*, to confess. — *L. con-* (cum), fully; *fateri*, to acknowledge, from *L. fat-um*, supine of *fari*, to speak.

defame. (F. — L.) M. E. *defamen*. *diffamen*. — O. F. *defamer*, to take away a man's character. — *L. diffamare*, to spread a bad report. — *L. dif-*, for *dis-*, apart; *fama*, a report.

infamy. (F. — L.) F. *infamie*. — *L. infamia*, ill fame. — *L. in-*, not, bad; *fama*, fame.

profess. (F. — L.) We find M. E. *professed*, pp., Englished from O. F. *profes*, masc., *professe*, fem., professed. — *L. professus*, pp. of *profiteri*, to avow. — *L. pro-*, forth; *fateri*, to speak; see **confess** (above).

Family. (F. — L.) F. *famille*. — *L. familia*, a household. — *L. famulus*, a servant, Oscan *famel*; from Oscan *faama*, a house. Cf. *Skt. dhāman*, a house. (✓ DHA.) Der. *famili-ar* (*L. familiaris*).

Famine. (F. — L.) F. *famine*. — Low *L. famina**, unrecorded, but plainly an extension from *L. famēs*, hunger. Cf. *Skt. hñni*, privation, want. (✓ GHA.) Der. *fam-ish*, formed (by analogy with *linguish*, &c.) from *L. fam-es*, hunger.

Fan, an instrument for blowing. (L.) A. S. *fann*. — *L. uannus*, a fan (cf. F. *vann*); see below. Allied to *Skt. vāta*, wind, from *vā*, to blow. (✓ WA.)

van (2), a fan for winnowing. (F. — L.) In Milton, P. L. ii. 927. — F. *van*, 'a vanner'; Cot. — *L. uannus* (above).

Fanatic; see **Fane**.

Fancy; see **Phantom**.

Fane, a temple. (L.) *L. fanum*, a temple; supposed to be derived from *L. fari*, to speak (hence, perhaps, to dedicate). **fanatic**, religiously insane. (F. — L.)

F. fanaticus. — *L. fanaticus*, (1) belonging to a temple, (2) inspired by a divinity, enthusiastic. — *L. fanum*, a temple.

profane, impious. (F. — L.) *F. profane*. — *L. profanus*, unholy; lit. before (i.e. outside of) the temple. — *L. pro*, before; *fanum*, a temple.

Fanfare, a flourish of trumpets. (F. — Span. — Arab.) *F. fanfare*. — Span. *fanfarras*, bluster, vaunting. — Arab. *farfār*, loquacious. Der. *fanfarr-on-ade*, bluster.

Fang, a talon, claw. (E.) A. S. *fang*, lit. a seizing. — A. S. *fangan**, to seize, only used in the contracted form *fōn* (pt. t. *feng*, *gefangan*). — Du. *vangen*, to catch; Icel. *fa* (cf. *fang*, sb., a catch of fish), Dan. *faae*, Swed. *få*, Goth. *fahan*, G. *fangen*, to catch, *fang*, sb., a catch, also a fang. (✓ PAK.)

Fantasy; see **Phantom**.

Far. (E.) M. E. *fer*. A. S. *feor*. — Du. *ver*, Icel. *fjarri*, Swed. *fjerran*, adv., Dan. *fjern*, G. *fern*; Goth. *fairra*, adv. Allied to Gk. *ωπάρ*, beyond; Skt. *paras*, beyond, *para*, far. (✓ PAK.) The comp. *farther* is a corruption of M. E. *ferrer* (i.e. *far-er*); due to confusion with *further*, comp. of **Forth**.

Farce. (F. — L.) The orig. sense is 'stuffing'; hence, a jest inserted into a comedy. — *F. farce*, stuffing, a farce. — *F. farceur*, to stuff. — *L. farcire*, to stuff. — Gk. *σπάρειν*, to shut in.

force (1), to stuff fowls. (F. — L.) A corruption of *farce*, to stuff (above). Der. *force-meat*, a corruption of *farced meat* or *farce-meat*.

Fardel, a pack, bundle. (F. — Arab.) M. E. *fardel*. — O. F. *fardel* (F. *fardcau*). Dimin. of *F. farde*, a burden, now 'a bale' of coffee. Prob. from Arab. *fardah*, a package (Devic).

furl, to roll up a sail. (F. — Arab.) Formerly spelt *furdle*, *farthel*, to roll up in a bundle. From *fardel*, a bundle (above).

Fare, to travel, speed. (E.) A. S. *faran*, to go, travel. — Du. *varen*, Icel. Swed. *fara*, Dan. *fare*, G. *fahren*, Goth. *faran*, to go; Gk. *ωρεσθαι*, I travel. Cf. *L. exuper*, I pass through, Skt. *pri*, to bring over. (✓ PAR.) Der. *fare-well*, i.e. may you speed well; *thorough-fare*, a passage through; *well-fare*, successful practice or journey.

ferry, verb. (E.) M. E. *ferien*. A. S. *ferian*, to convey across. — A. S. *faran*, to go. — Icel. *ferja*, to carry; causal of *fara*, to go; Goth. *farjan*, to travel by ship.

ford. (E.) M. E. *ford*; also *forth*. A. S.

ford, a ford, passage. Allied to A. S. *faran*, to go; and to *frith*; see below.

frith, **firth**, an estuary. (Scand.) M. E. *firth*. — Icel. *fjörðr*, a firth, bay; Dan. *fiord*, Swed. *fjörd*, the same; *L. portus*, a haven, Gk. *πρωτός*, a ferry. Allied to *fora* (above).

Farina, ground corn. (L.) *L. farina*, meal. — *L. far*, a kind of grain; allied to **Barley**. Der. *farinaceous*, *L. farina-ce-us*.

farrago. (L.) *L. farrago*, mixed food for cattle, a medley. — *L. far*, grain, spelt.

Farm; see **Firm**.

Farrier; see **Ferreous**.

Farrow, to litter pigs. (E.) From the sb. *farrow*, a litter of pigs. — A. S. *fearh*, a pig; pl. *fearas*. — M. H. G. *varch*, a pig; G. *ferk-el*; *L. porcus*; see **Pork**.

Farther; see **Far**.

Farthing; see **Four**.

Farthingale; see **Verdant**.

Fascinate. (L.) From pp. of *L. fascinare*, to enchant.

Fascine, a bundle of rods. (F. — L.) O. F. *fascine*. — *L. fascina*, a bundle of twigs. — *L. fascis*, a bundle.

Fashion; see **Fact**.

Fast (1), firm. (E.) A. S. *fast*. — Du. *vast*, Dan. Swed. *fast*, Icel. *fast*, G. *fest*. Cf. Gk. *εμ-εδος*, fast, steadfast. Allied to **Foot**. Der. *fast* (2), *fast* (3).

fast (2), to abstain from food. (E.) A. S. *fastan*, orig. to make fast, observe, be strict; from *fast* (above). — Du. *vasten*, Dan. *faste*, Swed. and Icel. *fasta*, G. *fasten*.

fast (3), quick. (Scand.) A peculiar use of *fast* (1) above; this use is Scand. Cf. Icel. *drekka fast*, to drink hard, *sofa fast*, to be fast asleep, *fasti þi verkum*, hard at work; &c. It means firm, close, urgent, quick.

fasten. (E.) A. S. *fastnian*, to make fast or firm. — A. S. *fast*, firm.

fastness. (E.) M. E. *festnes*, *fastnesse*, orig. strength. — A. S. *fastness*, the firmament, orig. that which is firm. — A. S. *fast*, firm.

Fastidious. (L.) *L. fastidiosus*, disdainful. — *L. fastidium*, loathing; perhaps put for *fastutidium** (Vaniček). — *L. fastu-s*, arrogance; *tadium*, disgust; so that *fastidium* = arrogant disgust.

Fastness; see **Fast**.

Fat (1), gross. (E.) A. S. *fat*. — Du. *vet*, Dan. *fed*, Swed. *fet*, Icel. *feitr*. Cf. Skt. *pīvan*, fat.

Fat (2), a vat; see **Vat**.

Fate, destiny. (F.-L.) M. E. *fate*.—O. F. *fat* (not common).—L. *fatum*, what is spoken; neut. of pp. of *fari*, to speak. + Gk. *φημί*, I say, Skt. *bhāsh*, to speak; A. S. *bannan*; see *Ban*. (✓BHA.)

affable. (F.-L.) F. *affable*.—L. *affabilis*, easy to be spoken to.—L. *af* = *ad*, to; *fari*, to speak.

confabulate. (L.) From pp. of L. *confabulari*, to talk together. — L. *con-* (*cum*), with; *fabulari*, to converse, from *fabula*, a discourse; see *fable* (below).

fable, a story. (F.-L.) F. *fable*.—L. *fabula*, a narrative. — L. *fa-ri*, to speak, tell.

fairy. (F.-L.) M. E. *faerie*, *faerye*, enchantment. [The mod. use of the word is improper; *faury* = enchantment, the right word for 'elf' being *fae*.]—O. F. *faerie*, enchantment.—O. F. *fae*, a fay; see below.

fay, a fairy. (F.-L.) F. *fée*, O. F. *fae*, a fay. Cf. Port. *fada*, Ital. *fata*, a fay.—Low L. *fata*, a fate, goddess of destiny, a fay.—L. *fatum*, fate (above).

ineffable. (F.-L.) F. *ineffable*. — L. *ineffabilis*, unspeakable. — L. *in*, not; *ef* (for *ex*), out; *fa-ri*, to speak.

infant. (L.) L. *infant*, stem of *in-fans*, not speaking, hence, a very young babe. — L. *in*, not; *fans*, pres. pt. of *fari*, to speak.

infantry. (F.-Ital.-L.) F. *infanterie*. — Ital. *infanteria*, foot-soldiers; orig. a band of 'infants,' as young men were called. — Ital. *infante*, an infant.—L. *infantem*, acc. of *infans* (above).

nefarious. (L.) L. *nefarius*, impious. — L. *nefas*, that which is unlawful. — L. *ne*, not; *fas*, law, from *fari*, to speak, declare.

preface. (F.-L.) O. F. *preface*. — Low L. *præfatum**, not found, put for L. *præfatum*, a preface, neut. of *præ-fatus*, spoken before.

Father. (E.) M. E. *fader*. A. S. *fæder*. (The spelling with *th* approaches the Icelandic.) + Icel. *faðir*, Du. *vader*, Dan. Swed. *fader*, Goth. *faðar*, G. *vater*, L. *pater*, Gk. *πάτηρ*, Pers. *pidar*, Skt. *pitrī*. (✓PA.)

Fathom. (E.) M. E. *fadme*. A. S. *fæðm*, the space reached by the extended arms, a grasp, embrace. + Du. *vadem*, Icel. *faðmr*, a fathom, Dan. *favn*, Swed. *famn*, an embrace, G. *faden*. Allied to Patent. (✓PAT.)

Fatigue, sb. (F.-L.) O. F. *fatigue*; from *fatiguer*, to weary. — L. *fatigare*, to weary.

Fatuous. (L.) L. *fatuus*, silly, feeble.

Der. in-fatuate, from pp. of L. *infatuare*, to make a fool of.

fade, vb. (F.-L.) From F. *fade*, adj., unsavoury, weak, faint. — L. *fatuus*, foolish, tasteless.

vade, to fade. (F.-L.) A weakened form of *fade* (above).

Fauces. (L.) L. *fauces*, pl., the upper part of the throat.

Faucet, **Fault**; see **Fallible**.

Faun; see **Favour**.

Fauteuil; see **Fold** (1).

Favour, sb. (F.-L.) O. F. *favcur*. — L. *favorem*, acc. of *fauor*, favour. — L. *fauert*, to befriend.

faun, a rural (Roman) deity. (L.) L. *faunus*. — L. *fauert*, to be propitious.

favourite. (F.-L.) Orig. fem. of F. *favori*, favoured.

Fawn (1); see **Fain**.

Fawn (2), a young deer; see **Fetus**.

Fay; see **Fate**.

Faalty; see **Faith**.

Fear. (E.) M. E. *feer*. A. S. *fær*, a sudden peril, danger, fear. Orig. used of the peril of travelling. — A. S. *faran*, to go, travel. + Icel. *fár*, harm, G. *gefahr*, danger.

Feasible; see **Fact**.

Feast; see **Festal**.

Feat; see **Fact**.

Feather. (E.) M. E. *fether*. A. S. *fēðer*. + Du. *veder*, Dan. *fiæder*, Swed. *fjäder*, Icel. *fjóðr*, G. *feder*, L. *penna* (for *pet-na**), Skt. *patra*. See **Pen**. (✓PAT.)

Feature; see **Fact**.

Febrile; see **Fever**.

February. (L.) L. *februarius*, the month of expiation. — L. *februa*, neut. pl., a festival of expiation on Feb. 15. — L. *februus*, cleansing; *februare*, to expiate.

Feculent; see **Fæces**.

Fecundity; see **Fetus**.

Federal. (F.-L.) F. *fédéral*. Formed with suffix *-al*, from L. *fæder*, stem of *fædus*, a treaty. Akin to *fides*, faith.

confederate. (L.) L. *confederatus*, united by a covenant, pp. of *con-fæderari*. — L. *con-* (*cum*), together; *fæder*, crude form of *fædus*, a treaty.

Fee, a grant of land, property, payment. (E.) M. E. *fee*. A. S. *feoh*, *feō*, cattle, property. + Du. *vee*. Icel. *fé*, Dan. *få*, Swed. *få*, Goth. *faihu*, G. *vieh*, O. H. G. *fihu*, L. *pecus*; Skt. *paçū*, cattle. (✓PAK.) See **Pecuniary**.

fellow, a partner. (Scand.) M. E.

—Icel. *félagi*, a partner in a 'félag.'
félag, companionship; lit. a laying
 er of property.—Icel. *fé*, property;
 laying together, a law; see Law.
 ble. (F.—L.) M. E. *feble*.—O. F.
 standing for *foible**, as shewn by
sevole (= *sevole*), feeble; since Ital.
 —L. *febilis*, doleful; hence, weak.—
 r, to weep. Allied to Fluent.
 ble, a weak point in character.—
foible (above).

d; see Food.
 L. (E.) M. E. *felen*. A. S. *fēlan*. +
velem, G. *föhlen*. Perhaps allied to
 ble.

gn; see Figure.
 ispar; see Field.

city. (F.—L.) O. F. *felicité*.—L.
felicitatem.—L. *felici*-, crude form
 x, happy, fruitful; allied to Fetus.
 ine. (L.) L. *felinus*, belonging to
 —L. *felis*, a cat; lit. 'the fruitful';
 to Fetus.

(1); see Fall.

(2), a skin. (E.) M. E. *fel*. A. S.
fell. + Du. *vel*, Icel. *fell*, Goth. *fill*,
 G. *vel*, L. *pellis*, Gk. *πῆλλα*, skin.
 det, *felt*.

n, a thin skin. (E.) A. S. *film*; O.
film. Extended from the base *fil*- in
fel, skin, Goth. *fill*, skin.

(3), cruel, dire. (E.) A. S. *fel*, in
moelfel=fierce for slaughter, &c. +
 u *fel*, wrathful; whence O. F. *fel*,
 + Dan. *fiel*, hideous, grim, horrid.

(4), a hill. (Scand.) M. E. *fel*.—
ffall, *fell*, a hill; Dan. *field*, Swed.
 a fell. Orig. an open down; allied
 eld.

los; see Felly.

low; see Fee.

ly, Felloe, part of a wheel-rim. (E.)
 — *felwe*. A. S. *felga*, a felly. So
 d from the pieces being put together;
 A. S. *feolan*, *fiolan*, orig. *filhan*, to
 cleave to, allied to Goth. *filhan*, to
 + Du. *veig*, Dan. *felge*, G. *felge*.

ON, a wicked person. (F.—Low L.—
 M. E. *felun*.—O. F. *felon*, a traitor.
 w L. *felonem*, acc. of *felo*, *fello*, a traitor.
 Prob. Celtic. Cf. Gael. *feallan*, a
 r, Bret. *faliow*, treachery; Irish and
feall, to betray, deceive, allied to L.
 e, to deceive.

(E.) M. E. *felt*. A. S. *felt*. + Du.
felt; Gk. *πίλος*, felt; cf. L. *pileus*,
 hat.

filter, to strain. (F.—O. Low G.) F.
filtrer, to strain through felt.—Du. *vilt*,
 felt; originally spelt *filt*.

Felucca, a ship. (Ital.—Arab.) Ital.
feluca.—Arab. *fulk*, a ship. (See Devic.)

Female; see below.

Feminine. (F.—L.) O. F. *feminin*.—
 L. *femininus*, womanly.—L. *femina*, a
 woman. (Perhaps allied to Fetus.)

effeminate. (L.) From pp. of L.
effeminare, to make womanish.—L. *ef*-, for
 ex, thoroughly; *femina* (above).

female. (F.—L.) Put for *femell*, by
 confusion with *male*. M. E. *femele*.—O. F.
femelle.—L. *femella*, a young woman;
 dimin. of *femina*, a woman.

Femoral, belonging to the thigh. (L.)
 L. *femoralis*; adj. from *femor*-, base of
femur, thigh.

Fen, a bog. (E.) M. E. *fen*. A. S. *fenn*.
 + Du. *veen*, Icel. *fen*, Goth. *fani*, mud.
 Cf. L. *palus*, a marsh. And see Vinowed.

Fence; short for *defence*; see Defend.

Fend; short for Defend, q. v.

Fennel, a plant. (L.) M. E. *fenel*. A. S.
finol, *finugle*.—L. *feniculum*, fennel;
 double dimin. of *fenum*, hay.

fenugreek. (L.) L. *fenum Græcum*.

Feof; see Fief.

Ferment; see Ferwent.

Fern. (E.) A. S. *fearn*. + Du. *varen*;
 Skt. *parna*, a wing, feather, leaf, plant, the
 orig. sense being 'feather.'

Ferocity. (F.—L.) F. *ferocité*.—L. acc.
ferocitatem, fierceness.—L. *feroci*-, crude
 form of *ferox*, fierce.—L. *ferus*, fierce, wild.
 Allied to Deer.

fierce. (F.—L.) M. E. *fers*.—O. F.
fers, *fiers*, old nom. of O. F. *fer*, *fier*,
 fierce.—L. *ferus*, wild.

Ferrous. (L.) L. *ferreus*, made of
 iron.—L. *ferrum*, iron.

farrier. (F.—L.) Formerly *ferrer*, a
 worker in iron.—F. *fer*, iron.—L. *ferrum*.

ferruginous. (L.) L. *ferruginus*, same
 as *ferrugineus*, rusty.—L. *ferrugin*-, stem
 of *ferrugo*, rust of iron.—L. *ferrum*.

Ferret (1), an animal. (F.—Low L.—
 C. ?) O. F. *furet*, a ferret.—Low L. *fure-*
tus, *furectus*, a ferret; also *furo*. Said to
 be from L. *fur*, a thief; more likely from
 Bret. *fiur*, wise, W. *fiur*, wise, wily, crafty,
ffured, a wily one, a ferret.

Ferret (2), a kind of silk tape; see
 Floral.

Ferruginous; see Ferrous.

Ferrule, a metal ring at the end of a

stick. (F.-L.) Corrupted spelling (due to confusion with *ferrum*, iron) of the older form *verril*; XVI cent. - O. F. *virole*, a ferrule; Low L. *virola*, the same. From L. *uiriola*, a little bracelet; dimin. of *uiria*, an armlet. - L. *uiere*, to twist, plait. (✓W.I.) Allied to *Withy*.

Ferry; see *Fare*.

Fertile. (F.-L.) F. *fertile*. - L. *fertilis*, fertile. - L. *ferre*, to bear; allied to *Bear* (1).

circumference. (L.) L. *circumferentia*, boundary of a circle. - L. *circumferent*, stem of pres. pt. of *circumferre*, to carry round.

confer. (F.-L.) F. *conferer*. - L. *conferre*, to bring together, collect, bestow.

defer (1), to delay. (F.-L.) M. E. *differen*. - O. F. *differer*, to delay. - L. *differre*, to bear different ways, delay. - L. *dis*, for *dis*, apart; *ferre*, to bear.

defer (2), to lay before, submit oneself. (F.-L.) O. F. *deferer*, to admit or give way to an appeal. - L. *deferre*, to bring down, bring before one.

differ. (L.) L. *differre*, to carry apart, to differ. - L. *dis*, for *dis*, apart; *ferre*, to bear.

infer, to imply. (F.-L.) F. *inferer*. - L. *in-ferre*, to bring in, introduce.

offer. (L.) A. S. *offrian*. - L. *offerre*, to offer. - L. *of*, for *ob*, near; *ferre*, to bring. Der. *offer-tor-y*, from F. *offertoire*, L. *offertorium*, a place to which offerings were brought.

prefer. (F.-L.) O. F. *preferer*. - L. *præferre*, to set in front, prefer.

proffer. (F.-L.) O. F. *proferer*, to produce, adduce. - L. *proferre*, to bring forward.

refer, to assign. (F.-L.) O. F. *referer* (F. *référer*). - L. *re-ferre*, to bear back, relate, refer.

suffer. (F.-L.) M. E. *soffren*, *suffren*. - O. F. *soffrir* (F. *souffrir*). - L. *sufferre*, to undergo. - L. *suf* (*sub*), under; *ferre*, to bear.

transfer. (F.-L.) F. *transférer*. - L. *trans-ferre*, to convey across.

Ferule, a rod or bat for punishing children. (L.) Formerly *ferula*. - L. *ferula*, a rod. - L. *ferire*, to strike. + Icel. *berja*, to strike.

interfere. (F.-L.) Formerly *enterfeir*, to dash one heel against the other (Blount). - F. *entre*, between; *ferir*, to strike. - L. *inter*, between; *ferire*, to strike.

Fervent, hot, zealous. (F.-L.) O. F. *servent*. - L. *servent*, stem of pres. pt. of *servere*, to boil. Allied to *Brew*. Der. *servour*, from O. F. *servour* = L. acc. *servuorem*, heat; *servid*, from L. *servidus*.

effervesce. (L.) L. *effervesce*. - L. *ef*, for *ex*, out; *servescere*, to begin to boil, inceptive of *servere*, to boil.

ferment. (L.) L. *fermentum* (short for *ferui-mentum*), leaven. - L. *servere*, to boil.

Festal. (L.) A late word, coined (with adj. suffix *-al*) from L. *festum*, a feast, orig. neut. of *festus*, bright, joyful. (✓BHA.)

feast. (F.-L.) M. E. *feste*. - O. F. *feste* (F. *fête*). - L. *festa*, lit. festivals, pl. of *festum* (above).

festival. (F.-Low L.-L.) Properly an adj. - O. F. *festival*, festive. - Low L. *festivialis*. - L. *festivus* (below).

festive. (L.) L. *festivus*, belonging to a feast. - L. *festum*, a feast.

fête. (F.-L.) Mod. F. *fête*, the same as O. F. *feste*; see *feast* (above).

Fester, to rankle; see *Food*.

Festive; see *Festal*.

Festoon. (F.-L.) F. *feston*, a garland, festoon. - Low L. *festonem*, acc. of *festu*, a garland. Usually derived from L. *festum*, a feast; but it is quite as likely to be from Low L. *festis* (O. F. *fest*, F. *faite*), a top, ridge, from L. *fastigium*, a top.

Fetch. (E.) M. E. *fecchen*, pt. t. *fekte*, *fahte*. A. S. *feccan*, to fetch, Gen. xviii. 4; Luke xii. 20. Prob. *feccan* is a later form of *fetian*, to fetch (Anglia, vi. 177). - A. S. *fiæt*, a pace, stem, journey. (✓PAD.) Der. *fetch*, sb., a stratagem.

Fête; see *Festal*.

Fetich, Fetish; see *Fact*.

Fetid. (F.-L.) O. F. *fetide*. - L. *fetidus*, *fastidus*, stinking. - L. *fastere*, to stink. Allied to *Fume*.

Fetlock, Fetter; see *Foot*.

Fetus, offspring. (L.) L. *fetus*, a bringing forth, offspring. - L. *feūre**, an obsolete verb, to generate, produce; allied to *fu-i*, I was; see *Future*, *Be*.

effete, exhausted. (L.) L. *effetus*, weakened by having brought forth young. - L. *ef*, for *ex*, out; *fetus*, that has brought forth, pp. of *feūre* (above).

fawn (2), a young deer. (F.-L.) O. F. *fan*, *faon*, earlier *feūn*, a fawn; answering to a Low L. form *setonus** (not found). - L. *fetus*, *factus*, offspring.

fecundity. (F.-L.) O.F. *fecunditas* (Lat.) - L. acc. *fecunditatem*, fruitfulness. - L. *fecundus*, fruitful; allied to *setus*, spring. And see *Feline*.

Feud (1), hatred; see *Foe*.

Feud (2), a fief; see *Fief*.

Fever, a kind of disease. (L.) M.E. *uor* (*fever*). A.S. *sefer*, *sefor*; see *litt. viii. 15.* - L. *febris*, fever, lit. a trembling. Cf. A.S. *bifian*, G. *beben*, tremble.

febrile, relating to fever. (F.-L.) F. *febrilis*. - L. *febris*, fever; with suffix *-lis*.

feverfew, a plant. (L.) A.S. *seferge*. - L. *febrifuga*, fever-dispelling. - L. *febris*, fever; *fugare*, to put to flight.

Few. (E.) M.E. *fewe*. A.S. *fed*, pl. *fewe*. + Icel. *fár*, Dan. *faa*, Swed. *få*, Goth. *faus*, L. *paucus*; Gk. *naûpos*, small. **Fey**, doomed to die. (E.) A.S. *fäge*, doomed to die. + Icel. *feigr*, Du. *veeg*; *feig*, a coward; Swed. *feg*, Dan. *feig*, cowardly.

Fiat; see *Fact*.

Fib. (F.-L.) A weakened and softened form of *fable*, q. v.

Fibre. (F.-L.) F. *fibre*. - L. *fibra*, a strand.

Fickle. (E.) M.E. *fikel*. A.S. *ficol*; fig. an adj. from *fic*, sb., fraud.

Fiction; see *Figure*.

Fiddle, a violin. (L.) A.S. *fíðele*, *el. fíðla*, Dan. *fiddel*, Du. *vedel*, G. *idel*. Apparently borrowed from L. *vitula*, *vitula*, a viol; see *Viol*.

Fidelity; see *Faith*.

Fidget (Scand.) A dimin. form of *fie*, to be continually moving up and down, spelt *fike* in North of England. - E. *fiken*, to fidget, to hasten. - Icel. *fa*, to climb up nimbly, as a spider; Swed. *fika*, to hunt after, Norw. *fika*, to be trouble, *fika etter*, to hasten after, *trouble*.

Fiducial; see *Faith*.

Fie (Scand.) M.E. *fy*. - Icel. *fý*, *fei*, (1); Dan. *fy*, Swed. *fy*, *fiel*. Cf. G. *pfui*, *u. pfui*, *phü*, Skt. *phut*, expressions of disgust.

fief, land held of a superior. (F.-L.) O.F. *fief*, formerly spelt *fieu* (*cheler*). - O.H.G. *fihu* (mod. G. *vieh*), title, property; cognate with E. *fee*, q. v. **unfeoff**, to endue with a fief. (F.-L.) O.H.G. The spelling is Norman F.; med. from F. *en* (= L. *in*), in; and *fief*, fief (above). See below.

feoff, to invest with a fief. (F.-L.) O.H.G. Norman F. *feoffer*, O.F. *fieffer*, verb from F. *fief*, a fief (above). Der. *feoffee*, i.e. *fief*-*é*, where *-é* is the suffix of the pp.

feud (2), a fief. (Low L. - F. - O.H.G.) Low L. *feudum*, a Latinised form of O.F. *fieu*, also spelt *fief* (above). Der. *feud-al*, adj.

Field. (E.) M.E. *feld*. A.S. *feld*. + Du. *veld*, Dan. *felt*, Swed. *fält*, G. *feld*; cf. Russ. *polé*, a field. Allied to *Fell* (4).

feldspar, a kind of mineral. (G.) Corrupted from G. *feldspath*, lit. field-spar.

fieldfare, a bird. (E.) A.S. *feldefare*, lit. 'field-traveller'; see *Fare*.

Fiend. (E.) M.E. *fiend*. A.S. *fiönd*, *feönd*, lit. 'a hating one,' an enemy, the enemy; orig. pres. part of *feón*, *feogan*, to hate. + Du. *vijand*, Dan. Swed. *fiende*; Icel. *fiändi*, pres. pt. of *fiá*, to hate; Goth. *fiijands*, from *fiijan*, to hate; G. *feind*. (✓ Pl.) See *Foe*.

Fierce; see *Ferocity*.

Fife. (F.-L.) F. *fifre*. - O.H.G. *pfifa*, G. *pfife*, a pipe. - O.H.G. *pfifen*, to blow, whistle. See *Pipe*.

Fig. (F.-L.) F. *figue*. - L. *ficum*, acc. of *figus*, a fig.

Fight. (E.) M.E. *fihten*, *fehten*, verb. A.S. *feohthan*, to fight; *feohhte*, a fight. + Du. *vechten*, Dan. *segte*, Swed. *fakta*, G. *fechten*, to fight.

Figure. (F.-L.) F. *figure*. - L. *figura*, a thing made. - L. *figere* (base *fig-*), to make, fashion, feign. + Gk. *thyraëiv*, to handle, Skt. *dih*, to smear (✓ DHIGH.) Der. *dis-figure*, *pre-figure*.

configuration. (F.-L.) F. *configuration*; from acc. of L. *configuratio*, a conformation. - L. *configuratus*, pp. of *configurare*, to put together. - L. *con-* (cum-); *figurare*, to fashion, from *figura* (above).

effigy. (L.) Short for *effigies*, an image. - L. *effig-*, base of *effingere*, to form. - L. *ef-*, for *ex*; *figere*, to form.

faint. (F.-L.) M.E. *feint*. - O.F. *feint*, weak, pretended; orig. pp. of *feindre*, to feign. - L. *figere*, to form, feign.

feign. (F.-L.) M.E. *feinen*. - O.F. *feindre*. - L. *figere* (above).

fiction. (F.-L.) F. *fiction*. - L. *fictio-nem*, acc. of *fictio*, a feigning. - L. *fictus*, pp. of *figere*.

figment. (L.) L. *figmentum*, an invention. - L. *fig-*, base of *figere*.

transfigure. (F.-L.) F. *transfigurer*.

— *L. transfigurare*, to change the figure or appearance. — *L. trans*, across (implying change); *figura*, figure.

Filament; see **File** (1).

Filbert, fruit of hazel. (*F.* — *O. H. G.*) Formerly *philiberd* (Gower); short for *Philiberd* or *Philibert nut*, from the proper name *Philibert*; (*S.* *Philibert's day* is Aug. 22). — *O. H. G. fili-bert*, very bright; from *fili* (*G. viel*), greatly, *bert, berht*, bright. ¶ Called in Germany *Lambertsnuß* (*S.* *Lambert*, Sept. 17); prob. from the time of year of nutting.

Filch. (*Scand.*) Extended from *M. E. felen*, to conceal. — *Icel. fela*, to hide, bury. + *Goth. filhan*, to hide.

File (1), string, line, order. (*F.* — *L.*) *O. F. file*; allied to *F. fil*, a thread. — *L. filum*, a thread.

defile (2), to march in a file. — *F. dé-filer*, to defile. — *F. dé* — *O. F. des* — *L. dis*, apart; *filer*, to spin threads, from *L. filum*. *Der. defile*, sb.

enfilade, a line or straight passage. (*F.* — *L.*) *F. enfilade*, a long string (of things). — *F. enfiler*, to thread. — *F. en* — *L. in*, in; *fil*, a thread, from *L. filum*.

filament. (*F.* — *L.*) *O. F. filamen*. — *L. filamentum*, thin thread. — *Low L. filare*, to wind thread. — *L. filum*.

filigree. (*Span.* — *L.*) Formerly *fili-grane*; XVII cent. — *Span. filigrana*, filigree-work, fine wrought work. — *Span. fila*, a thread or row, *filar*, to spin; *grano*, grain or texture; so called because the chief texture of it was wrought in silver wire. From *L. filum*, thread; *granum*, grain.

fillet. (*F.* — *L.*) *M. E. fillet*. — *O. F. filet*, dimin. of *fil*, a thread. — *L. filum*.

profile. (*Ital.* — *L.*) *Ital. profilo*, a sketch of a picture, outline (*Florio*). — *L. pro*, before, in front; *filum*, a thread (*Ital. filo*, thread, line). ¶ The mod. *F. profil* is also from *Ital. profilo*.

purl (3), to form an edging on lace, invert stitches in knitting. (*F.* — *L.*) Frequently misspelt *pearl*. Contraction of *purse*. — *F. pourfiler*, to purdle, embroider on an edge. — *F. pour* (*L. pro*), confused (as often) with *F. par* (*L. per*), throughout; *fil*, a thread.

File (2), a steel rasp. (*E.*) *A. S. feöl*. + *Du. vijl*, *Dan. fil*, *Swed. fil*, *G. feile*, *Russ. fila*, a file, sharp tool.

Filial. (*L.*) From *L. fili-us*, a son; *filia*, daughter; orig. infant; cf. *L. felare*, to suck. (✓ *DHA*.)

affiliation. (*F.* — *L.*) *F. affiliation*, an adoption as a son. — *Low L. acc. affilia-tionem*. — *L. af-* = *ad*, to; *filius*, a son.

Filibuster; see p. 156, col. 1, l. 4.

Filigree; see **File** (1).

Fill; see **Full** (1).

Fillet; see **File** (1).

Filibeg, **Philibeg**, a kilt. (*Gaelic*) *Gael. feileadh-beag*, the modern kilt. — *Gael. filleadh*, a fold, plait, from the verb *fill*, to fold; and *beag*, little, small.

Fillip, to strike with the finger-nail, when jerked from the thumb. (*E.*) Another form of *flip*; see **Flippant**.

Filly; see **Foal**.

Film; see **Fell** (2).

Filter; see **Felt**.

Filth; see **Foul**.

Fin. (*E.*) *A. S. fin*, a fin. + *Du. vin*, *Swed. fena*, *Dan. finne*, *L. pinna*.

Final (*F.* — *L.*) *O. F. final*. — *L. finalis*, final. — *L. finis*, end.

affinity. (*F.* — *L.*) *F. affinité*. — *L. affinitatem*, acc. of *affinitas*, nearness. — *L. affinis*, near, bordering on. — *L. af-*, for *ad*, near; *finis*, boundary, end.

confine, to limit. (*F.* — *L.*) *F. confiner*, to keep within limits. — *F. confin*, near. — *L. confinis*, bordering on. — *L. con-* (*cum*), with; *finis*, boundary.

define. (*F.* — *L.*) *O. F. definere*, to define, conclude. — *L. definire*, to limit. — *L. de*, down; *finire*, to end, from *finis*, end.

finance, revenue. (*F.* — *L.*) *O. F. finance*. — *Low L. finantia*, payment. — *Low L. finare*, to pay a fine. — *Low L. finis*, a settled payment, a finish of end, i.e. final arrangement; *L. finis*, end.

fine (1), exquisite, thin. (*F.* — *L.*) *O. F. fin*, witty, perfect. — *L. finitus*, well rounded or ended, said of a sentence (*Brachet*); orig. pp. of *finire*, to end. — *L. finis*.

fine (2), a tax. (*Law L.*) *Law L. finis*, a fine; a final arrangement; *L. finis*, end. See **finances** above.

finial. (*L.*) A coined word; from *L. finire*, to finish. — *L. finis*, end.

final. (*F.* — *L.*) A coined word; extended from **fine** (1) above.

finish, vb. (*F.* — *L.*) *M. E. finisshen*. — *O. F. finiss-*, base of pres. pt. of *finir*, to finish. — *L. finire*, to end. — *L. finis*.

finite, limited. (*L.*) *L. finitus*, pp. of *finire*, to end, limit. — *L. finis*. *Der. infinite*, *in-finit-esimal*.

refine. (*F.* — *L.*) Coined from *re-* and *fine* (1), but imitated from *F. raffiner*, to

refine, comp. of *L. re-*, again, *L. af-* = *ad-*, to, and *F. fin*, fine. Der. *refine-ment*; cf. *F. raffinement*.

superfine. (F. - L.) From *L. super*, above; and *fine* (1).

Finch, a bird. (E.) M.E. *finch*. A.S. *finc* + Du. *wink*, Dan. *finke*, Swed. and G. *finē*; W. *finc*, a chaffinch. Cf. Gk. *oniryon*, *onirō*, a finch; prov. E. *spink*. Der. *chaff-finch*, q. v., *bull-finch*, &c.

Find. (E.) A.S. *findan* + Du. *vinden*, Dan. *finde*, Swed. and Icel. *finna* (= *finda*), Goth. *finthan*, G. *finden*. Allied to *L. petere*, to seek after; see *Petition*. (✓PAT.)

foundling, a deserted child. (E.) M.E. *fundling*; formed with suffix *-ling* from A.S. *fund-en*, pp. of *findan*.

Fine (1) and (2); see *Final*.

Finger. (E.) A.S. *finger* + Du. *vinger*, Icel. *finger*, Dan. Swed. G. *finger*, Goth. *fingers* (= *finger*). Prob. allied to *Fang*; (*finger* = catch-er).

Finial, **Finical**, **Finish**; see *Final*.

Fir, a tree. (E.) M.E. *fir*; A.S. *furh*. + Icel. *fura*, Dan. *fyr*, Swed. *fura*, G. *fehrt*, W. *fyr*. The same as *L. quercus*, an oak.

Fire. (E.) A.S. *fyr* + Du. *vuur*, Icel. *fiir*, Dan. and Swed. *fyr*, G. *feuer*, Gk. *πῦρ*. Cf. Skt. *pīśana* (= *piāna*), purifying, also fire. (PU.) See *Bolt* (2).

Firkin; see *Four*.

Firm. (F. - L.) M.E. *ferme*. - O.F. *ferme*. - L. *firmitas*, steadfast. Cf. Skt. *dhāra*, preserving. (✓DHAR.)

affirm. (F. - L.) M.E. *afferment*. - O.F. *afferment*, to fix. - L. *af-* = *ad-*, to; *firmare*, to fix, from *firmitas*.

confirm. (F. - L.) M.E. *conferment*. - O.F. *conferment*. - L. *con-firmare*, to make firm, strengthen.

farm. (F. - L.) M.E. *ferme*. - F. *ferme*, a farm (12th cent.). - Low L. *firma*, a fixed rent, a farm; fem. of *L. firmus*, durable. (From the *fixed* rent.)

firmament, celestial sphere. (F. - L.) O.F. *firmament*. - L. *firmamentum*, a support, also, expanse of the sky. - L. *firmare*, to strengthen; from *firmitas*.

in-firm. (L.) L. *in-firmus*, not strong, weak. Der. *infirm-ary*, *infirm-ity*.

firman, a mandate. (Pers.) Pers. *farman*, a mandate, order.

First; see *Fore*.

Firth; see *Faro*.

Fiscal, pertaining to the revenue. (F. - L.) O.F. *fiscal*. - O.F. *fisque*, the public

purse. - L. *fiscus*, a basket of rushes, also a purse.

confiscate, to adjudge to be forfeit. (L.) L. *confiscatus*, pp. of *confiscare*, to lay by in a coffer, to confiscate, transfer to the prince's privy purse. - L. *con-* (cum); *fiscus*, a purse.

Fish. (E.) A.S. *fisc* + Du. *visch*, Icel. *fiskr*, Dan. and Swed. *fisk*, G. *fisch*, L. *piscis*, W. *pysg*, Bret. *pesk*, Irish and Gael. *iasg* (for *piasg*).

Fissure. (F. - L.) O.F. *fissure*. - L. *fissura*. - L. *fissus*, pp. of *findere*, to cleave. + Skt. *bhid*, to cleave; A.S. *bltan*, to bite. (✓BHID.) And see *Vent* (1).

Fist. (E.) M.E. *fist*, *fest*, *fust*. A.S. *fyst* + Du. *vuist*, G. *faust*, Russ. *piaste*. Allied to *L. pugnus*, Gk. *πυγὴ*, fist.

Fistula, a deep, narrow abscess, (L.) From the shape; L. *fistula*, a pipe.

Fit (1), to suit; as adj., apt. (Scand.) M.E. *fitten*, to arrange. - Icel. and Norw. *fitja*, to knit together; Swed. dial. *fittja*, to bind together. + Goth. *setjan*, to adorn, deck. Allied to *Fetch*.

Fit (2), a part of a poem, attack of illness. (E.) M.E. *fit*. A.S. *fit*, a song, a struggle. + Icel. *fet*, a pace, step, foot (in poetry), fit (of a poem). Allied to *Fetch* and *Fit* (1).

Fitch, the same as *Vetch*, q. v.

Fitchet, **Fitchew**, a pole-cat. (F. - O. Du.) *Fitchew* is corrupted from O.F. *fissau*, a polecat. - O. Du. *fisse*, a polecat; from the smell. Cf. Icel. *flsa*, to make a smell; see *Foist*.

Fitz, son. (Norm. F. - L.) Formerly *fiz* (with *z* as *ts*). - O.F. *fiz* (with *z* as *ts*); also *filz*, *filz*. - L. *filius*, a son.

Five. (E.) M.E. *fif*; sometimes *fine*, as a plural. A.S. *fif* (for *finf**) + Du. *vijs*, Dan. Swed. *fem*, Icel. *fimm*, Goth. *funf*, G. *funf*, W. *pump*, L. *quinque*, Gk. *πέντε* (also *πέντε*), Skt. *pañchan*. (Base KANKAN.) Der. *fif-th*, A.S. *fifta*; *fif-teen*, A.S. *fiftyne*; *fif-ty*, A.S. *fiftig*.

Fix. (F. - L.) O.F. *fixe*, fixed. - L. *fixus*, fixed; pp. of *figere*, to fix. Cf. Gk. *σφίγγειν*, to compress.

affix. (F. - L.) M.E. *affichen*. - O.F. *aficher*. - O.F. *a*, to (L. *ad*); *ficher*, to fix, answering to Low L. *figicare**, developed from *figere*, to fix. ¶ So also *pre-fix*, *sub-fix* (i.e. sub-fix), *trans-fix*.

Fizz. (Scand.) Icel. *finz*, Dan. *fise*; with the same sense as *L. pedere*.

Flabby; put for *slappy*; see *Flap*.

Flaccid. (F. - L.) F. *flaccide*. - L. *flaccidus*, limp. - L. *flaccus*, flabby.

Flag (1), to droop, grow weary. (E.) Weakened form of *flack*, to hang loosely; M. E. *flakken*, to flap about. From the base *flac-* of A. S. *flac-or*, flying, roving. + Icel. *flakka*, to rove; *flaka*, to flap; *flögra*, to flutter; G. *flackern*, to flutter.

flicker, to flutter. (E.) Frequent. form of *flick*, weakened form of M. E. *flakken* (above).

flag (2), an ensign. (Scand.) Dan. *flag*, Swed. *flagg*, a flag; from base of Icel. *flögra*, to flutter (above).

flag (3), a reed; the same word as *flag* (2); from its waving in the wind.

Flag (4), **Flagstone**, a paving-stone; see **Flake**.

Flagellate. (L.) From pp. of L. *flagellare*, to scourge. - L. *flagellum*, dimin. of *flagrum*, a scourge. (✓ BHLAG.)

flail (F. - L.) O. F. *flael* (F. *flau*), a flail, scourge. - L. *flagellum* (above).

Flageolet; see **Flute**.

Flagitious. (L.) L. *flagitiosus*, shameful. - L. *flagitium*, a disgraceful act. - L. *flagitare*, to act with violence. Allied to **Flagrant**.

Flagon; see **Flask**.

Flagrant, glaring, as a fault. (F. - L.) O. F. *flagrant*, properly burning. - L. *flagrant-*, stem of pres. pt. of *flagrare*, to burn. + Gk. *φλέγειν*, to burn; Sk. *bhrđj*. (✓ BHARG.)

conflagration. (F. - L.) F. *conflagration*. - L. acc. *conflagrationem*, a great burning. - L. *con-* (cum), together; *flagrare*, to burn.

flambeau. (F. - L.) F. *flambeau*, a link, torch; dimin. of O. F. *flambe*, a flame; see **flame**.

flame. (F. - L.) O. F. *flame*, *flamme*; also *flambe*. - L. *flamma* (= *flag-ma*), a flame; from the base *flag-*, to burn; cf. *flagrare*. See **Flagrant**.

flamen. (L.) L. *flāmen*, a priest of Rome. Prob. for *flag-men**, he who burns the sacrifice.

flamingo. (Span. - Prov. - L.) Span. *flamenco*, a flamingo; but said to be a Provençal word. The F. form is *flamant*, lit. 'flaming,' but it was certainly confused with F. *Flamand*, a *Fleming*, whence the peculiar form of the Span. word seems to be due. Still, the etymology is certainly from L. *flamma*, a flame; from the flame-like colour of the bird.

Flail; see **Flagellate**.

Flake, a thin slice. (Scand.) Nor. *flak*, a slice, an ice-floe; cf. Icel. *flak*, *flagna*, to flake off, Swed. *flaga*, a flake. Allied to **Flay**.

flag (4), a paving-stone. (Scand.) Icel. *flaga*, a flag or slab of stone; Swed. *flag*, a flake. A weakened form of **flake**.

flaw, a crack. (Scand.) M. E. *flawe*. Swed. *flaga*, a crack, flaw, also, a flake (as above).

fitch, side of bacon. (E.) M. *flicche*. A. S. *flicce*. + Icel. *flikki*, a flitch, a flap, tatter. Orig. a thin slice weakened form of **Flake**.

floe, a flake of ice. (Dan.) Dan. *flak*, as in *iis-flak*, an ice-floe, lit. 'ice-flake.'

Flambeau, **Flame**; see **Flagrant**.

Flamen, **Flamingo**; see **Flagrant**.

Flange; see below.

Flank, the side. (F. - L.) F. *flanc*, the 'weak' part of the body. - L. *flaccus*, soft; with inserted *n* as in *jongleur* from *ioculator*; see **Flaccid**. ¶ Cf. G. *weich*, softness; also, the side.

flange. (F. - L.) The same as prev. E. *flanch*, a projection; which, again, is weakened form of *flank*; hence it means rim projecting on one side.

flunkey, a footman. (F. - L.) Mod. From F. *flanquer*, to flank, run by the side of, support, be at hand. - F. *flanc*, side.

Flannel. (W.) Prov. E. *flannen*, better form. - W. *gwolanen*, flannel, from *gwolan*, wool. Allied to **Wool**.

Flap, to beat with the wings. (F. - L.) M. E. *flappen*, to beat; not in A. S. variant of *flack*, to beat; see **Flag** (1). Du. *flappen*, to flap. Der. *flabby* (flap) **Flare**; see below.

Flash, to blaze. (Scand.) Swed. dial. *flasa*, to burn violently; Icel. *flasa*, rush, *fla*, a swift rushing.

flare. (Scand.) Norweg. *flara*, blaze; the same as Swed. dial. *fla* (above).

Flask. (Low L.?) A. S. *flasc*; we also find Icel. *flaska*, Dan. *flaske*, Swed. *flask*, G. *flasche*; but hardly a Teut. word. Low L. *flasca*, a flask; cf. also W. *fla*, Gael. *flaag*. Remoter origin uncertain.

flagon. (F. - Low L.) O. F. *flagon*, another form of *flacon*. - Low L. *flascione*, acc. of *flasco*, a flask. - Low L. *fla* (above).

Flat. (Scand.) M. E. *flat*. - Icel. *fla*, Swed. *flat*, Dan. *flad*.

Flatter. (O. Low G.) M. E. *flatern*

ant. form. — O. Du. *flatteren*, to flatter (ant.). Cf. the base *flak*-, seen in *ed. fleckra*, to flatter, Swed. dial. to caress; cf. M. E. *flakken*, to move from; see *Flag* (1).

ulent, windy. (F. — L.) F. *flatulentus*. — L. *flatulentus*. — L. *flatus*, to blow; see *Blow* (1). — L. *flatus*. From pp. of L. *in-flare*, into, puff up.

int, to display ostentatiously. (F.?) It seems to have been particularly of the display of fluttering, &c. — Swed. dial. *flanka*, to waver; to *flakka*, to waver, answering to *flakken*; see *Flag* (1).

our. (Low L. — L.) The sense of or scent seems to have been adapted the older sense of 'hue' or 'appear'. — Low L. *flauor*, golden coin, yellow. — L. *flauus*, yellow, gold-coloured. — see *Flake*.

to strip off skin. (E.) M. E. *flax*, to flay + Icel. *flá*, pt. pp. *flagna*. Allied to *Flake*, q. v.

to strip off skin. (E.) M. E. *flax*, to flay + Icel. *flá*, pt. pp. *flagna*. Allied to *Flake*, q. v. — see *Fly*.

in, a lancet, see *Phlebotomy*. — *flak*, a spot. (Scand.) M. E. *flek*. — *flekkr*, a spot; *flekka*, to stain; *flæk*, a spot + Du. *vlek*, G. *fleck*. — the base *FLAK*, to strike, dab; cf. *ga*, a blow. (✓ *PLAK*)

tion; see *Flexible*. — *flgo*, *flee*; see *Fly*.

oe. (E.) M. E. *flee*. A. S. *flēas*. + *flēs*, G. *flies*. Cf. *Flesh*.

to mock. (Scand.) M. E. *flerien*. — *flira*, to titter, giggle; also spelt Swed. *flizza*, to titter.

it (1), a number of ships; see *Float*. — it (2), a creek; see *Float*.

it (3), swift; *Fleet* (4), to move from; see *Float*.

h. (E.) M. E. *flesch*. A. S. *flāsc*, flesh. — *flesk*, bacon; Dan. *flesk*, Swed. *flāsk*; G. *fleisch*. Prob. allied to *Flake*. — *ir-de-lis*; see *Floral*.

iblis. (F. — L.) F. *flexible*. — *flexilis*, easily bent. — L. *flexus*, pp. of to bend. Der. *in-flexible*.

sumflex. (L.) L. *syllaba circumflexa*, a syllable marked with a circumflex 'best' mark. — L. *circumflexus*, pp. of *flexere*, to bend round.

deflect. (L.) L. *de-flectere*, to bend down or aside.

flection, a bending. (L.) Better *flexion*; from L. acc. *flexionem*, a bending. — L. *flexus*, pp. of *flexere*. So also *flex-or*, *flex-ure*.

finch. (F. — L.) A nasalised form of M. E. *flecchen*, to flinch, waver. — O. F. *flechir*, to bend, ply, go awry or aside, flinch. — L. *flexere*, to bend.

inflect, to modulate the voice, &c. (L.) L. *in-flexere*, lit. to bend in.

reflect. (L.) L. *re-flexere*, lit. to bend back, hence to return rays, &c.

Flicker; see *Flag* (1). — *Flight*; see *Fly*.

Flimsy, weak, slight. (W.?) Prob. from W. *llyms*, sluggish, spiritless, flimsy. (For *fl* = W. *ll*, see *flummery*.)

Flinch; see *Flexible*.

Fling. (Scand.) Swed. *flānga*, to use violent action, romp, race about; *i flāng*, at full speed (taking one's fling); O. Swed. *flenga*, to strike. + Dan. *flenge*, to slash; *i fleng*, indiscriminately. Allied to *Flicker* and *Flag* (1).

Flint. (E.) A. S. *flint*. + Dan. *flint*; Swed. *flinta*; Gk. *πλίνθος*, a brick.

Flippant. (Scand.) *Flippant* is for *flippand*, the O. Northern pres. pt.; *flippand* = prattling, saucy. — Icel. *fleipa*, to prattle; Swed. dial. *flēpa*, to talk nonsense; cf. Swed. dial. *flip*, the lip. Weakened form of *Flap*.

Flirt. (E.) Often written *flurt*, meaning to mock, gibe, scorn; Lowl. Sc. *flird*, to flirt. A. S. *flēard*, a piece of folly; *flēardian*, to trifle; cf. Swed. *flärd*, artifice.

Flit; see *Float*.

Flitch; see *Flake*.

Float, to swim on a liquid surface. (E.) M. E. *floten*; also *fleten*. The form *float* is due to the sb. *float*, from A. S. *flota*, a ship. The verb is properly *fleet*. A. S. *fleotan*; cognate with Icel. *fljóta*, G. *fließen*, to float, flow. We find, however, the (derived) verb *flotian*, A. S. Chron. an. 1031 (Laud MS.). (✓ *PLU*)

a float. (E.) M. E. *on flote*, i.e. on the float.

fleet (1), a number of ships. (E.) M. E. *flete*, a fleet. A. S. *fleót*, a ship; the collective sense is later. — A. S. *fleotan*, to float.

fleet (2), a creek, bay. (E.) Cf. *Fleet Ditch*; *fleet* is a shallow creek, channel. M. E. *fleet*. A. S. *fleót*, a bay of the sea (where ships float).

fleet (3), swift. (E.) From A. S.

fleotig, swift; allied to *flestan*, to float; see *flit* below.

fleet (4), to move swiftly. (E.) M. E. *fleten*, to float, swim; A. S. *fleotan*, the same; see *Float* (above).

flit, to remove from place to place. (Scand.) M. E. *flitten*.—Swed. *flytta*, to flit, remove; Dan. *flytte*; causal of Swed. *flyta*, Dan. *flyde*, to float.

flotsam, goods lost in shipwreck, and floating on the waves. (Law F. —Lat.) An O. F. law-term, formerly *flotson* (Blount). A. F. *floteson*.—Low L. *fluctationem*, a floating.—L. *fluctus*, a wave. Confused with E. *float*. Cf. *Jetsam*.

flutter, to flap the wings. (E.) M. E. *floteren*, to fluctuate. A. S. *florian*, to float about.—A. S. *flot*, the sea; *flota*, a ship.—A. S. *flot*, stem of *flot-en*, pp. of *fleotan*, to float.

Flock (1), a company of sheep, &c. (E.) M. E. *flok*. A. S. *floc*. + Icel. *flokk*, Dan. *flok*, Swed. *flock*. Perhaps a variant of *Folk*.

Flock (2), a lock of wool. (F.—L.) O. F. *floc*.—L. *flocus*, a lock of wool. Cf. Lithuan. *plaukas*, hair.

Floe; see *Flake*.

Flog, to beat. (L.) A late word; and a mere abbreviation of *flagellate*, q. v.

Flood; see *Flow*.

Floor. (E.) A. S. *flōr*. + Du. *vloer*, G. *flur*, W. *llawr*, Bret. *leur*, Irish *lar* (= *plar*).

Floral, pertaining to flowers. (L.) L. *floralis*, belonging to *Flora*, goddess of flowers.—L. *flor*-, stem of *flos*, a flower; cf. *florere*, to flourish, allied to *Blow* (2).

deflower, deflower. (F.—L.) M. E. *deflourer*.—O. F. *defleurer*.—Low L. *deflorare*, to gather flowers.

efflorescence. (F.—L.) F. *efflorescence*, lit. 'a flowering.' From L. *efflorescere*, inceptive form of *ef-florere*, to blossom out. (L. *ef* = *ex*).

ferret (2), a kind of silk tape. (Ital.—L.) Ital. *fioretto*, a little flower, also ferret; dimin. of *fiore*, a flower.—L. *florem*, acc. of *flos*, a flower.

fleur-de-lis, flower of the lily. (F.) O. F. *fleur de lis*. Here *lis* = Low L. *lilium*, corrupt form of L. *lilium*, a lily; see *flower* and *lily*.

florid. (L.) L. *floridus*, lit. abounding with flowers; hence rosy.—L. *flori*-, crude form of *flos*, a flower.

florin, a coin. (F.—Ital.—L.) M. E. *florin* (about A. D. 1337).—O. F. *florin*, a florin.—Ital. *florino* (= *florino*), a coin of Florence, so called because it bore a lily, the symbol of that town.—Ital. *fiore*, a flower; see *ferret* (2) above.

floscule. (L.) L. *flosculus*, a little flower; double dimin. of *flos*.

flour, finer part of meal. (F.—L.) Short for 'flower of wheat.'—F. *fleur*, short for *fleur de farine*, flour; see *flower* below (which is a doublet).

flourish, vb. (F.—L.) M. E. *florishen*.—O. F. *fleuriss*, stem of pres. pt. of *fleurir*, to flourish.—L. *florescere*, inceptive form of *florere*, to blossom.

flower, sb. (F.—L.) M. E. *flour*.—O. F. *flour* (F. *fleur*).—L. *florem*, acc. of *flos*.

inflorescence, mode of flowering. (F.—L.) F. *inflorescence*. From the pres. pt. of L. *in-florescere*, to burst into blossom.

Florid, Florin, Floscule; see *Floral*. **Floss**; see *Fluent*.

Flotilla. (Span.—L.) Span. *flotilla*, a little fleet; dimin. of *flota*, a fleet, cognate with O. F. *flote*, a fleet of ships, a crowd of people. This O. F. *flote* (fem.) is closely allied to L. *flot* (masc.), a wave; from L. *fluctus*, a wave; see *Fluent*. β. At the same time, the sense seems to have been affected by Du. *vloot*, Icel. *floti*, a fleet.

Flotsam; see *Float*.

Flounce (1), to plunge about. (Swed.) Swed. dial. and O. Swed. *flunsa*, to plunge; allied to *Flounder* (1).

Flounce (2), a plaited border on a dress. (F.—L. ?) Changed from M. E. *frounce*, a plait.—O. F. *fronser*, *froncer*, to gather, plait, wrinkle; *fronser le front*, to knit or wrinkle the forehead. Prob. from Low L. *frontiare**, not found, but regularly formed from *fronti*-, crude form of *frons*, forehead; see *Front*.

Flounder (1), to flounce about. (O. Low G.) XVI cent. Nasalised form of Du. *flodderen*, to dangle, flap, splash through mire. Cf. Swed. *fladdra*, to flutter.

Flounder (2), a fish. (Scand.) Swed. *flundra*, Dan. *flynder*, Icel. *flyðra*. Prob. from *floundering* about; see above.

Flour, Flourish; see *Floral*.

Flout; see *Flute*.

Flow, to stream. (E.) A. S. *flōwan*. + Du. *vloeijen*; Icel. *flōa*, to flood; L. *pluu*, it rains; Russ. *pluita*, to float; Gk. *pluo*, Skt. *plu*, to float, swim. (✓PLU.)

(E.) A. S. *flōd*, a flood; from above). + Du. *vloed*, Icel. *flōd*, an. *flōd*, Goth. *flodus*, a river, G. and see Float.

r; see Floral.

ate; see Fluent.

(1), a chimney-pipe; see Flute.

(2), light floating down. (F. - L. ?) ed *fluff*; cf. prov. E. *fluke*, waste Prob. a mere corruption of *stock*; whence also Low G. *flog*, flue.

(L.) From stem of pres. pt. of to flow. Cf. Gk. *φλύνω*, to overflow.

nee. (F. - L.) F. *affluence*. - L. abundance. - L. *affluent*, stem of of *affluere*, to flow to, abound. ad).

ent. (L.) From stem of pres. *fluere*, to flow together. So also from the pp. *confluxus*.

tion. (L.) From acc. of L. *de-flowing* down.

nce, a flowing. (L.) From the of *fluere*, to flow out.

ate, to waver. (L.) From pp. of to float about. - L. *fluctus*, a *fluctus*, old pp. of *fluere*, to

(F. - L.) O. F. *fluide*. - L. lowing. - L. *fluere*, to flow.

untwisted silken filaments. (Ital. *floscio*, Venetian *flossa*, soft, *scia seta*, floss silk. - L. *fluxus*, se, lax.

flour-spar, a mineral. (L.) fluor (lit. a flowing) was formerly a term in alchemy and chemistry. rz, to flow.

(1), to flow swiftly. (F. - L.) Cf. run of water (G. Douglas). - F. flowing, a flux, also a flush at tot. - L. *fluxus*, a flowing; from *fluere*, to flow.

(3), level. (F. ? - L. ?) This seems trived sense; it meant in full flow, ce level.

(F. - L.) O. F. *flux*, a flux. - L. acc. of *fluxus*, a flowing; orig. are, to flow.

non. (F. - L.) O. F. *influence*, a n, esp. used of the influence of Low L. *influentia*. - L. *influent*, res. pt. of *in-fluere*, to flow into.

enza. (Ital. - L.) Ital. *influenza*, also used of a severe catarrh. A (influence (above).

influx. (L.) L. *in-fluxus*, a flowing in; see flux (above).

superfluous. (L.) L. *super-fluus*, over-flowing. - L. *super*, over; *fluere*, to flow.

Fluke (1), a fish. (E.) M. E. *fluke*. A. S. *flōc*, a kind of plaice. + Icel. *flōki*, a kind of halibut.

Fluke (2), part of an anchor. (Low G. ?) Also spelt *flook*. - Low G. *flunk*, a wing; cf. Swed. *ankarsfly*, the fluke of an anchor. Prob. allied to fly. A *fluke* (at billiards) is a flying stroke; cf. Du. *vlug*, quick, G. *flug*, a flight.

Flummery, a light food. (W.) W. *llymru*, *llymrud*, flummery, sour oatmeal boiled and jellied. - W. *llymrig*, crude, raw; *llymus*, sharp, tart. - W. *llymu*, to sharpen; *llym*, sharp.

Flunkey; see Flank.

Fluor; see Fluent.

Flurry, hurry. (Scand.) Swift has *flurry*, a gust of wind. - Swed. *flurig*, disordered, dissolute; *flur*, disordered hair, whim; Norweg. *flurutt*, shaggy, disordered.

Flush (1), to flow swiftly; see Fluent.

Flush (2), to blush, redden. (Scand.) M. E. *flushen*, to redden (with anger). - Swed. dial. *flossa*, to burn, flare; Norweg. *flosa*, passion, vehemence. Allied to Flash.

Flush (3), level; see Fluent.

Fluster, to heat with drinking, confuse. (Scand.) Icel. *flaustra*, to be flustered; *flaustr*, fluster, hurry. Allied to Flush (2) and Flash.

Flute, a musical pipe. (F. - L.) O. F. *flaute*, *fleute*, a flute; *flauter*, to blow a flute, answering to a Low L. *flatuare** (not found), to blow a flute, from L. *flatus*, a blowing. - L. *flare*, to blow; see Flautulent.

flageolet, a sort of flute. (F. - L.) O. F. *flageolet*, dimin. of *flageol*, with the same sense. - Low L. *flautiolus** (not found), dimin. of Low L. *flauta*, a flute (= O. F. *flaute* above).

flout, to mock. (Du. - F. - L.) Borrowed from Du. *fluyten*, to play the flute, also to jeer. - O. Du. *fluyt* (Du. *fluit*), a flute; borrowed from F.

flue (1), an air-passage, chimney-pipe. (F. - L.) A mere corruption of *flute*; in Phaer's Virgil, x. 209, we find *flue*, to translate L. *concha*, a sea-shell trumpet.

Flutter; see Float.

Flux; see Fluent.

Fly, to float in air. (E.) M. E. *flegen*, pt. t. *flew*. A. S. *flēogan*, pt. t. *fledh*. + Du

sliegen, Icel. *sljuga*, Dan. *flyve*, Swed. *flyga*, G. *fliegen*. Cf. L. *pluma*, a feather. (✓PLU.) Allied to **Flow**.

filibuster, a freebooter. (Span. - E. - Du.) Span. *filibuster*, a mere corruption of E. *freebooter*. - Du. *vrijbuitter*, a freebooter. - Du. *vrijbuiten*, to rob, plunder. - Du. *vrij*, free; *buit*, booty, plunder. (Misplaced.) See **Booty**.

flea. (E.) M. E. *flee*, pl. *fleem*. A. S. *fled*, *fleð*, a flea. + Du. *vloot*, Icel. *flá*, G. *flieh*, Russ. *блоха*. Lit. 'a jumper.' Cf. Skt. *plu*, to swim, to fly, also to jump.

fledge, to furnish with feathers. (Scand.) The pp. *fledged* is now substituted for M. E. *flegge*, ready to fly. - Icel. *fleygr*, able to fly. - Icel. *fleygja*, to cause to fly, causal of *sljuga*; see **Fly**. Der. *fledge-ling*.

flee, to escape. (Scand.) Icel. *flyja*, *flaja*, to flee, pt. t. *flyði* (= E. *fled*); Swed. *fly*, Dan. *flye*, to flee. Allied to Icel. *sljuga*, to fly.

flight, act of flying. (E.) A. S. *flyht*, allied to *flyge*, flight. - A. S. *flug-*, base of pl. of pt. t. of *fleggan*, to fly. So also Swed. *flykt*, G. *flucht*.

Foal. (E.) M. E. *fole*. A. S. *fola*. + Du. *veulen*, Icel. *foli*, Dan. *fole*. Swed. *fåle*, Goth. *fula*, G. *fohlen*, L. *pullus*, young of an animal, Gk. *πῶλος*. (✓PU.)

filly, a female foal. (Scand.) Icel. *fylja*, a filly, from *foli*, a foal; Dan. *føl*, from *fol*; Swed. *föll*, from *fåle*. + G. *füllen*.

Foam. (E.) M. E. *some*. A. S. *fām*. + Prov. G. *faum*; L. *spuma*. Allied to **Spume**.

Fob, watch-pocket. (O. Low G.) An O. Low G. word, only preserved in the cognate H. G. (Prussian) *fuppe*, a pocket; for which see Bremen Wört. i. 437.

Focus, a point where light-rays meet. (L.) L. *focus*, a hearth; hence, a centre of fire. Cf. Gk. *φῶς*, light. (✓BHA.)

fuel. (F. - L.) M. E. *fewell* (Barbour). O. F. *fouraille*, only found in *fourailler*, a wood-yard; Low L. *foallia*, fuel. - Low L. *foale*, fuel. - L. *focus*, a hearth.

fuse (2), **fusee** (1); see **fusil** (1) below.

fusil (1), a light musket. (F. - L.) Orig. not the musket itself, but its fire-lock; also spelt *fusel*, *fusee*, *fuse*. 'Fuse, fusee, or fusel, a pipe filled with wild fire, and put into the touch-hole of a bomb;' Kersey (1715). - O. F. *fusil*, 'a fire-steele for a tinder-box;' Cot. - L. *focile*, a steel for kindling fire. - L. *focus*, a hearth; Der. *fusil-ear*.

Fodder; see **Food**.

Foe. (E.) M. E. *foo*, A. S. *fāh*, *fā*; allied to *feggan*, to hate, and to Goth. *fjan*, to hate. (✓PI.) Allied to **Fiend**.

feud (1), hatred. (E.) M. E. *fede*. A. S. *fāðð*, enmity. - A. S. *fāð*, hostile (above). Modified in spelling by confusion with *feud* (2). + G. *fehde*, hatred; Goth. *fjathra*, hatred.

Foetus; see **Fetus**.

Fog. (Dan.) Dan. *fog*, as in *snee-fog*, a blinding fall of snow; cf. *fyge*, to drift (as snow). + Icel. *foð*, spray, snow-drift, *ffjök*, snow-storm; from *fok-inn*, pp. of strong vb. *ffjuka*, to be tossed by wind, drift.

Foible; see **Feeble**.

Foil (1), to defeat. (F. - L.) M. E. *foylen*, to trample under foot. - O. F. *fouler*, to trample on, also to oppress, foil, overcharge extremely (Cot.). - Low L. *fullare*, *folare*, to full cloth; see **Full** (3). Der. *foil*, a blunt sword, so called because 'foiled' or blunted; *foil*, a defeat.

Foil (2), a set-off; see **Foliage**.

Foin, to thrust with a sword. (F. - L.) Obsolete. Lit. 'to thrust with an eel-spear.' - O. F. *fouine*, an eel-spear. - L. *fuscina*, a trident.

Foison; see **Fuse** (1).

Foist, to intrude surreptitiously. (O. Du.) O. Du. *evysten*, 'to fizzle,' i.e. to break wind noiselessly, which is also the orig. sense of *foist*; allied to O. Du. *veest*, 'a fizzle' (Sewel). So also Dan. *fiis*, the same, from *fise*, to fizzle; see **Fizz**.

Fold (1), to double together. (E.) M. E. *folden*, A. S. *fealdan* (pt. t. *feold*), to fold. + Dan. *folde*, Swed. *fälla* (= *fälda*), Icel. *falda*, Goth. *falthan*, G. *fallen*. Allied to Gk. *πλέκειν*, to weave. (✓PLAK.) Der. *fold*, sb., a plait; -*fold*, suffix, as in *twofold*, &c.

faldstool, a folding-stool. (Low L. - O. H. G.) Low L. *faldistolum*. - O. H. G. *fald-an*, to fold; *stual* (G. *stuhl*), a stool.

fauteuil, an arm-chair. (F. - Low L. - O. H. G.) F. *fauteuil*, O. F. *faudduui* (Cot.) - Low L. *faldistolum* (above).

Fold (2), a pen for sheep. (E.) A. S. *fald*, also *falod*, *falud*. Not connected with *fold* (1), but with Icel. *ffjöl* (gen. *ffjalar*), a board.

Foliage, a cluster of leaves. (F. - L.) Modified from O. F. *feuillage*, from O. F. *feuille*, a leaf. - L. *folia*, pl. of *folium*, a leaf. + Gk. *φύλλον*, leaf.

exfoliate. (L.) From pp. of L. *ex-*

to strip off leaves; from *ex*, off, leaf.

(2), a set-off, as in setting a gem. O. F. *feuille*, a leaf, 'also the precious stones;' Cot. See above. (L.) From the L. phr. *in folio*, *folio* is the abl. of *folium*, a leaf, sheet. *foliate*. (L.) Coined from L. *per*, h; *folium*, a leaf.

foil. (F. = L.) O. F. *trefoil*. = L. *trifolium*, lit. 'three-leaf.' = L. *tri*, allied three; *folium*, a leaf.

folk, a crowd of people. (E.) A. S. *fólk*, Dan. Swed. *folk*, Du. G. *Volke*, Lithuan. *pulkas*, a crowd, Russ. *polk*, *polk*. Allied to Flock; and prob. to

fole, seed-vessel. (F. = L.) O. F. *folle*, little bag. = L. *folliculus*, double of *folliculus*, a bag.

follow. (E.) M. E. *folwen*. A. S. *fyl-rigian*, weak verb, to follow. + Du. *volgen*, Icel. *fylgja*, Dan. *følge*, Swed. *följa*, *føl*.

fool; see Fool.

foment. (F. = L.) O. F. *fomentare*. = L. *fomentum*, short for *cataplasma*, a warm application, lotion. = *fovere*, to warm.

fool. (Scand.) M. E. *fond*, commonly *founn-ed*, pp. of *sonnen*, to a fool, from the M. E. sb. *son*, *fonne*, = Swed. *fåne*, a fool; Icel. *fáni*, a mad, metaphorically, a buoyant person. Allied to G. *fahn*, standard, L. *pann*, bit of cloth. Thus *fon-d* = flag-like. *fonne*. Der. *fond-le*, verb.

font. (1), basin of water. (L.) A. S. = L. *fontem*, acc. of *fons*, a fount. to Fount (2). (✓ GHU.)

font. (1), a spring. (F. = L.) O. F. *font*. = L. *fontem* (above). Der. *fontaine*, O. F. *fontaine*, Low L. *font*.

font. (2), Fount, an assortment of types; found (2).

food. (E.) M. E. *fode*. A. S. *fóda*, one eats. (✓ PA.) Allied to *fove*.

food. to take food, give food. (E.) *fedan*. A. S. *fēdan*; put for *fedan*, well-change from *d* to *a* = *ē*.

foresore. (F. = L.) O. F. *foresore*, felt *fistula*, an ulcer; *foresore*, to fester (Olefiroy, O. F. Dict.). = L. *fistula*, a sore. ¶ Misplaced; not from *fistula*, fostered.

fodder, food for cattle. (E.) M. E. *fodder*. A. S. *fóðor*, *fóðor*; extended form of *fóða*, food. + Du. *voeder*, Icel. *fóðr*, Dan. Swed. *foder*, G. *futter*.

forage, fodder, chiefly obtained by pil-lage. (F. = Low L. = Scand.) M. E. *forage*. = O. F. *fourage*. = O. F. *forrer*, to forage. = O. F. *forre* (F. *feurre*), fodder. = Low L. *fodrum*, fodder. = Dan. and Swed. *foder* (above).

foster, to nourish. (E.) A. S. *fóstrian*, vb. = A. S. *fóstr*, nourishment; allied to *fóða*, food. + Icel. *fóstr*, nursing, *fóstra*, to nurse; Swed. *fostra*, Dan. *fostre*, to rear, bring up.

fool, a jester. (F. = L.) O. F. *fol* (F. *fou*), a fool. = L. *folliculus*, a wind-bag; pp. *folles*, puffed cheeks, whence the term was easily transferred to a jester. Cf. *flare*, to blow. Der. *be-fool*.

folly. (F. = L.) M. E. *folye*. = O. F. *folie*, folly. = O. F. *fol* (above).

fools-cap, paper so called from the water-mark on it.

foot. (E.) M. E. *fof*, *foot*, pl. *fet*, *feet*. A. S. *fōt*, pl. *fēt*. + Du. *voet*, Icel. *fótr*, Dan. *fod*, Swed. *fof*, Goth. *fotus*, G. *fuss*, L. *pes* (stem *ped-*), Gk. *ποῦς* (stem *pod-*), Skt. *pād*, *pād*. (✓ PAD.)

fetlock. (Scand.) Orig. the 'lock' or tuft of hair behind a horse's pastern-joint. The syllable *lock* = Icel. *lokkr*, A. S. *loc*, a lock of hair. *Fet-* is allied to Icel. *feti*, a pace, step, *feti*, a pacer (used of horses); and to Icel. *fótr*, a foot (above).

fetter, a shackle. (E.) M. E. *feter*. A. S. *feter*, a shackle for the foot; allied to *fót*, foot. + Icel. *fjöturr*, G. *fessel*, L. *ped-ica* or *com-pes*, Gk. *πέδη*. Der. *fetter*, vb. *Fop*, a coxcomb. (Du.) From Du. *fop-pen*, to prate, cheat; *fopper*, a wag; *fop-perij*, cheating (= E. *foppery*).

For (1), prep., in place of. (E.) Orig. a prep. A. S. *for*, for; also, before that; allied to A. S. *for*, before that, for; see Fore. + Du. *voor*, Icel. *fyrir*, Dan. *for*, Swed. *för*, G. *für*.

For- (2), prefix. (E.) *For-* has usually an intensive force, or preserves something of the sense of *from*, to which it is nearly related. (Quite distinct from *fore-*). A. S. *for-*; Icel. *for-*, *fyrir*, Dan. *for-*, Swed. *för-*, Du. G. *ver-*, Goth. *fra-*, *fair-*, Skt. *pari-*. The Skt. *pari-* is an old instrumental sing. of *para*, far; hence the orig. sense is 'away.' Der. *for-bear*, *for-bid*, *for-fend*, *for-go* (misspelt *fore-go*), *for-get*, *for-give*,

for-lorn, for-sake, for-swear; see **Bear**, **Bid**, &c.

For- (3), *prefix*. (F.-L.) Only in *for-close* (misspelt *foreclose*), *for-feit*, which see.

Forage; see **Food**.

Foraminated, perforated. (L.) From **L. foramin-**, stem of *foramen*, a small hole. — **L. forare**, to bore; see **Bore**.

Foray, Forray, a raid for foraging. *Foray, forray* are old Lowl. Scotch spellings of **Forage**, q. v., under **Food**.

Forbear. (E.) From **For-** (2) and **Bear**. A. S. *forberan*.

Forbid. (E.) From **For-** (2) and **Bid** (2). A. S. *forbeðdan*. + G. *verbieten*.

Force (1), strength. (F.-L.) M. E. *force, fors*. — O. F. *force*. — Low L. *fortia*, strength. — L. *fortis*, crude form of *fortis*, strong. (✓ DHAR.)

comfort, vb. (F.-L.) M. E. *conforten*, later *conforten*. — O. F. *conforter*, to comfort. — Low L. *con-fortare*, to strengthen.

deforce, to dispossess. (F.-L.) Legal. — O. F. *deforcer*, to dispossess (Low L. *difforciare*). — O. F. *de-* = *des-* = L. *dis-*, away; and **F. force** (above).

effort. (F.-L.) F. *effort*, an effort; verbal sb. from **F. s'efforcer**, to endeavour. — **F. ef-** (= L. *ex*); and *force*, force.

fort. (F.-L.) O. F. *fort*, sb., a fort; a peculiar use of **F. fort**, adj., strong. — L. acc. *fort-em*, strong.

fortalice, small fort. (F.-L.) O. F. *fortesce*, Low L. *fortalitia*; see **fortress** below.

forte, loud. (Ital. — L.) Ital. *forte*. — L. acc. *fort-em*, strong.

fortify. (F.-L.) O. F. *fortifier*, to make strong. — L. *fortis*, crude form of *fortis*; -*ficare*, for *facere*, to make.

fortitude. (L.) L. *fortitudo*, strength. — L. *fortis*, strong.

fortress. (F.-L.) M. E. *fortresse*. — O. F. *forteresce, fortesce*. — Low L. *fortalitia*, a small fort. — Low L. *fortis*, a fort; L. *fortis*, strong.

Force (2), to stuff fowls; see **Farce**.

Force (3), **Foss**, waterfall. (Scand.) Dan. *fos*, Icel. *foss, fors*, a waterfall.

Forceps, pincers. (L.) L. *forceps*, orig. used for holding hot iron. — L. *for-mus*, hot; *capere*, to hold.

Ford; see **Fare**.

Fore, in front, coming first. (E.) A. S. *fore*, for, before, prep.; *fore, foran*, before, adv. + Du. *voor*, Icel. *fyrir*, Dan. *för*, Swed. *för*, G. *vor*, Goth. *faura*, L. *pro*, Gk. *πρό*,

Skt. *pra*. The orig. sense is 'beyond'; allied to **Far**. Der. *fore-arm, -bode, -cast, -castle, -date, -father, -finger, -foot, -front, -go* (in the sense 'to go before' only), -*ground, -hand, -head, -judge, -know, -land, -lock, -man, -noon, -ordain, -part, -rank, -run, -see, -ship, -shorten, -show, -sight, -stall* (A. S. *fore-steall*, sb. lit. 'an obstructing'), -*taste, -tell, -thought, -token, -tooth, -top, -warn*; all easily understood.

afore. (E.) A. S. *onforan*, adv., in front.

before. (E.) M. E. *bifore*. A. S. *be-foran, biforan*, prep. and adv. — A. S. *be, bi-* (E. *by*); *foran*, before.

first. (E.) A. S. *fyrst* (= *for-est*), the correct superl. of *fore*, with vowel-change of *o* to *y*. + Icel. *fyrstr*; Dan. Swed. *förste*.

former, more in front. (E.) Not early; XVI cent.; a false formation, to suit M. E. *formest*, i. e. *foremost*; see below. Formed by adding -*er* to the base form of A. S. *form-a*, first, really a superl. form, precisely equivalent to L. *primus*, where -*m-* is an Aryan superl. suffix.

foremost, most in front. (E.) A double superl., the old superl. form being misunderstood. Formed by adding -*est* to A. S. *form-a*, *foremost*, first; this gave *formest*, often written *fyrrest*, which was turned into *foremost* by confusion with *most*; see below.

forward. (E.) M. E. *forward*. A. S. *foreweard*, adj. — A. S. *fore*, before; -*weard*, suffix; see **Toward**. Der. *forward-s*, M. E. *forwardes*, where -*es* is the suffix of gen. case, used adverbially. And see **Further**.

Foreclose, to preclude, exclude. (F.-L.) Better spelt *forclose*. — O. F. *forclor*, pp. of *forclorre*, to exclude, shut out. — O. F. *for*, from L. *foris*, outside; and *clorre*, to shut, from L. *claudere*. See **Forfeit** and **Close**.

Forego, to relinquish; see **Forgo**.

Foreign. (F.-L.) The *g* is wrongly inserted. M. E. *foraine, foreyne*. — O. F. *forain*, alien, strange. — Low L. *foraneni*, adj., from L. *foras*, out of doors, adv. with acc. pl. form, allied to L. *fores*, doors; cf. L. *forum*, a market-place, and E. *door*.

Foremost; see **Fore**.

Forensic, belonging to law-courts. (L.) Coined from L. *forens-is*, belonging to the forum. — L. *forum*, market-place, meeting-place; orig. a vestibule or door-way. Allied to L. *fores*, and E. *door*.

forest. (F.-L.) O. F. *forest*. — Low L. *foresta*, a wood. *forestis*, open space of

ing-ground. (Medieval writers oppose *forestis*, open hunting-ground, to the *us*, enclosed park.)—*L. foris*, out of; adv. allied to *L. fores*, doors. Der. *for-*, also spelt *forster*, *foster*.

Forfeit, a thing forfeited or lost by rest. (F.—L.) M. E. *forfete*; whence *forfein*, verb.—O. F. *forfait*, a crime shabby by fine, a fine; also a pp. of *forfeire*, *forfaire*, to trespass.—Low L. *factum*, a trespass, fine; orig. pp. of *forisfacere*, to trespass, lit. 'to do out'.—*L. foris facere*, to do or act out or abroad; from *foris*, out of; and *facere*, to do. See **Foreclose**. **Forefend**, **Forefend**, to avert. (Hybrid; ad F.) M. E. *forfenden*. An extraordinary compound of *E. for-*, prefix, with a familiar abbreviation of *defend*. **For-** (2) and **Defend**; also **Fend**, *see*.

Forge; *see* **Fabric**.

Forget. (E.) From **For-** (2) and **Get**.

Forgitan. + Du. *vergeten*, G. *vergessen*.

Give. (E.) From **For-** (2) and **Give**.

Forgifan. + Du. *vergeven*, G. *vergeben*.

Forgo, **Forego**, to give up. (E.) Bet-

tergo. A. S. *forġan*, to pass over.

For- (2) and **Go**.

Fork. (L.) A. S. *forc*.—*L. furca*, a

furcated, two-pronged. (L.) Low L. *furcatus*, pp. of *bifurcari*, to part in two tions.—*L. bi-furcus*, two-pronged; *bi-*, double; *furca*, a fork.

Forlorn, quite lost. (E.) M. E. *forlorn*.

forloren, pp. of *forlebsan*, to lose

ly; from *for-*, prefix, and *lebsan*, to

see **For-** (2) and **Lose**. So also

forloren, Du. and G. *verloren*, simi-

compounded.

Form. (F.—L.) O. F. *forme*.—*L. forma*,

see (✓DHAR.) O. F. *forme* also means

such, like E. *form*.

Inform. (F.—L.) F. *conformer*.—*L.*

informare, to fashion like.

Form. (F.—L.) M. E. *deformen*,

ly in pp. *deformed*.—O. F. *deforme*,

deformed, ugly.—*L. deformis*, ugly.

de, away; *forma*, shape, beauty.

Formula, a prescribed form. (L.) *L.*

formula, dimin. of *forma*, a form.

Form, to impart knowledge to. (F.)

F. *informare*.—*L. in-formare*, to put

form, mould; also, to tell, inform.

Form. (F.—L.) F. *reformer*, to shape

—*L. re-*, again; *formare*, to form.

transform. (F.—L.) F. *transformer*.
—*L. trans-formare*, to change the shape
of. Also *uni-form*, *multi-form*, &c.

Former; *see* **Fore**.

Formic, pertaining to ants. (L.) *L.*
formica, an ant.

Formidable, causing fear. (F.—L.) F.

formidabile.—*L. formidabilis*, terrible.—*L.*

formidare, to dread; *formido*, fear.

Formula; *see* **Form**.

Fornicate. (L.) From pp. of *L. fornic-*

ari, to commit lewdness, seek a brothel.

—*L. fornic-*, base of *fornix*, a vault, arch,

brothel.

Forsake. (E.) M. E. *forsaken*. A. S.

forsacan, to neglect, orig. to contend

against, or oppose.—*L. for-*, prefix; and

sacan, to contend, whence the E. sb. *sake*.

See **For-** (2) and **Sake**. So also Swed.

försaka, Dan. *forsage*.

Forsooth. (E.) M. E. *for sothe*, for a

truth. A. S. *for sōðe*; where *for*=for,

and *sōðe* is dat. of *sōð*, truth; *see* **Sooth**.

Forswear. (E.) From **For-** (2) and

Swear. A. S. *forswerian*.

Fort, **Fortalice**; *see* **Force** (1).

Fortify, **Fortitude**; *see* **Force** (1).

Forth, forward. (E.) M. E. *forth*. A. S.

forð, adv.; extended from *fore*, before; *see*

Fore. + Du. *voort*, from *voor*; G. *fort*,

M. H. G. *vort*, from *vor*.

Fortnight; *see* **Four**.

Fortress; *see* **Force** (1).

Fortuitous; *see* below.

Fortune. (F.—L.) F. *fortune*.—*L. for-*

tuna, chance.—*L. fortu-*, allied to *forti-*,

crude form of *fors*, chance; orig. 'that

which is brought,' from *ferre*, to bring;

see **Fertile**.

fortuitous. (L.) *L. fortuitus*, casual.

—*L. fortu-* (as above).

Forty; *see* **Four**.

Forward; *see* **Fore**.

Fosse. (F.—L.) F. *fosse*.—*L. fossa*, a

ditch.—*L. fossa*, fem. of *fossus*, pp. of

fodere, to dig.

fossil, petrified remains obtained by

digging. (F.—L.) O. F. *fossile*, 'that may

be digged'; Cot.—*L. fossilis*, dug up.—*L.*

foss-us, pp. of *fodere* (above).

Foster; *see* **Food** (and **Forest**).

Foul. (E.) M. E. *foul*. A. S. *fill*. +

Du. *vuil*, Icel. *fill*, Dan. *fuul*, Swed. *ful*,

Goth. *fuls*, G. *faul*. Akin to **Putrid**.

(✓PU.)

filth, foul matter. (E.) A. S. *fīlð*.—

A. S. *fūl*, foul (by vowel-change of *ī* to *y*)

foumart, a polecat. (E. and F.) M. E. *fulmart*; comp. of M. E. *ful*, foul (as above), and O. F. *marie*, *martre*, a marten; see Marten.

Found (1), to lay a foundation; see Fund.

Found (2), to cast metals. (F. = L.) O. F. *fondre*. = L. *fundere*, to pour, cast metals. (✓GHU.)

font (2), **fount**, an assortment of types. (F. = L.) O. F. *fonte*, a casting of metals. = O. F. *fondre*, to cast (above). And see Fuse (1).

Founder; see Fund.

Foundling; see Find.

Fount (1), a spring; see Font (1).

Fount (2); see under Found (2).

Four. (E.) M. E. *feowur*, *fower*, *four*. A. S. *feower*. + Icel. *fiórir*, Dan. *fire*, Swed. *fyra*, Du. *vier*, Goth. *fidwor*, G. *vier*, W. *pedwar*, Gael. *ceithir*, L. *quatuor*, Gk. *tétrapés*, *τέσσερες*, *nioupes*, Russ. *chetvero*, Skt. *chatvar*. (Aryan type, *kwatwar*.) Der. *fourth*, A. S. *feorþa*; *four-teen*, A. S. *feowertýne*; *for-ty*, A. S. *feowertig*.

farthing, fourth part of a penny. (E.) M. E. *ferthing*. A. S. *ferþing*, *feorðing*, older form *feorþling*. = A. S. *feorð-a*, fourth; with double dimin. suffix *-ling*.

firkin, the fourth part of a barrel. (O. Du.) From Du. *vier*, four; with suffix *-kin* (as in *kilder-kin*) answering to the O. Du. double dimin. suffix *-ken* (G. *-chen* in *mädchen*).

fortnight, two weeks. (E.) M. E. *fourte-night*; also *fourten night*. = M. E. *fourten*, i. e. fourteen; *night*, old pl., i. e. nights. A. S. *feowertýne niht*. So also *sennight* = seven night.

Fowl. (E.) M. E. *foul*, A. S. *fugol*, a bird. + Du. *voel*, Icel. *fugl*, Dan. *fugl*, Swed. *fågel*, Goth. *fauho*, G. *vogel*.

Fox. (E.) A. S. *fox*. + Du. *vos*, Icel. *fox*, *fóa*, Goth. *fauho*, G. *fuchs*.

foxglove. (E.) A. S. *foxes glofa*, i. e. fox's glove; a fanciful name.

vixen. (E.) M. E. *vixen*, *fixen*, a she-fox; answering to A. S. *fyx-en*, made from *fax* by vowel-change of *o* to *y*, with fem. suffix *-en*; precisely as A. S. *gyden*, a goddess, from *god*, a god.

Fracas. (F. = Ital. = L.) F. *fracas*, a crash. = F. *fracasser*, to shatter. = Ital. *fraccassare*, to break in pieces. = Ital. *fra*, prep., among; and *cassare*, to break (imitated from L. *interrumpere*). *Cassare* = L. *shatter*; see Quash.

Fraction, **Fracture**; see Fragile.

Fractionous, peevish. (E.) A prov. E. word, from North. E. *fratch*, to squabble, chide; the same as M. E. *fracken*, to creak as a cart. ¶ Not from L. *frangere*.

Fragile. (F. = L.) F. *fragile*. = L. *fragilis*, easily broken. = L. *frag*, base of *frangere*, to break.

defray. (F. = L.) O. F. *defrayer*, to pay expenses. = O. F. *de-* (= L. *dis-*); *frait*, expense (pl. *fruits* = mod. F. *fruits*); from Low L. *fractum*, acc. of *fractus*, expense (Ducange). The Low L. *fractus* is from L. *fractus*, pp. of *frangere*, to break.

fraction. (F. = L.) F. *fraction*. = L. acc. *fractionem*, a breaking. = L. *fractus*, pp. of *frangere*, to break.

fracture. (F. = L.) O. F. *fracture*. = L. *fractura*, a breach. = L. *fractus*, pp. of *frangere*, to break.

fragment. (F. = L.) F. *fragment*. = L. *fragmentum*, a broken piece. = L. *frag* (base of *frangere*); with suffix *-mentum*.

frail. (F. = L.) M. E. *freel*. = O. F. *fraile*, brittle. = L. *fragilem*, acc. of *fragilis*; see fragile above.

frangible. (L.) Late L. *frangibilis*, breakable; a coined word. = L. *frangere*, to break.

infraction, violation of law. (F. = L.) F. *infraction*. = L. acc. *infractionem*, a weakening, breaking into. = L. *infractus*, pp. of *in-frangere* (below).

infringe. (L.) L. *in-fringere*, to break into, violate law.

irrefragable, not to be refuted. (F. = L.) F. *irrefragable*. = L. *irrefragabilis*, not to be withstood. = L. *ir-* (= *in*, not); *frāgari*, to oppose, thwart; from *re-*, back; and (probably) L. *frag*, base of *frangere*, to break. (For the long *a*, cf. L. *infrāgium*, prob. from the same root.)

refract, to bend back rays of light. (L.) L. *refractus*, pp. of *re-fringere*, to bend back. Der. *refract-or-y*, a mistaken form for *refractory*, from L. *refractorius*, stubborn, obstinate. Also *refrangibili*, a mistaken form for *refringible*.

refrain (2), the burden of a song. (F. = L.) F. *refrain*; so also Prov. *refranhs*, a refrain, *refranher*, *refrenher*, repeat. So called from frequent repetition the O. F. *refreindre*, to pull back, is same word as Prov. *refrenher*, to rep both are from L. *refringere*, to break (pull back, hence, come back to, *refr*). The word is rather Prov. than F.

grant. (F.-L.) F. *fragrant*. - L. *intem*, acc. of *fragrans*, pres. pt. of *ire*, to emit an odour.

il; see *Fragile*.

me, to construct. (E.) M. E. *fremen*.

fremman, to promote, effect, do, lit.

ther. - A. S. *fram*, strong, good, lit.

rd. - A. S. *fram*, prep., from, away;

rom. + Icel. *framja*, to further, from

; adj. forward, *fram*, adv., forward,

to *frd*, from. Der. *frame*, sb.

mpold, quarrelsome. (C.) Obsolete.

framfald. - W. *ffromfol*, passionate;

fram, to fume, fret, *ffrom*, testy.

ne, Franchise; see *Frank*.

ngible; see *Fragile*.

nk, free. (F.-Low L.-O. H. G.)

franc; Low L. *francus*, free. -

G. *franko*, a free man, a Frank.

franks were a Germanic people.

nc, a French coin. (F.-G.) M. E.

- O. F. *franc*; named from its being

h, i. e. Frankish.

nhise. (F.-G.) M. E. *franchise*.

F. *franchise*, privileged liberty. -

franchir, stem of pres. pt. of *franchir*,

z. - O. F. *franc*, free (above). Der.

franchise, *en-franchise*.

nkincense. (F.-G. and L.) O. F.

encens, pure incense; see *Frank*

) and *Incense*.

nklin, a freeholder. (F.-G.) M. E.

frlein. - O. F. *frankeleyn* (= *franche*

Low L. *franchilanus*. - Low L.

fr, free; see *Frank* (above). The

is from O. H. G. *-ling* (= E. *-ling* as

-ling); precisely as in *chamberlain*.

ntle; see *Frenzy*.

ternal (F.-L.) O. F. *fraternel*.

L. *fraternalis*, the same as L.

frater, brotherly. - L. *frater*, cognate

L. *frater*.

ternity. (F.-L.) O. F. *fraternite*.

acc. *fraternitatem*, brotherhood. - L.

frater, brotherly. - L. *frater*, brother.

on-fraternity.

tricide (1), murderer of a brother.

(2) O. F. *fratricide*. - L. *fratricida*,

her-slayer. - L. *fratri*, crude form of

-rida, a slayer, from *cadere*, to kill;

causa.

tricide (3), murder of a brother.

From L. *fratri-cidium*, the killing of

her.

tr. (F.-L.) M. E. *frere*. - O. F.

frere, lit. a brother. - L. *fratrem*, acc.

ter.

Fraud. (F.-L.) O. F. *fraude*. - L. *fraudem*, acc. of *fraus*, deceit, guile. Cf. Skt. *dhurta*, fraudulent; *dhurt*, to bend. (✓ DHWAR.)

defraud. (F.-L.) O. F. *defrauder*. - L. *de-fraudare*, to deprive by fraud.

Fraught, to lade a ship. (Scand.) We now use *fraught* only as a pp. M. E.

frachten, *fragten*, only in the pp. *fraught*.

- Swed. *frakta*, to freight or freight, from

frakt, a cargo; Dan. *fragte*, from *fragt*, a

cargo. + Du. *bevrachten*, from *vracht*; G.

frachten, from *fracht*. Origin uncertain.

freight, a cargo. (F.-O. H. G.) A

curious spelling of F. *fret*, the freight of a

ship, the *gh* being inserted by confusion

with *fraught* above - F. *fret*, 'the freight

or freight of a ship, also, the hire that's

paid for a ship;' Cot. - O. H. G. *freht*,

orig. 'service,' whence use. hire. This

O. H. G. *freht* is thought to be the same as

G. *fracht*, a cargo.

Fray (1), an affray. (F.-L.) Short for

affray, or *effray*, orig. 'terror,' as shewn by

the use of *fray* in the sense of terror,

Bruce, xv. 255. See *Affray*.

Fray (2), to terrify. (F.-L.) Short for

affray; see *Affray*.

Fray (3), to rub away; see *Friction*.

Freak (1), a whim, caprice. (E.) A

quick movement; from M. E. *frek*, quick,

vigorous. - A. S. *frecc*, bold, rash. + Icel.

frekr, voracious; Swed. *fräck*, impudent,

Dan. *frak*, audacious, G. *frech*, saucy,

O. H. G. *freh*, greedy.

Freak (2), to streak. (Scand.) A coined

word; short for *freckle* below.

freckle, a small spot. (Scand.) We

find both *frekell* and *freken* or *fraken*. -

Icel. *freknur*, pl., freckles; Swed. *fräkn*,

Dan. *fragne*, a freckle. Cf. Gael. *breac*,

Gk. *πεπνός*, Skt. *priṇi*, variegated,

spotted. Allied to *Fleck*.

Free. (E.) M. E. *fre*. A. S. *freō*. +

Du. *vrij*, Icel. *fri*, Swed. Dan. *fri*, Goth.

freis, G. *frei*. Orig. acting at pleasure, re-

joicing; allied to Skt. *priya*, beloved,

agreeable; also to E. *Friend*. Der. *free-*

dom, A. S. *freðom*.

Freeze. (E.) M. E. *fresen*. A. S. *freōs-*

an; pp. *froren*. + Icel. *frjósa*, Swed. *frysa*,

Dan. *fryse*, Du. *vriesen*, G. *frieren*, L.

prurire, to itch, originally to burn (cf.

pruina, hoarfrost), Skt. *plush*, to burn.

(✓ PRUS.)

frore, frozen. (E.) A. S. *froren*, pp.

of *fréosan* (above).

frost. (E.) M. E. *frost*, *forst*; A. S. *forst* (for *frost*). — A. S. *freosan* (pp. *froren*, for *frosen*). + Du. *vorst*, Icel. Dan. Swed. G. *frost*; Goth. *frius*.

Freight; see Fraught.

Frenzy. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. E. *frenesye*. — O. F. *frenaisie*. — L. *phrenesis*. — Late Gk. *φρένσις* = Gk. *φρενίτις*, inflammation of the brain. — Gk. *φρεν-*, base of *φρήν*, midriff, heart, senses.

frantic. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. E. *frenetik*, shorter form *frenetik*. — O. F. *frenatique*. — L. *phreneticus*, *phreniticus*, mad. — Gk. *φρενιτικός*, mad, suffering from *φρενίτις* (above).

Frequent. (F. — L.) O. F. *frequent*. — L. *frequentem*, acc. of *frequens*, crowded, frequent; pres. part. of a lost verb *frequere*, to cram, allied to *farcire*, to cram; see Farce.

Fresh. (E.) M. E. *fresh*, also *fersh*. A. S. *ferse*. Here *ferse* (= *far-isc**) orig. meant 'moving' or 'on the move,' used of fresh water, as opposed to stagnant water. — A. S. *faran*, to move, travel; see Fare. + Icel. *ferskr*, fresh, *friskr*, brisk; Swed. Dan. *frisk*, Dan. *fersk*, Du. *versch*, G. *frisch*, M. H. G. *virsc*.

afresh. (E.) For on fresh or of fresh; cf. *anew*.

fresco. (Ital. — O. H. G.) A painting on fresh plaster. — Ital. *fresco*, cool, fresh. — O. H. G. *frisc* (G. *frisch*).

frisk, to skip about. (F. — Scand.) From the adj. *frisk*, brisk. — O. F. *frisque*, 'friske, blithe, brisk'; Cot. — Icel. *frískr*, frisky; Swed. *frisk*, fresh, also lively, Dan. *frisk*, hale; all cognate with E. *fresh* (above).

refresh. (F. — L. and G.) M. E. *refreschen*. — O. F. *refreschir*; Cot. — L. *re-*, again; O. H. G. *frisc* (G. *frisch*), cognate with E. *fresh*.

Fret (1), to devour; see Eat.

Fret (2), to ornament, variegate. (E.) M. E. *fretien*. A. S. *frætwan*, to adorn; from *fratwe*, ornament. Root unknown.

Fret (3), a kind of grating. (F. — L.) Common in heraldry. — O. F. *frete*, a ferrule; *frettes*, pl., an iron grating (Diez); *fretter*, to hoop; *frettlé*, fretty (in heraldry). Cf. Span. *fretes*, frets (in heraldry); Ital. *ferrata*, an iron grating. — F. *ferrer*, to hoop with iron. — F. *fer*, iron. — L. *ferrum*, iron.

fret (4), a stop on a musical instrument. (F. — L.) *Frets* are bars across the neck of the instrument; the same word as *fret* (3).

Friable, easily crumbled. (F. — L.) *friable*. — L. *friabilis*. — L. *friare*, to crumble. Allied to Grind.

Friar; see Fraternal.

Fribble, to trifle. (F.) Prob. for *fr* from O. F. *fripper*, to rub up and down wear to rags. See Frippery.

Fricassee, a dish of fowls cut up. — Ital. — L. F. *fricassée*, a fricassee of pp. of *fricasser*, to fricassee, also squander money. A fricassee is made of chickens, &c. cut up into small pieces suspect it to have been borrowed Ital. *fracassare*; to break in pieces. Fracas. ¶ Origin doubtful.

Friction. (F. — L.) F. *friction* acc. *frictionem*, a rubbing. — L. *fric* contr. pp. of *fricare*, to rub; allied *friare*, to rub; see Friable.

fray (3), to wear away by rubbing. — L. O. F. *frayer*, to grate upon *fricare*, to rub.

Friday. (E.) A. S. *frige dag*; *frige* is gen. of *frigu*, love, also the god of love. Allied to Friend. (✓ PRL)

Friend. (E.) M. E. *friend*. A. S. *frēond* orig. 'loving,' pres. pt. of *frēon*, *frēoga* love. + Du. *viend*; Icel. *frændi*, from to love; Dan. *frænde*, Swed. *frönd*, *fröund*; Goth. *frijonds*, a friend, pres. of *frijon*, to love. Cf. Skt. *prī*, to. (✓ PRL) Der. *friend-ship*, A. S. *frīscipe*.

Frieze (1), a coarse woollen cloth. — Du. F. *frize*, *frise*, 'frise'; Cot. *drap de frise*, i.e. cloth of Friesland. *Vriesland*, Friesland, *Vries*, a Friesland belonging to Friesland. So also *cheval de Frise*, a horse of Friesland; whence *cheval de Frise*, spikes to resist cavalry, a joust term.

Frieze (2), part of the entablature column. (F.) O. F. *frise*, 'the cloth of frize; also the broad and flat band next below the cornish [cornice], between it and the architrave.' Cot. *friso*, a frieze; cf. Ital. *fregio*, a frieze, border, ornament. Origin disputed.

Frigate. (F. — Ital.) O. F. *fregate*, *frigate*; Cot. — Ital. *fregata*, a frigate. Origin uncertain.

Fright. (E.) M. E. *fryght*. A. S. *fyrhtu*, fright; *fyrht*, timid. + O. Sax. *forht*, Dan. *frygt*, Swed. *fruktan*, G. *fürchten*, Goth. *faurhte*, fright, *faurhte*, fear. Root unknown.

fright, to frighten. (E.) The double modern mistake. M. E. *afright*, pp. htd. — A. S. *āfyrhtan*, to terrify; e the prefix *d* = G. *er*; see A- (4).

igid. (L.) L. *frigidus*, cold, adj. — *igere*, to be cold. — L. *frigus*, cold, sb. c. *frigor*, cold.

ill, a ruffle on a shirt. (F. — L.) Orig. in in hawking; a hawk *ruffling* its ers, from feeling *chilly*, was said to — O. F. *friller*, to shiver with cold. — *frilleux*, chilly. — Low L. *frigidu**, coined from L. *frigidulus*, chilly, a. form of *frigidus* (above).

frigerate. (L.) From pp. of L. *refrigere*, to make cool again. — L. *refrigerare*, to cool, from *frigus*, cold.

fringe, a border of loose threads. (F.) M. E. *fringe*. — O. F. *frenge** (not f), oldest form of F. *frange*, fringe; Wallachian form is *frimbie*, put (by thesis) for *frimbrie**. — L. *frimbria*, e; allied to *fibra*, a fibre; see Fibre.

frizzly, worn-out clothes, trash. (F.) sold by a *fripier*. — O. F. *fripier*, 'a fr, or broker, trimmer up of old gars, and a seller of them so mended;' — O. F. *fripier*, to rub up and down, to rags. Origin unknown.

frisk; see Fresh.

frith, Pirth; see Fare.

fritter; see Fry (1).

frivolous, trifling. (L.) L. *frivulus*. The orig. sense seems to have been 'shed away'; hence *frivola* meant broken words, &c. — L. *friare*, *fricare*, to rub; friable.

frizz, **Frizz**, to curl, render rough. (F. a. v.) O. F. *frizer*, 'to frizzle, crisper,' Cot. [Cf. Span. *frisar*, to frizzle, 'the nap on frieze, from *frisa*, frieze.] Early the F. *friser* is from *frise*, *frize*; see Frieze (1). Der. *frizz-le*, frizz. form; in commoner use.

frizzle; see From.

frock (F. — Low L.) M. E. *frok*. — *froc*; Low L. *frocus*, a monk's frock, spelt *flocus* (Ducange). Prob. so d because woollen; see Flock (2). o Diez; but Brachet derives it from L. G. *hrock* (G. *rock*), a coat.

frog (1), an animal. (E.) M. E. *frogge*. *froga*, *frogga*. Also A. S. *frax*, a loc. *fraxer*, Du. *vorich*, G. *frösch*.

frog (2), a substance in a horse's foot. It is shaped like a fork; perhaps corruption of *fork*, q. v. Yet it was

certainly supposed to mean *frog* (though it is hard to see why) because it was also called a *frush*, i. e. M. E. *frash*, A. S. *frox*, a frog. See above.

Frolie, adj., sportive. (Du.) XVI cent. Orig. an adj. — Du. *vrolijk*, frolic, merry. + G. *fröhlich*, merry. Formed with suffix *-lijk* (= E. *like*, *-ly*) from the O. Sax. *fröh*, O. Fries. *fro* (= G. *froh*), merry. Der. *frolie*, sb. and verb.

From, away, forth. (E.) A. S. *from*, *fram*. + Icel. *fram*, forward, distinguished in use from *frá*, from; Swed. *fram*, Dan. *frem*, O. H. G. *fram*, forth; Goth. *fram*, from; *framis*, adv., further. Allied to *Far*, *Fare*. (✓PAR.)

fro. (Scand.) The Scand. form. — Icel. *frá*, Dan. *fra*, from.

froward, perverse. (E.) M. E. *froward*, commonly *fraward* (Northern). A. S. *fromweard*, only in the sense 'about to depart;' but we still keep the orig. sense of *from-ward*, i. e. averse, perverse. (Cf. *wayward*, i. e. away-ward.) And see Toward.

Fron, a branch. (L.) L. *frond*, stem of *frons*, a leafy branch.

Front. (F. — L.) M. E. *front*, forehead. — O. F. *front*, forehead, brow. — L. *frontem*, acc. of *frons*, forehead, brow. Allied to *Brow*.

affront. (F. — L.) M. E. *afronten*. — O. F. *afronter*, to confront, oppose face to face. — O. F. *a* (L. *ad*), to; *front*, forehead, face (above).

confront. (F. — L.) F. *confronter*, to bring face to face. — F. *con* = L. *con* (*cum*), together; *front*, face (above).

effrontery. (F. — L.) XVIII cent. — F. *effronterie*, 'impudency;' Cot. — O. F. *effronté*, shameless. — O. F. *ef* = L. *ef* (L. *ex*); *front*, face.

frontal, a band worn on the forehead. (F. — L.) O. F. *frontal*. — L. *frontale*, an ornament for a horse's forehead. — L. *front*, stem of *frons*, forehead.

frontier. (F. — L.) O. F. *frontiere*. — Low L. *fronteria*, *frontaria*, border-land. — L. *front*, stem of *frons* (above).

frontispiece. (F. — L.) Misspelling of *frontispice*. — O. F. *frontispice*, 'the frontispiece or fore-front of a house;' Cot. — Low L. *frontispicium*, a front view. — L. *fronti*, crude form of *frons*; *spectre*, to see; see Species.

frontlet. (F. — L.) For *frontal-let*, dimin. of *frontal* (above).

frounce, to wrinkle, curl, plait. (F.-L.) The older form of *flounce*; see *Flounce* (2).

Frontier, **Frontispiece**; see *Front*.
Frore, **Frost**; see *Freeze*.

Froth. (Scand.) M. E. *frothe*. - Icel. *fröða*, *frauð*, Dan. *fraade*, Swed. *fradga*, froth, foam on liquids.

Frounce; see *Front*.

Froward; see *From*.

Frown. (F.-Scand.) M. E. *frounen*. - O. F. *frogner*, only in comp. *refrogner*, to frown, lower, look sullen. Cf. Ital. *in-frigno*, frowning, Ital. dial. (Lombardic) *frignare*, to whimper, make a wry face. Of Scand. origin; cf. Swed. dial. *fryna*, Norw. *fröyna*, to make a wry face; Swed. *flina*, to giggle. Compare E. *fleece*.

Fructify; see *Fruit*.

Frugal, thrifty. (F.-L.) F. *frugal*. - L. *frugalis*, economical; lit. belonging to fruits. - L. *frug-i*, frugal; orig. dat. of *frux*, fruits of the earth. Allied to *Fruit*.

Fruit. (F.-L.) M. E. *fruit*. - O. F. *fruit*. - L. *fructum*, acc. of *fructus*, fruit. - L. *fructus*, pp. of *frui* (= *frugui**), to enjoy; allied to *Brook* (1). (✓BHRUG.) **fructify**. (F.-L.) F. *fructifier*. - L. *fructificare*, to make fruitful. - L. *fructi-*, for *fructus*, fruit; *-ficare*, for *facere*, to make.

fruition. (F.-L.) O. F. *fruition*, enjoyment. Coined as if from L. *frui*. - L. *fruit-us*, the same as *fructus*, pp. of *frui*, to enjoy.

frumenty, **furmety**, wheat boiled in milk. (F.-L.) O. F. *froumenté*, 'furmentie, wheat boyled;'. Cot. Lit. made with wheat; the suffix *-é* = L. *-atus*, made with. - O. F. *froument*, wheat. - L. *frumentum*, corn (from the base *frū* = *frug*).

Frustrate, to render vain. (L.) From pp. of L. *frustrari*, to render vain. - L. *frustrá*, in vain; orig. abl. fem. of obsolete adj. *frustrus* (= *frud-trus*), deceitful. Allied to *Fraud*.

Frustum, a piece of a cone or cylinder. (L.) L. *frustum*, a piece cut off. Cf. Gk. *θραύσμα*, a fragment, from *θραύειν*, to break in pieces.

Fry (1), to dress food. (F.-L.) M. E. *frien*. - O. F. *frirz*. - L. *frigere*, to roast. + Gk. *φρύγειν*, to parch; Skt. *bhrājī*, to fry. (✓BHARG.)

fritter, a kind of pancake. (F.-L.) M. E. *frytoure*, *fritoure*. [Cf. F. *friteau*, 'a fritter,' Cot.] - O. F. *frire*, a frying,

dish of fried fish (also a fragment, - O. F. *frit*, fried. - L. *frictus*, *frigere* (above).

Fry (2), spawn of fishes. (Scand.) *fri*. - Icel. *frá*, *frjó*, spawn, fry. Swed. *frö*. + Goth. *fraiw*, seed.

Fuchsia, a flower. (G.) Name L. *Fuchs*, German botanist, ab. 154

Fudge. (F.-Low G.) Prov. F. *feuche* (Hécart). - Low G. *futsch!* h

Fuel; see *Focus*.

Fugitive. (F.-L.) O. F. *fugit fugitiuus*, fleeing away. - L. *fug*, supine of *fugere*, to flee. + Gk. *φύγειν*, to flee; Skt. *bhuj*, to bend, turn (✓BHUGH.) Der. *centri-fugal*, *febri-fuge*, *fever-feu*.

fugue, a musical composition. Ital.-L.) F. *fugue*. - Ital. *fuga*, a lit. a flight. - L. *fuga*, flight.

refuge. (F.-L.) M. E. *refuge*, *refuge*. - L. *refugium*, an escape. *re-fugere*, to flee back.

refugee. (F.-L.) F. *refugié*, *se réfugié*, to take refuge. - F. (above).

subterfuge. (F.-L.) F. *subterfuge*. - Cot.-Low L. *subterfug*, L. *subter-fugere*, to escape by stealth.

Fugleman, the leader of a file. Put for *slugleman*. - G. *Flügelman*, leader of a wing or file of men. - G. a wing, dimin. of *flug*, wing, from *fly*; *mann*, a man. See *Fly*.

Fugue; see *Fugitive*.

Fulcrum, a point of support. (L) *fulcrum*, a support. - L. *fulcire*, to Cf. Skt. *dhrū*, to stand firm.

Fulfil; see *Full*.

Fulgent, shining. (L.) From pres. pt. of L. *fulgere*, to shine. *φλέγειν*, to burn; Skt. *bhrājī*, to (✓BHARK.) Der. *ef-fulgent* (*ef* = *re-fulgent*).

fulminate, to thunder, hurl lightning. (L.) From pp. of L. *fulminare*, to der. - L. *fulmin-*, stem of *fulmen*, a bolt (= *fulg-men*). - L. *fulgere*, to al

Fuliginous, sooty. (L.) L. *fulig*, sooty. - L. *fuligin-*, stem of *fulig*. Allied to *Fume*.

Full (1), complete. (E.) A. S. *full*, vol. Icel. *fullr*, Dan. *fuld* (for *full*) *full*, Goth. *fulls*, G. *full*, Skt. *पूर्ण*, L. *plenus*. (✓PAR.)

fill, verb. (E.) A. S. *fyllan*; from *ful* by vowel-change from *u*

vullen, Icel. *fylla*, Dan. *fyld*, Swed. Goth. *fulljan*, G. *füllen*.

ful (E.) M.E. *fulfillen*. A.S. *ful-*, = A.S. *ful*, full; *fullan*, to fill.

fulsome, cloying. (E.) M.E. *fulsum*, M.E. *ful*, full; with suffix *-sum* (= E. as in *winsome*.) And see **Plenary**.

full (2), to whiten cloth, bleach. (L.) (In this sense) in sb. *fuller*, a bleacher.

fullere, a bleacher. = A.S. *fullian*, to wh. = Low L. *fullare*, (1) to cleanse clothes, (2) to full cloth. = L. *fullo*, a fuller, ther. Perhaps allied to *in-fula*, a e fillet. (See below.)

full (3), to full cloth, felt. (F.-L.) *fouler*, *to full, or thicken cloth in a Cot. Also spelt *fouler*, to trample. Low L. *fullare*, (1) to cleanse clothes, (2) to full. = L. *fullo*, a fuller. (See above.) The senses of *full* (2) and *full* (3) should be distinct; the sense of felting is due to the washing of clothes by trampling on them.

fulminate; see **Fulgent**.

fulsome; see **Full** (1).

fulvous, **Fulvid**, tawny. (L.) From *fulvus*, tawny, *fulvidus*, somewhat y.

ful, to grope about. (Du.) XVI *Du. sommelen*, to fumble. + Swed. Dan. *famle*, Icel. *filma*, to grope

t; due to the sb. appearing as A.S. the palm of the hand, L. *palma*; see **pal**.

fum. (F.-L.) O.F. *fum*. = L. *fumum*, of *fumus*, smoke. + Skt. *dhūma*, smoke. (H.U.) Allied to **Dust**.

fumigate. (L.) From pp. of L. *fumigare*, to fumigate. = L. *fum*, for *fumus*, or *-igare*, for *agere*, to drive about.

fumitory, a plant. (F.-L.) Formerly *terre*. = F. *fumeterre*, fumitory (put for *de terre*). = L. *fumus de terrâ*, smoke the earth; so named from the smell.

perfume, vb. (F.-L.) F. *parfumer*, to perfume, lit. to smoke thoroughly. = L. *perfumare*, to smoke, from *fumus*.

fun, merriment. (C.) XVIII cent. = *funn*, delight, pleasure, a tune, song; *funn*. Distinct from **fond**.

funambulist, a rope-dancer. (Span.) Formerly *funambulo*. = Span. *fun-ambulo*, a funambulist. = L. *fun-is*, a rope; *-ambulare*, to walk; see **Amblo**.

function, performance, office. (F.-L.) *function*. = L. acc. *functionem*, performance. = L. *functus*, pp. of *fungi* (base

fug), to perform, orig. to use. + Skt. *bhuj*, to enjoy, use.

defunct, dead. (L.) L. *defunctus*, i.e. having fully performed the course of life, pp. of *defungi*, to perform fully. = L. *de*; and *fungi* (above).

perfunctory. (L.) L. *perfunctorius*, carelessly done. = L. *perfunctus*, pp. of *perfungi*, to perform fully, complete.

Fund, a store. (F.-L.) O.F. *fond*, 'a bottom, a merchant's stock'; Cot. = L. *fundus*, bottom; cognate with E. **Bottom**.

found (1), to lay the foundation of. (F.-L.) M.E. *founden*. = O.F. *fonder*. = L. *fundare*, to found. = L. *fundus* (above).

founder, to go to the bottom. (F.-L.) M.E. *foundren*, said of a horse falling. = O.F. *fondrer*, in comp. *afondrer* (obsolete), *effondrer*, to fall in (still in use); orig. to sink in. = F. *fond*, bottom. = L. *fundus*, bottom.

fundament, base. (F.-L.) M.E. *fundement*. = O.F. *fondement*, foundation. = L. *fundamentum*, foundation. = L. *fundare*; see **found** (1) above.

profound, deep. (F.-L.) F. *profond*. = L. *profundum*, acc. of *profundus*, deep. = L. *pro*, forward, hence downward; *fundus*, bottom. Der. *profundity*, F. *profondité*.

Funeral, relating to a burial. (L.) Low L. *funeralis*, adj., from L. *funer*, base of *funus*, a burial. Der. *funeral*, from L. *funereus*, funereal.

Fungus, a spongy plant. (L.-Gk.) L. *fungus* (put for *sfungus*). = Gk. *σπόγγος*, Attic form of *σπόγγος*, a sponge; see **Sponge**.

Funnel. (F.-L.) M.E. *fonel*. Prob. from an O.F. *fonil**, preserved in Bret. *founil*, a funnel, and short for *enfouil**. = L. *infundibulum*, a funnel.

Fur. (F.-O. Low G.) M.E. *forre*. = O.F. *forre*, *fuere*, a sheath, case; cf. Span. *forro*, lining for clothes, Ital. *fodero*, lining, fur, scabbard. = Goth. *fodr*, scabbard, orig. 'protection'; Icel. *för*, lining; allied to G. *futter*, which (like Icel. *för*) also means 'fodder.' Allied to **Fodder**; the senses of feeding and protecting being connected.

Furbelow, a flounce. (F.) Prov. F. *farbala*, a flounce, in the dialect of Hainault (Diez); the usual form is F.Span. Ital. Port. *falbala*, a flounce. Origin unknown.

Furbish, to polish, trim. (F.-O. H.G.) O.F. *fourbiss*, stem of pres. pt. of *fourbir*,

to furbish, polish. — O. H. G. *furpjan*, M. H. G. *würben*, to purify, clean, rub bright.

Furl; see **Fardel**.

Furlong; see **Furrow**.

Furlough, leave of absence. (Du. — Scand.) Also spelt *furloe*. — Du. *verlof*, leave, furlough; borrowed from Dan. *forlov*, Swed. *förlof*, leave. Cf. G. *verlaub*, furlough; also Dan. *orlov*. β. As to the prefix, Du. G. *ver*, Dan. *for* are the same as E. *for*; whilst Dan. *or* = Goth. *us*, out. The syllable *lof* is Icel. *lof*, (1) praise, (2) leave, the same as G. *lob*, praise, allied to E. *Lief*.

Furmety; see **Frumenty**.

Furnace, an oven. (F. — L.) M. E. *forneis*. — O. F. *fournaise*. — L. *fornacem*, acc. of *fornax*, an oven. — L. *fornus*, an oven; allied to *formus*, warm. Cf. Skt. *gharma*, warmth, glow. Allied to **Glow**.

Furnish, to fit up, equip. (F. — O. H. G.) O. F. *fourniss*, stem of pres. pt. of *fournir*, to furnish, of which an older spelling is *forinr*, the same word as Prov. *formir*, *fromir*. — O. H. G. *frunjan*, to provide, furnish. — O. H. G. *fruma*, utility, profit, gain; cf. G. *fromm*, good. Allied to **Former**; and cf. **Frame**.

perform, to achieve. (F. — O. H. G.; with L. prefix.) Corrupted from M. E. *parfournen*, later *parfourmen*. — O. F. *parfournir*, 'to perform'; Cot. — L. *per*, thoroughly; and O. F. *fournir*, to furnish, provide (as above).

veneer, to overlay with a thin slice of wood. (G. — F. — O. H. G.) G. *furniren*, to furnish or provide small pieces of wood, to veneer. — F. *fournir*, to furnish; a word of G. origin; see above.

Furrow. (E.) M. E. *forwe*. A. S. *furh*, a furrow. + G. *furche*, a furrow. Cf. L. *porca*, a ridge between two furrows.

furlong, 1/4th of a mile. (E.) A. S. *furlang*, orig. a furrow-long, or the length of a furrow. — A. S. *furh*, a furrow; *lang*, long.

Further. (E.) Really the comp. of *fore*, but usually misunderstood as comp. of *forth*. M. E. *furðer*. A. S. *furður*, *furðor*, further. — A. S. *for-e*, adv., before; with comp. suffix *-ðor* (Aryan *-tar*). + Du. *vorders*, adv., further; comp. of *vor*, before, with comp. suffix *-der-s*; O. H. G. *furdor*, from O. H. G. *furi*, before. So also Gk. *πρότερος*, comp. of *πρό*. Der. *further*, verb. A. S. *fyrðran*, formed from *furðor* by vowel-change of *u* to *y*.

furthest, a mistaken form, made as if superl. of *forth*, and due to a mistaken etymology of *further*. The true superl. of *fo* is *first*.

Furtive. (F. — L.) O. F. *furtif*, ien *furtive*. — L. *furtivus*, stolen, secret. — *furtum*, theft. — L. *furari*, to steal. — L. *fu* a thief. + Gk. *φάπ*, a thief, allied to *φάπ* to bear, carry (away). (✓ **BHAR**.)

Fury. (F. — L.) F. *furie*. — L. *furi* rage. — L. *furere*, to rage. (✓ **BHUR**.)

infuriate. (Ital. — L.) Ital. *infuriare* pp. of *infuriare*, to fly into a rage. — Its *in furia*, 'in a fury, ragingly'; Florio. L. *in*, in; *furia*, rage (above).

Furze. (E.) M. E. *firste*. A. S. *fyrz*, Gael. *preas*, a briar.

Fuscous, brown. (L.) L. *fuscus*, brow obfuscate, to darken. (L.) From pp. of L. *ob-fuscare*, to obscure. — L. *ob*; as *fuscus*, brown.

Fuse (1), to melt by heat. (L.) A la word. Due to *fus-ible* (in Chaucer), *fus-ible* in Sir T. Browne. — L. *fusus*, pp. of *funder* to pour, melt. Allied to Gk. *χέειν*, *Got giutan*, to pour. (✓ **GHU**.) Der. *fus-ile* (from O. F. *fusible*); *fus-ion*.

confound. (F. — L.) F. *confondre*. — *con-fundere*, to pour together, confound.

confuse. (L.) M. E. *confus*, used as pp. in Chaucer. — L. *confusus*, pp. of *confundere* (above).

confute. (F. — L.) F. *confuter*. — *confutare*, to cool by mixing cold with hot, to allay, also to confute. — *con-* (cum), together; *fut-is*, a water-vessel to pour from, from the base *fu-*, to pour. See **refute** below.

diffuse. (L.) L. *diffusus*, pp. of *diffundere*, to shed abroad; (L. *dis* = *dis* apart).

effuse. (L.) L. *effusus*, pp. of *effundere*, to pour out. (L. *ef* = *ex*.)

foison, plenty. (F. — L.) O. F. *foison* abundance. — L. *fusionem*, acc. of *fusio*, pouring out, hence profusion. — L. *fusus* pp. of *fundere*, to pour.

fusil (3), easily molten. (L.) L. *fusilis*, easily molten. — L. *fusus*, pp. of *funder*.

futile, vain. (F. — L.) F. *futile*. — *futilis*, that which easily pours forth, all vain, empty, futile; put for *fud-tilis*. — *fud-i*, pt. t. of *fundere*, to pour.

infuse. (F. — L.) F. *infuser*. — L. *infusus*, pp. of *in-fundere*, to pour in.

profuse, lavish. (L.) L. *profusus*, pp. of *pro-fundere*, to pour forth.

refund, to repay. (L.) *L. re-fundere*, to pour back, also to restore, give back.

refuse, to deny a request. (F. — L.) *M. E. refusen*. — *O. F. refuser* (the same as *Fust. refuser*, *Ital. refusare*, to reject). It answers to a Low *L.* type *refusare**, formed as a frequentative of *refundere*, to pour back, also to restore, give back (whence to reject). β . We may also note *E. refuse*, *th.* *O. F. refus*, refuse, of which the orig. sense was probably dross to be re-fused. In any case, the etymology is from *re-*, back, and *fundere*, to pour.

refute, to oppose, disprove. (F. — L.) *F. refuter*. — *L. refutare*, to repel, rebut. The orig. sense was prob. 'to pour back'; see confute above.

suffusion. (F. — L.) *F. suffusion*. — *L. suffusionem*, acc. of *suffusio*, a pouring over. — *L. suffusus*, pp. of *suf-fundere*, to pour over. (*L. suf* = *sub*, under, also over.)

transfuse. (L.) *L. transfusus*, pp. of *trans-fundere*, to pour out of one vessel into another.

Fuse (2), **Fusee** (1); see **Focus**.

Fusee (2), a spindle in a watch. (F. — L.) *O. F. fusée*, orig. a spindleful of thread. — *Low L. fusata*, the same; fem. of pp. of *fusare*, to use a spindle. — *L. furus*, a spindle.

fusil (2), a spindle, in heraldry. (L.) *Dimin.* of *L. furus*, a spindle.

Fusil (1), a light musket; see **Focus**.

Fusil (2), a spindle; see **Fusee** (2).

Fusil (3), easily molten; see **Fuse** (1).

Fuss, haste, flurry. (E.) The sb. corresponding to *M. E. fus*, adj., eager; *A. S. fusc*, eager, prompt + *Icel. fúss*, eager for, willing; *O. H. G. furs*, ready, willing.

Fust (1), to become mouldy; see below.

Fust (2), the shaft of a column. (F. — L.) In *Kersey* (1715). — *O. F. fust*, a trunk. — *L. fustem*, acc. of *fustis*, a cudgel, thick stick.

fust (1), to become mouldy. (F. — L.) In *Hamlet*, iv. 4. 39. Coined from *fusted* or *fusty*, answering to *O. F. fusté*, 'fusty, tasting of the cask,' *Cot.* — *O. F. fuste*, a cask, orig. a stock, trunk, log. — *L. fustem* (as above).

fustigate, to cudgel. (L.) From pp. of *L. fustigare*, to cudgel. — *L. fust-*, stem of *fustis*, a cudgel; *-igare*, for *agere*, to drive, wield.

Fustian, a kind of coarse cloth. (F. — *Ital.* — *Low L.* — *Egypt.*) *M. E. fustane*; also *fustian*. — *O. F. fustaine*. — *Ital. fustagno*; *Low L. fustaneum*. — *Arab. fustát*, another name of *Cairo*, in *Egypt*, whence the stuff first came. ¶ Introduced through *Genoese* commerce.

Fustigate; see **Fust** (2).

Fusty; see **fust** (1), under **Fust** (2).

Futile; see **Fuse** (1).

Futtocks, certain timbers in a ship. (E.) 'Futtocks, the compassing timbers in a ship, that make the breadth of it;' *Kersey* (1715). Called *foot-stocks* in *Florio*, s. v. *stamine*. The first syllable is for *foot*; *futtocks* is thought to be for *foot-hooks*, but perhaps *futt-ocks* = *foot-ocks* (cf. *bull-ock*). *Bailey* gives the form *foot-hooks*.

Future, about to be. (F. — L.) *O. F. futur*, fem. *future*. — *L. futurum*, about to be; fut. part. from *fui*, I was; allied to *Bæ.* (✓ *BHU.*)

Fuzzball, a spongy fungus. (E.) Cf. prov. *E. fuzzy, sozy*, light and spongy; *Du. voos*, spongy.

G.

Gabardine, Gaberdine. (Span. — C.) *Span. gabardina*, a coarse frock. Extended from *Span. gaban*, a great coat with a hood, allied to *Span. cabana*, the same, and *Span. cabana*, a cabin. Of Celtic origin; see **Cabin**.

Gabble, to prattle. (Scand.) Frequent. of *M. E. gadden*, to lie, delude. — *Icel. gábla*, to mock; *gabb*, mockery. Cf. *Irish gab*, the mouth. Allied to **Gobble**. **Gape**.

Gabion; see **Cave**.

Gable, a peak of a house-top. (F. —

M. H. G. — C.) *M. E. gable*. — *O. F. gable*; *Low L. gabulum*. — *M. H. G. gabele*, *G. gabel*, a fork; *gebel* (*G. gibel*), a gable. + *Icel. gasl*, *Dan. gavl*, *Swed. gafvel*, a gable, *gaffel*, a fork, *Goth. gibla*, a gable, *Du. gevel*. But it seems to be of Celtic origin; cf. *Irish gabhal*, a fork, gable, *Gael. gobhal*, *W. gasl*, a fork; see **Gaff**.

Gaby; see **Gape**.

Gad (1), a wedge of steel; see **Goad**.

Gad (2), to roam; see **Goad**.

Gaff, a light fishing-spear, a sort of boom. (F. — C.) A ship's *gaff* is named

from the *forked* end against the mast; the fishing spear is hooked.—O. F. *gaffe*, a gaff, iron hook. Of Celtic origin—Irish *gaf*, *gafa*, a hook. W. *caff*, a grasp, grapple, fork, *gafael*, a hold. From Irish *gabli*, to take, cognate with L. *capere*, to take. And see Gable. (✓KAP.) Der. *gavelock* (obsolete), a spear, W. *gaflach*.

javelin. (F.—C.) O. F. *javelin*, 'a javeling,' Cot.; allied to *javelot*, 'a gleave, dart,' id. Most likely orig. a pointed weapon with a forked end, such as could be made of a branch of a tree.—Bret. *gavl*, a place where a tree forks, Irish *gaf*, *gafa*, a hook, *gabhlá*, a spear, *gabhlán*, a fork of a tree; Gael. *gobhlán*, a prong; W. *gafl*, a fork, *gaflach*, a dart. (Irish *bh* as *v*.)

Gaffer; see Grand.

Gag. (C.?) M. E. *gaggen*, to suffocate.—W. *cegio*, to choke; *ceg*, the mouth.

Gage (1), a pledge. (F.—L.) M. E. *gage*.—F. *gage*, verbal sb. from *gager*, to pledge.—Low L. *uadiare*, to pledge.—Low L. *uadium*, a pledge.—L. *uadi*-, crude form of *uas*, a pledge. + A. S. *wed*, a pledge. See Wed; and see Wage.

engage. (F.—L.) O. F. *engager*, to bind by a pledge.—F. *en* (L. *in*), in; *gage*, as above. Der. *dis-engage*.

Gage (2), to gauge; see Gauge.

Gain (1), profit. (Scand.) M. E. *gain*.—Icel. *gagn*, gain, advantage; Swed. *gagn*, profit, Dan. *gavn*.

gain (2), to win. (Scand.) Really from the sb. above. 'Yea, though he *gaine* and cram his purse with crowns;' and again, 'To get a *gaine* by any trade or kinde;' Gascoigne, Fruits of War, st. 69 and st. 66. But doubtless influenced by F. *gagner*, which it strikingly resembles both in form and sense. This F. *gagner*, O. F. *guagnier* (Ital. *guadagnare*), is from O. H. G. *weidanjan* = *weidenon*, to pasture, which was the orig. sense of the F. word; from O. H. G. *weida* (G. *weide*), pasture-ground. Der. *re-gain*.

Gainly; see Ungainly.

Gainsay, to speak against. (E.) The prefix is A. S. *gægn*, against, whence E. Again, Against.

Gait. (Scand.) A peculiar use of M. E. *gate*, a way; see Gate.

Gaiter, a covering for the ankle. (F.—Teut.) F. *guêtre*, formerly *güestre*. The spelling with *gu* shews the word to be Teutonic (*gu* = G. *w*). Allied to M. H. G. *wester*, a child's chrisom-cloth, lit. a covering; Goth. *wasti*, clothing; see Vest.

Gala; see Gallant.

Galaxy, the milky way. (F.—L.—Gk.) M. E. *galaxie*.—O. F. *galaxie*.—L. *galaxiam*, acc. of *galaxias*.—Gk. *γαλαξίας*, milky way.—Gk. *γαλακς* for *γαλακτ*-, stem of *γάλα*, milk. See Laoteal.

Gale. (Scand.) From Dan *gal*, furious; Norweg. *ein galen storm*, a furious storm, *eit galeit veer*, stormy weather. Cf. Icel. *galinn*, furious, from *gala*, to enchant, storms being raised by witches.

Galeated, helmeted. (L.) L. *galeatus*,—L. *galea*, a helmet.

Galliot; see Galley.

Gall (1), bile. (E.) M. E. *galle*. A. S. *gealla*. + Du. *gal*, Icel. *gall*, Swed. *galla*, Dan. *galde* (for *galle*), G. *galle*, L. *fel*, Gk. *χολή*. Allied to Yellow and Green.

Gall (2), to rub a sore place. (F.—L.) O. F. *galler*.—O. F. *galle*, a galling, itching.—L. *callus*, hard thick skin; Late L. *callus*, itch. See Callous.

Gall (3), a gall-nut. (F.—L.) O. F. *galle*.—L. *galla*, a gall-nut, oak-apple.

Gallant, gay, splendid, brave. (F.—M. H. G.) O. F. *gallant*, better *galant*, with one *l*. Orig. pres. part. of O. F. *galer*, to rejoice.—O. F. *gale*, shows, mirth, festivity. (Cf. Ital. Span. Port. *gala*, festive attire.) Perhaps from M. H. G. *wallen*, O. H. G. *wallon*, to go on pilgrimage.

gala. (F.—Ital.—M. H. G.) F. *gala*, borrowed from Ital. *gala*, festive attire; whence *di gala*, merrily; cf. *galante*, gay, lively. See above.

gallery. (F.—Ital.—M. H. G.) O. F. *gallerie*, *galerie*, a gallery to walk in, also diversion, mirth.—Ital. *galleria*; Low L. *galeria*, a long portico, gallery.—Low L. *galare*, to rejoice, amuse oneself; the same as F. *galer* (above).

galloon. (F. or Span.—O. H. G.) F. *galon*, 'galloon-lace;' Cot. Also Span. *galon*, galloon, orig. finery for festive occasions.—F. and Span. *gala*, festivity (above).

Galleon; see Galley.

Gallery; see Gallant.

Galley, a low-built ship. (F.) M. E. *galcie*.—O. F. *galie*; Low L. *galea*, a galley. Orig. unknown.

galloon, a large galley. (Span.) Span. *galcon*, a galloon.—Low L. *galea*, a galley, *gallias*, a sort of galley. (F.—Ital.)

O. F. *galeace*.—Ital. *galeazza*, a heavy galley.—Ital. and Low L. *galea* (above).

galliot, small galley. (F.) O. F. *galial* Low L. *galeota*, small galley.

GALLIARD.

Galliard, a lively dance. (Span. - C. ?) Span. *gallarda* (with *ll* as *ly*), a kind of lively Spanish dance. - Span. *gallardo*, gay, lively. The O. F. *gaillard* meant valiant or bold; perhaps of Celtic origin; cf. Bret. *galloud*, power, *galloudek*, strong, W. *gallad*, able, *gall*, energy.

Gallias; see **Galley**.

Galligaskins, large hose or trousers. (F. - Ital. - L.) Corruption of F. *gar-guesques*, *griguesques*, 'slops, gregs, gallo-gascoins, Venitians;' Cot. - Ital. *Grechesco*, Greekish. - Ital. *Greco*, a Greek. - L. *Græcus*, Greek. The name was given to a particular kind of hose worn at Venice.

Gallinaceous. (L.) L. *gallinaceus*, belonging to poultry. - L. *gallina*, a hen. - L. *gallus*, a cock.

Galliot; see **Galley**.

Gallipot, a small glazed earthen pot. (Du.) Corruption of O. Du. *gleyipot*, a gallipot or glazed pot. - O. Du. *gleye*, shining potter's clay; cf. N. Friesic *glây*, shining, allied to G. *glatt*, smooth, polished, and to E. *glad*. And see **Pot**.

Gallon. (F.) M. E. *galon*, *galun*. - O. F. *gallon*, *jalon*, a gallon; orig. 'a large bowl;' augmentative form of the word which appears as mod. F. *jale*, a bowl. Orig. unknown. Cf. **Gill**.

Galloon; see **Gallant**.

Gallop. (F. - O. Flemish.) M. E. *galop-*en; also spelt *walopen*. - O. F. *galoper*. - O. Flem. *walop*, a gallop. The word is due to a resemblance between the sound made by a galloping horse and that made by the boiling of a pot. - O. Fries. and O. Sax. *walla* or *wallan*, to boil; perhaps with the addition of Flem. and Du. *op* (= E. *up*). Allied to E. *well*, verb, to spring up as water. Cf. E. *wal-k*, and Skt. *valg*, to gallop, from the same root. (✓ **WAR**.)

Gallow, to terrify. (E.) King Lear, iii. 2. 44. A. S. *gælwian*, to terrify; in comp. *dgalwian*.

Galloway, a nag, pony. (Scotland.) Named from *Galloway*, Scotland.

Gallowglass, a heavy-armed foot-soldier. (Irish.) Ir. *galloglach*, a servant, a galloglass. Lit. 'foreign soldier.' - Ir. *gall*, foreign; *oglach*, youth, soldier.

Gallows. (E.) M. E. *galwes*, pl. A. S. *galga*, *galga*, cross, gibbet; whence mod. E. *gallows*, the *s* being a sign of the pl. form. + Icel. *galgi*, Dan. Swed. *galge*, Du. *galg*, Goth. *galga*, a cross, G. *galgen*.

GAMUT.

Galoche, a kind of shoe. (F. - Low - Gk.) F. *galoche*. - Low L. *caloy* (see **Brachet**), a clog, wooden shoe. - *καλοπόδιον*, dimin. of *καλόπους*, *καλάπο* shoemaker's last. - Gk. *κάλον*, wood; *α*, a foot.

Galore, in plenty. (C.) Irish and *go leor*, *gu leor*, sufficiently; from sufficient. The particle *go* or *gu* con- an adj. into an adv.

Galvanism. (Ital.) Named from *vani* of Bologna, Italy; about A.D. 1790.

Gambado; see **Gambol**.

Gamble; see **Game**.

Gamboge. (Asiatic.) A corruption *Cambodia*, in the Anamese territory, wh it was brought about A.D. 1600.

Gambol, a frisk, caper. (F. - Ital. - Formerly *gambold*, *gambauld*, *gambau* O. F. *gambade*, 'a gamboll;' Cot. - *gambata*, a kick. - Ital. *gamba*, the same as F. *jambe*, O. F. *gambe*, Lat. *gamba*, a joint of the leg. The true of the base is *camp* (Diez), correspon to Greek *καμψή*, a bending, with refer to the bend of the leg. Cf. Gael. and *cam*, crooked.

gammon (1), the preserved thigh hog. (F. - L.) O. F. *gambon* (F. *jam*) a gammon; from O. F. *gambe*, leg.

jamb, side-post of a door. (F. - L.) *jambe*, a leg, also a jamb (see **Cotgr**) See **Gambol**.

Game. (E.) M. E. *game*, also *gan* A. S. *gamen*, sport. + Icel. *gaman*, I *gammen*, O. Swed. *gamman*, O. H. G. *man*, joy, mirth.

gamble. (E.) A late word, put *gamn-le* or *gam-le*, a frequent form wh has taken the place of M. E. *gamenen* play at games. - A. S. *gamenian*, to at games; from *gamen*, a game.

gammon (2), nonsense; orig. a (E.) M. E. *gamen*, a game (above). see **Backgammon**.

Gammer; see **Grand**.

Gammon (1), preserved thigh of a l see **Gambol**.

Gammon (2), nonsense; see **Game**. **Gamut**. (F. - Gk.; and L.) Com O. F. *game*, *gamme*, and *ut*. Here *ga* represents the Gk. *γάμμα* (*γ*), because musical scale was represented by *a, b, c, f, g*, the last being *g* = *γ*. *Ut* is the name for *do*, the 1st note in singing, cause it began an old hymn to St. J. 'Ut queant laxis,' &c., used in lear

singing. *Gamut* is the scale, from γ (*g*) to α (*a*).

Gander; see **Goose**.

Gang (1), a crew; see **Go**.

Ganglion, a tumour on a tendon. (L. — Gk.) L. *ganglion*. — Gk. γάγγλιον.

Gangrene, a mortification of the flesh. (F. — L. — Gk.) O. F. *gangrene*. — L. *gangraena*. — Gk. γάγγραινα, an eating sore. — Gk. γρᾶναι, γράειν, to gnaw. (✓ **GAR**.)

Gannet; see **Goose**.

Gantlet (1); see **Gauntlet**.

Gantlet (2), **Gauntlet**, a military punishment. (Swed.) Formerly *gantlope*; corrupted by confusion with *gauntlet*. Again, *gantlope* is a corruption of Swed. *gatlopp*, lit. 'a running down a lane'; to run the gauntlet is to run between two files of soldiers, who strike the offender as he passes. — Swed. *gata*, a lane, street (see **Gate**); and *lopp*, a running, from *löpa*, to run, cognate with E. *leap*.

Gaol, **Jail**; see **Cave**.

Gape. (E.) A. S. *gæpan*, to open wide; from *gæp*, wide. + Du. *gapen*, Icel. and Swed. *gapa*, Dan. *gæbe*, G. *gaffen*. Cf. Skt. *jabh*, *jambh*, to gape.

gaby, a simpleton. (Scand.) Icel. *gafi*, a heedless man; cf. *gafamuðr* (lit. gape-mouthed), the same. — Icel. *gafa* (above).

gap. (Scand.) M. E. *gappe*. — Icel. and Swed. *gap*, a gap, abyss. — Icel. and Swed. *gapa* (above). And see **Gabble**.

Gar (1), **Garfish**, a fish. (E.) A fish with slender body and pointed head. From A. S. *gār* (or Icel. *geirr*), a spear; cf. **Garlic**. So also *pike*.

Gar (2), to cause. (Scand.) Icel. and Swed. *göra*, Dan. *gjøre*, to make, cause; lit. to make ready. — Icel. *görr*, ready; see **Yare**.

Garb (1), dress. (F. — O. H. G.) In Shak. — O. F. *garbe*, a garb, good fashion. — O. H. G. *garawen*, M. H. G. *gerwen*, to get ready. — O. H. G. *garo*, ready; cognate with E. *yare*; see **Yare**.

Garb (2), a sheaf. (F. — O. H. G.) An heraldic term. — F. *garbe*. — O. H. G. *garba*, a sheaf.

Garbage; see **Garble**.

Garble, to select for a purpose; hence, to corrupt an account. (F. — Span. — Arab.) Orig. to pick out, sort, sift out. — O. F. *garbeler** (not found), the same as *grabbeler*, to garble spices, or sort them out, orig. to sift. The same as Span. *garbillar*, Ital. *garbellare*, to garble or sift wares. — Span. *garbillo*, a coarse sieve. — Pers. *ghar-*

bil, Arab. *ghirbāl*, a sieve; Arab. *gharab* sifting, searching.

garbage, refuse. (F. — Span. — Ar. Prob. for *garble*-age; see above. Cf. *grabeau*, refuse of drugs (Littré).

Garboil, a commotion. (F. — L.) C. *garbouil*, 'a garboil, hurlibury'; Cot. Span. *garbullo*, a crowd; Ital. *garbu*, a garboil, disorder. From L. *garr*-in prattle, chatter; and *bullire*, to boil, bulboil with rage. Thus the sense is 'a boiling,' i.e. a hubbub. Florio has *garabullare*, to rave. See **Jar** (1).

Garden. (F. — O. H. G.) M. E. *garden* — O. F. *gardin* (F. *jardin*). — O. H. *gartin*, gen. and dat. of *garto*, a yard, cognate with E. *Yard*, q. v. (The gen. app. also in O. H. G. *gartin-are*, a garden.)

Gargle, **Gargoyle**; see **Gorge**.

Garish; see **Gaze**.

Garland. (F. — Tent. ?) M. E. *garland* — O. F. *garlande*. Cf. Span. *guirnalda* Ital. *ghirlanda* (whence mod. F. *guirlande*) a garland. Prob. formed, with suffix -a from M. H. G. *wierelen**, a supposed, quantitative of *wieren*, to adorn, from O. F. *wiars*, M. H. G. *wiere*, refined gold, ornament.

Garlic; see **Gore** (3).

Garment; see **Garnish**.

Garner, **Garnet**; see **Grain**.

Garnish. (F. — O. Low G.) Also: *nish*. — O. F. *garnis*, *warnis*, stem of *pt. of garnir*, *warnir*, to warn, avert, for *gamish*; all from the notion of 'warn' or protection (hence decoration). From an O. Low G. source; O. Fries. *warnis* give a pledge, A. S. *wearnian*; see **W**.

garment. (F. — O. Low G.) *garment*. — O. F. *garnement*, *garnis* a robe (defence). — O. F. *garnir* (above).

garniture. (F. — O. Low G.) F. *garniture*, garnishment. — Low L. *garnis* — Low L. *garnitus*, orig. pp. of *gar* to adorn, which is merely a Latinised form of F. *garnir* (above).

garrison. (F. — O. Low G.) Cont. with M. E. *garisoun*, *warisoun*, a row but the true form is M. E. *garnison*, *nison*, provision, stores, supply. — (F. *garnison*, store, supply. — O. F. *garnis* pres. pt. of *garnir*, to supply, garnish (above). And see **Warisoun**.

Garret. (F. — G.) M. E. *garite*. — C. *garite*, place of refuge, watch-tower. — O. *garir*, *warir*, to preserve. — O. H. G. *war* to defend. Allied to **Wary**.

rotte; see Garter.

garrulous. (L.) *L. garrulus*, talkative. *garrare*, to chatter. (✓GAR.)

garter. (F.-C.) O. F. *gartier* (North France, Hécart), spelt *gartier* in Cot. (F. *jarretière*). — O. F. *garret* (F. *gar*), the ham of the leg; a dimin. form. et. *gar*, W. *gar*, shank of the leg; *carz*, leg.

garrote, garrotte. (Span.-C.) Span. *garrote*, a cudgel, tying a rope tight, strangling by means of an iron collar. Formed, a dimin. suffix *-ete*, from Span. *garra*, a talon, clutch, grasp. — Bret., W., and *gar*, the shank of the leg.

gar (Du.) The Belgian chemist Van Mont (died A.D. 1644) invented two *gar* and *blas*; the latter did not come into use. He seems to have been thinking of *ghost*, spirit, volatile fluid (E. *ghost*), of Du. *blazen*, to blow.

garconade, boasting. (Gascony.) F. *garconade*, boasting; said to be a vice of boys; at any rate named from them.

garsh, to hack, cut deeply. (F.-Low L.) *garsh*, *garsh*, *garsh*. — O. F. *garser*, to pierce with a lancet. — Low L. *garsha*, incision, by making incisions in the skin; called in Gk. *ἐγχαρῆσις*. Perhaps adapted from *χαρῆσις*, an incision.

garp. (Scand.) Icel. *grípa*, Swed. *gräpa*, Dan. *grípe*, to yawn. Certainly an old form *gapra**, extension of *gapra*, to yawn; see *Gape*. (Cf. M. E. *clapsen*, to yawn; E. *aspen* from A. S. *aps*.)

gastro, belonging to the belly. (L.-G.) L. *gastro*; from a crude form *gastro*. — Gk. *γαστήρ*, crude form of *gaster*, the belly.

gate (1), a door, hole, opening. (E.) *gate*, *yate*. A. S. *geat*, a gate, opening. — Du. *gat*, a hole, opening, gap; Icel. *gat*, an opening. The orig. sense was acc. 'a way to get in'; from A. S. *gæt*, to get, *gitan*, to get; see *Get*.

gate (2), a street. (Scand.) Common in the North; it also means 'a way.' — *gata*, Swed. *gata*, a way, path, street; Dan. *gade*; cf. Goth. *gatwa*, G. *gat*. — Icel. *gat*, pt. t. of *gata*, to get; see *Get*. — B. Compare G. *gasse*, a street, derived from O. H. G. *kezzan*, to get, faintly fancied to be allied to the verb *gaten* (which is impossible), from its use in phrases *to gang one's gate* = to go one's way, &c.; we might as well derive *way* from *gate*, for the like reason! γ. *Gate* (1)

answers to Teut. type GATA, but *gate* (2) to Teut. type GATWA (Fick, iii. 98); they are closely allied.

gait, manner of walking. (Scand.) A particular use of M. E. *gate*, a way; see *gate* (2) above. See also *Gantlet* (2).

Gather. (E.) M. E. *gaderen*. A. S. *gaderian*, *gaderian*, to collect, get together. — A. S. *gader*, together; also *gador*, *gador*. — A. S. *gæd*, a company, society (whence also A. S. *gædeling*, a comrade). Allied to Good. + Du. *gaderen*, to collect, from *gader*, together; cf. *gade*, a spouse, G. *gatte*, a husband.

together. (E.) M. E. *together*. — A. S. *tō-gadre*, *tō-gadere*. — A. S. *tō*, to; *gador*, *gader*, together (above).

Gaud, a show, ornament. (L.) M. E. *gaude*. — L. *gaudium*, gladness, joy; hence, an ornament. — L. *gaudere*, to rejoice (base *gau*, as in *gausis sum*, used as pt. t.) + Gk. *γαύω*, to rejoice; *γαῦρος*, proud. Der. *gaud-y*, adj. See below.

enjoy, to joy in. (F.-L.) M. E. *enjoien*. — F. *en* (L. *in*); F. *ioie*, *joie*; see *joy* (below).

jewel, a valuable ornament. (F.-L.) M. E. *iowel*, *iuel*. — O. F. *joel*, *jouel* (later *joyau*), dimin. of F. *ioie*, used in the sense of trinket; see *joy* (below). ¶ Early misunderstood, and wrongly Latinised as *iocale*, as if it were a derivative of *iocus*, which is not the case.

joy. (F.-L.) M. E. *ioye*. — O. F. *ioye*, *joye*; oldest form *goye* (F. *joie*); cf. Ital. *gioja*, joy, also a gaud, jewel, Span. *joya*, a gaud. — L. *gaudia*, neut. pl., afterwards turned into a fem. sing. — L. *gaudere*, to rejoice (above).

rejoice. (F.-L.) M. E. *reioisen*. — O. F. *resjoir*, stem of pres. pt. of *resjoir* (mod. F. *rejoir*), to gladden, rejoice. — L. *re*, again; F. *esjoir*, to rejoice, from L. *ex*, much, very, and *gaudere*, to rejoice.

Gauge, *Gage*, to measure the content of a vessel. (F.-Low L.) Spelt *gag* in Shak. — O. F. *gauger*, later *jauger*, 'to gage,' Cot. — O. F. *gauge** (not found), old form of *jauge*, 'a gage, instrument where-with a cask is measured;' Cot. Low L. *gaugia* (A. D. 1446). Doubtless allied to F. *jale*, a large bowl; see *Gallon*.

Gaunt, thin, lean. (Scand.) An East-Englian word, and therefore presumably Scand. Also spelt *gant* (1691). Cf. Norweg. *gant*, a thin stick, a tall and thin man, an overgrown stripling (Rasen):

Swed. dial. *gaust*, a lean, half-starved horse. (Rieser).

Gauntlet. (F. - Scand.) O. F. *ganteler*, a double dimin. of *gant*, a glove. - O. Swed. *gant*, a glove; Dan. *gant*, a mitten, Icel. *gant* (stem *gant*), a glove. + *Der. mant*, a mitten. Prob. from Wind, verb.

Gauntlet: see **Gauntlet** (v).

Gauze. a thin silken fabric. (F. - Palestine.) O. F. *gauz*. Cf. Low L. *gaza*, gauze; *gaza*, wine from Gaza. Named from Gaza, in Palestine, whence it was first brought.

Gavelkind. a sort of tenure. (E.) M. E. *gavelkind*; answering to an A. S. form *gafol-cyrd*. - A. S. *gafol*, tribute (a word of uncertain origin); and *cyrd*, kind, sort, condition. Prob. not of Celtic origin, as is sometimes said.

Gavotte. a dance. (F.) O. F. *gavotte*, orig. a dance of the *Gavots*, or people of *Gav*, a place in the department of the Upper Alps (France).

Gawk. a simpleton, orig. a cuckoo. (E.) M. E. *gawke*. A. S. *gawc*, a cuckoo. + Icel. *gawc*, Dan. *gøg*, Swed. *gök*, a cuckoo; G. *guck*, a cuckoo, simpleton.

Gay. (F. - M. H. G.) O. F. *gai*. - M. H. G. *gaie* (G. *gaie*), quick; hence, lively. Orig. 'full of go.' - M. H. G. *gân* (G. *gân*), to go. See **Go**.

Jay. a gay bird. (F. - M. H. G.) O. F. *jay*, also *gai*, a jay (F. *gai*). Cf. Span. *gays*, a jay, *gays*, a gay stripe on cloth. Named from its gay plumage; see above.

Gaze. (Scand.) M. E. *gaze*. - Swed. dial. *gaze*, to gaze, stare at. Cf. Goth. *us-gaisman*, to be amazed. Allied to Aghast, q. v.

garish. staring, showy. (Scand.) From the verb *gare*, to stare, variant of *gaze*; see above. Cf. M. E. *gauren*, to stare, Chaucer, C. T. 5331, 14375.

Gazelle. an animal. (F. - Arab.) Formerly *gazel*. - O. F. *gazel*, *gabelle*. - Arab. *ghazal*, a wild goat, gazelle.

Gazette. (F. - Ital.) O. F. *gazette*, an abstract of news, issued at Venice. - Ital. *gazetta*, a gazette; the orig. sense is either (1) a magpie, from Ital. *gazetta*, a magpie, dimin. of *gassa*, a magpie, whence it may have meant 'tittle-tattle'; or (2) a very small coin (perhaps paid for the privilege of reading the news). from Ital. *gazetta*, a coin less than a farthing, probably from Gk. *γάζα*, a treasury. The reader may choose.

Gear. dress, harness, tackle. (E.) M. E.

gear. A. S. *geara*, fem. pl. *gearas*, dress, ornament. - A. S. *gear*, ready; 20

Yarn. And see **Gar** (v), **Garb** (v).

Gei. a fish; see **Geal**.

Gelatin. see **Gelid**.

Geld. to emascinate. (Scand.) N. E.

geld. - Icel. *geld*, Dan. *geld*, Swed.

gälla (for *gälla*). Perhaps related to

Goth. *gilla*, a sible. Dan. *gilla* from Icel. *gilla*, the same.

Gelid. cool. (L.) L. *gelidus*. - L. *gelid*.

first. Allied to **Cool**.

congnal. (F. - L.) F. *congnal*. - L.

congnal, to cause to freeze together.

gelatine. (F. - L.) F. *gelatine*, a lot

of jelly. - L. *gelatin*, pp. of *gelare*.

freeze. - L. *gelu*, first.

jelly. (F. - L.) Formerly *gelle*. - L.

gelle, 'gell'; Cot. Orig. fem. of pp.

gelare, to freeze. - L. *gelare* (above).

Gem. (F. - L.) M. E. *gemme*. - L.

gemme. - L. *gemma*, a hard; also a gem, jewel.

Gemini. (L.) L. *gemini*, twins; 1

geminar, double.

gimbals. a contrivance for suspending

ship's compass, to keep it horizontal

(F. - L.) Formerly *gimbal*; also call

gemme or *gemme-ring*, a double ring

with two or more links. The forms *gemme*

and *gimbal* correspond to O.

gemme, masc. and *gemelle*, fem., a twin.

L. *gemellus*, a twin, a dimin. form of

geminus, double.

Gender (1), sex; see **Genus**.

Gender (2), to engender; see **Genna**.

Genealogy; see **Genesis**.

General, Generate; see **Genus**.

Generic, Generous; see **Genus**.

Genesis, creation. (L. - Gk.) L. *genes*

- Gk. *γένεσις*, origin, source. Allied

γένος, race; see **Genus**. (✓ **GAN**.)

endogen, a plant that grows from within

(Gk.) From Gk. *ἐνδο-ν*, within; *γεν-*,

of *γενεσθαι*, I am born, allied to *γένος*, race.

exogen, a plant that increases out-

wardly. (Gk.) From Gk. *ἐξ-α*, outside

from *ἐξ*, out; and *γεν-* (as above).

genealogy. (F. - L. - Gk.) M. E.

genealogie. - O. F. *genealogie*. - L. *genealogia*.

- Gk. *γενεαλογία*, an account of

family, pedigree (1 Tim. i. 4). - Gk. *γενεα*

birth (allied to *γένος*); and *λογία*, an

account, allied to *λόγος* (see **Logio**).

Genet, an animal. (F. - Span. - Arab.)

F. *genette*, 'a kind of weasel.' Cot. - Span.

gineta. - Arab. *jarnet* (Dozy).

Genial; see **Genus**.

articulate, jointed. (L.) In botany. *L. geniculum*, a little knee, joint in a ; double dimin. of *genu*, a knee. *to Knee*.

anuflection, genuflexion, a bending of the knee. (F.-L.) F. *genuflexion*. *to L. acc. genuflexionem*. - *L. genu*, flex-us, pp. of *flectere*, to bend.

ital, Genitive, Genius; see *is*.

inet; see *Jennet*.

steel; see *Genus*.

stian, a plant. (F.-L.) O. F. *gentian* - *L. gentiana*; named after *Gentius*, a king, abt. a.c. 180.

stille, Gentle; see *Genus*.

stry, Genuine; see *Genus*.

inflection; see *Geniculate*.

us, kin. (L.) *L. genus* (stem *gener-*), acc. + Gk. *γένος*, race. + A. S. *cyn*, kin. (in. (✓ GAN.)

genial, kindred. (L.) Coined from *genu* (cum), with; and *genial*, adj. from *genu*; for which see below.

genital. (L.) Coined by adding -al to the word *congenite* (XVII cent.) - *L. mitus*, born with. - *L. con-* (cum), with; *us*, born, pp. of *gignere*, to produce.

generate. (L.) From pp. of *L. degenerare*, to become base. - *L. degener*, adj., - *L. de*, down; *gener*, stem of *genus*, (above).

gender, to breed. (F.-L.) M. E. *gendren*. - O. F. *engenderer*. - *L. ingenit*, to produce. - *L. in*, in; *generare*, to produce, from *gener*, crude form of *genus* (e).

gine. (F.-L.) O. F. *engin*, a tool. *ingenium*, natural capacity, also, an action. - *L. in*, in; *genius*; see *genius* (e).

nder (1), kind. (F.-L.) M. E. *gen* (with excrement *d*). - O. F. *genre*, - *L. genere*, abl. case of *genus*, kind. ¶ The unusual deriv. from the abl. is due to the common phrases *genere hoc*, *genere omni*; so also *genere*, kind.

nder (2), to produce. (F.-L.) *gendren*; a clipped form of *engender*; see *engender* above.

neral, relating to a genus, common. (L.) O. F. *general*. - *L. generalis*, relating to a genus (stem *gener-*). Hence *al*, ab., a leader; *generalissimo*, from *generalissimo*, a supreme commander, superl. suffix -*issimo*.

generate. (L.) From pp. of *L. generare*, to produce. - *L. gener*, stem of *genus*. *generic*, pertaining to a genus. (L.) Coined from *L. generi*, crude form of *genus*. *generous*. (F.-L.) O. F. *generous*, later *generoux*. - *L. generosus*, (properly) of noble birth. - *L. gener*, crude form of *genus*.

genial. (F.-L.) O. F. *genial*. - *L. genialis*, pleasant; adj. from *genius*; see *genius* (below).

genital. (F.-L.) O. F. *genital*. - *L. genitilis*, generative. - *L. genitum*, supine of *gignere*, to beget.

genitive. (F.-L.) O. F. *genitif*. - *L. genitiuus*, belonging to birth, applied in grammar to a certain case of nouns. - *L. genitum* (above).

genius, inborn faculty. (L.) *L. genius*, the tutelary spirit of any one; also wit, lit. 'inborn nature.' Allied to *genus*.

genteel. (F.-L.) M. E. *gentil* - *L. gentilis*, belonging to the same clan, a gentile (afterwards applied to mean well-bred, &c.) - *L. genti-*, crude form of *gens*, a clan, tribe. Allied to *genus*.

gentile. (F.-L.) O. F. *gentil*. - *L. gentilis* (above).

gentle. (F.-L.) O. F. *gentil* (above).

gentry. (F.-L.) M. E. *gentrie*, high birth; corruption of M. E. *gentrise*, the same. - O. F. *genterise*, another form of *gentilise*, rank (=Low *L. gentilitia**). - *L. gentilis*; see *genteel* above.

genuine. (L.) *L. genuinus*, of the true *genus* or stock. - *L. genus*.

gin (2), a trap, snare. (F.-L.) M. E. *gin*, short for M. E. *engin*, a contrivance; see *engine* above. Prob. confused with *lcel. ginna*, to dupe.

indigenous, native. (L.) *L. indigenus*, native. - *L. indi* - O. Lat. *indo*, within; and *gen-ui*, pt. t. of *gignere*.

ingenious. (F.-L.) F. *ingenieux* (Cot.) - *L. ingeniosus*, clever. - *L. ingenium*, natural capacity; see *engine* above.

ingenuous. (L.) *L. ingenuus*, inborn, free-born, frank. - *L. in*, in; *gen-ui*, pt. t. of *gignere*, to beget.

progenitor. (F.-L.) Formerly *progenitour*. - F. *progeniteur*. - *L. progenitorem*, acc. of *progenitor*, an ancestor. - *L. pro*, before; *genitor*, a parent, from the supine of *gignere*, to beget.

progeny. (F.-L.) O. F. *progenie*. - *L. progeniem*, acc. of *progenies*, lineage, offspring. - *L. pro*, forth; *gen-us*, kin.

regenerate. (L.) From pp. of *regenerare*, to produce anew.

Geography. (F. - L. - Gk.) O. F. *geographie*. - L. *geographia*. - Gk. *γεωγραφία*, lit. earth-description. - Gk. *γεω* = *γη*, for *γῆ*, relating to *γῆ*, earth; *-γραφία*, description, from *γράφειν*, to write. Cf. Skt. *go*, the earth.

apogee, point of the moon's orbit furthest from the earth. (Gk.) From Gk. *ἀπό*, away from; *γῆ*, earth.

geometry. (F. - L. - Gk.) O. F. *geometrie*. - L. *geometria*. - Gk. *γεωμετρία*, land-measurement. - Gk. *γεω* (as above); *-μετρία*, measurement, from *μετρέω*, I measure, *μέτρον*, a measure; see *Metre*.

georgic. (L. - Gk.) L. *georgicus*, relating to husbandry. - Gk. *γεωργικός*, the same. - Gk. *γεωργία*, tillage. - Gk. *γεω* (as above); *ἐργεῖν*, to work. See *Work*.

perigee, point of the moon's orbit nearest the earth. (Gk.) From Gk. *περί*, about, here 'near'; *γῆ*, earth.

Geranium, a plant. (L. - Gk.) L. *geranium*, Latinised from Gk. *γέρανιον*, a geranium or crane's bill (from the shape of the seed-pod). - Gk. *γέρανος*, a crane; allied to *Crane*.

Gerfalcon; see *Gyrfalcon*.

Germ, a seed. (F. - L.) F. *germe*. - L. *germen* (stem *germin-*), a sprout, germ. Der. *germin-ate* (from the stem).

german, germane, akin. (F. - L.) *Cousins-german* are cousins having the same grandfather. Formerly spelt *germain*. - O. F. *germain*. - L. *germanum*, acc. of *germanus*, fully akin. Allied to *Germ*.

Gerund, a part of a Lat. verb. (L.) L. *gerundium*, a gerund. - L. *gerundus*, that which is to be done or carried on; fut. part. pass. of *gerere*, to carry on, perform, bring. (✓GAS.)

congeries, a mass of particles. (L.) L. *congeries*, a heap. - L. *con-gerere*, to bring together.

congestion, accumulation. (L.) From L. acc. *congestionem*. - L. *congestus*, pp. of *con-gerere* (above).

digest, to assimilate food. (L.) M. E. *digest*, used as a pp. = digested. - L. *digestus*, pp. of *di-gerere*, to carry apart, separate, dissolve, digest.

exaggerate. (L.) From pp. of L. *exaggerare*, to heap up, amplify. - L. *ex*, very; *agger*, a heap, from *ag-* = *ad*, to, *gerere*, to bring.

gestation, the carrying of the young in

the womb. (F. - L.) O. F. *gestation*. - L. acc. *gestationem*, a carrying. - L. *gestatus*, pp. of *gestare*, to carry, frequent. form of *gerere*, to bring.

gesticulate, to make gestures. (L.) From pp. of *gesticulari*, to make mimic gestures. - L. *gesticulus*, a gesture, double dimin. of *gestus*, a gesture. - L. *gestus*, pp. of *gerere*.

gesture. (L.) Low L. *gestura*, a mode of action. - L. *gestus*, pp. of *gerere*.

jest, a joke. (F. - L.) Orig. a story, merry tale. M. E. *geste*, a story. - O. F. *geste*, an exploit, romance, tale of exploits. - L. *gesta*, put for *res gesta*, a thing done, an exploit. - L. *gestus*, pp. of *gerere*.

register. (F. - L.) F. *registre*, 'a record'; Cot - Low L. *registrum*, more correctly *regestum*, a book in which things are recorded (L. *regeruntur*). - L. *regestum*, neut. of pp. of *re-gerere*, to bring back, record.

suggestion. (F. - L.) F. *suggestion*. - L. acc. *suggestionem*. - L. *suggestus*, pp. of *suggerere*, to bring under, supply, suggest. - L. *sug-* (for *sub*), under; *gerere*, to bring.

Get. (E.) M. E. *geten*, pt. t. *gat*, pp. *geten*. A. S. *gitan*, pt. t. *get*, pp. *giten*, to get, obtain. + Icel. *geta*, Goth. *gitan*; L. *hendere* (base *hed*), in *prehendere*, to seize; Gk. *χαράσσειν* (base *χαδ*), to seize. (✓GHAD.)

beget. (E.) A. S. *bigitan*; see *Be-*. **forget**. (E.) A. S. *forgitan*; see *For-* (2).

Gewgaw, a plaything, specious trifle. (E.) Formerly *gugaw*, corruption of M. E. *giuegoue* (= *givegoue*, a gewgaw), Ancren Riwle, p. 196. Cf. North E. *giffgaff*, mutual donation and reception. A reduplicated form of A. S. *gifu*, a gift, from *gifan*, to give. *Gewgaw* was orig. a small gift, a present, toy, trifle, &c. See *Give*.

Geysir; see *Gush*.

Ghastly, terrible. (E.) M. E. *gastly*. A. S. *gæstlic*, ghostly, allied to Goth. *agaisjan*, to terrify. See *Aghast*. Allied words are *gasted*, terrified, K. Lear, ii. 1. 57, *gastness*, Oth. v. 1. 106.

Gherkin, small cucumber. (Du. - Gk.) Short for *agherkin*. - Du. *agurkje*, a gherkin (of which an older form was doubtless *agurken* (= *agurk-ken*), because O. Du. used the dimin. suffix *-ken* where mod. Du. uses *-je*. Without the final *n*, we have Du. *agurke* (Sewel). The word is thus based

upon a form *agur**, due to a word appearing as Low L. *anqurius*; from Gk. *dy-pipos*, a water-melon.

Ghost, a spirit. (E.) M. E. *gost*, *goost*. A S. *gäst*. + Du. *geest*, G. *geist*. Allied to Goth. *us-gaijan*, to terrify, and to E. *ghastly*.

Ghoul, a kind of demon. (Pers.) Pers. *ghul*, an imaginary sylvan demon.

Giant. (F. - L. - Gk.) M. E. *geant*, *geant*. - O. F. *geant*. - L. *gigantem*, acc. of *gigas*. - Gk. *γίγας* (stem *γίγαντ-*), a giant. (✓ GAN.) Der. *gigant-ic*, from L. *gigant-*, stem of *gigas* (above).

Giaour, an infidel. (Turk. - Arab.) *Giaour* is an Ital. spelling usual among the Franks of the Levant (Byron); Turk. *jawr*, better *kafir*. - Arab. *kafir*, an infidel.

Gibberish, idle talk. (E.) Formed from the old vb. *gibber*, to gabble, frequent. of *gibe*, q. v. Compare *jabber*, and *gabble*.

Gibbet. (F.) M. E. *gibbet*, *gibet*. - O. F. *gibbet* (F. *gibet*), a gibbet. Prob. allied to O. F. *gibet*, a large stick, perhaps a dimin. of O. F. *gibbe*, a sort of arm, an implement for stirring up earth. Root unknown; prob. allied to *Jib* (3).

Gibbon, a kind of ape. (Unknown.) Cf. F. *gibbon*, in Buffon.

Gibbous, humped, swelling. (F. - L.) F. *gibbeux*. - L. *gibbosus*, humped (whence the E. *gibbose*). - L. *gibba*, a hump, hunch; cf. *gibbus*, bent. Allied to Skt. *kubja*, hump-backed.

Gibe, *Jibe*, to mock. (Scand.) From Swed. dial. *gipa*, to gape, also to talk foolishly and rashly (Rietz); cf. Icel. *geifa*, to talk nonsense, Icel. *geip*, idle talk. Hence *Gibberish*, q. v.

Giblets, the internal eatable parts of a fowl, removed before cooking. (F.) M. E. *gibbet*. - O. F. *gibbet*, which, according to Littré, answers to mod. F. *gibelotte*, stewed rabbit. Of unknown origin, not necessarily related to F. *gibier*, game. Cf. Gael. *giaban*, a fowl's gizzard.

Giddy. (E.) M. E. *gidi*, adj. Formed from A. S. *giddian*, to sing, be merry; so that the orig. sense of *giddy* was mirthful. - A. S. *gid*, *gidd*, *gied*, a song, poem, waring.

Gier-eagle, a kind of eagle. (Du. and F.) The first syllable is from Du. *gier*, a vulture; cf. G. *geier*, M. H. G. *gir*, a vulture. See *Gyr-falcon*.

Gist; see *Give*.

Gig, a light carriage, light boat. (Scand.)

In Shak., a *gig* is a boy's top. M. E. *gigge*, apparently a whirling thing, Ch. Ho. Fame, iii. 852 (whence E. *whirligig*). Prob. of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *geiga*, to take a wrong direction, to rove at random, *gjöggra*, to reel, stagger; allied to *Jig*.

Jig, a lively tune or dance. (F. - M. H. G.) O. F. *gige*, *gigue*, a fiddle, dance. - M. H. G. *gige* (G. *geige*), a fiddle. Prob. from the rapid motion of the player, and allied to *Gig*.

Gigantic; see *Giant*.

Giggle, to titter. (E.) A weakened form of M. E. *gagelen*, to cackle, or 'gaggle,' where again *gaggle* is a weakened form of *Cackle*. Cf. Icel. *gagl*, a goose, G. *kichern*, to giggle.

Giglet, **Giglot**, a wanton woman. (Scand.) Dimin. of *gigle*, a flirt, used by Cotgrave (s. v. *gadrouillette*). - Icel. *gikkr*, a pert person, Dan. *gick*, a wag. Perhaps allied to *Gig*.

Gild; see *Gold*.

Gill (1), organ of respiration in fishes. (Scand.) M. E. *gille*. - Dan. *gialle*, Swed. *gäl*, a gill; Icel. *gjölnar*, pl., gills. Cf. Icel. *gin*, mouth. Allied to *Yawn*. (✓ GHL.)

Gill (2), a ravine, chasm. (Scand.) Also *ghyll*. - Icel. *gill*, *geil*, ravine. (✓ GHL.) Allied to *Gill* (1).

Gill (3), with *g* soft, a quarter of a pint. (F.) M. E. *gille*. - O. F. *gelle*, a sort of wine-measure, Low L. *gella*; Low L. *gillo*, a wine-vessel. Allied to F. *jale*, a large bowl; see *Gallon*.

Gill (4), with *g* soft, a woman's name, a pitcher, ground-ivy. (L.) Short for *Gillian*, i. e. L. *Juliana*, a fem. name due to L. *Julius*; see *July*. Der. *flirt-gill* or *gill-flirt*.

Jilt, a flirt. (L.) Formerly *jillet*, dimin. of *jill*, a flirt, orig. *Jill* or *Gillian*, a personal name (as above).

Gillyflower, a flower. (F. - L. - Gk.) Formerly *giloser*, *geraflour*. Corrupted from O. F. *giroflée*, 'a gilliflower'; Cot. From F. *clou de giroflée*, the same. - Low L. *caryophyllum*, Latinised from Gk. *καρυόφυλλον*, a clove tree, lit. 'nut-leaf.' - Gk. *κάρυον*, a nut; *φύλλον*, leaf.

Gimbals; see *Gemini*.

Gimlet, **Gimblet**; see *Wimble*.

Gimmel-ring; see *Gemini*.

Gimp; see *Wimple*.

GIN (1), to begin. (E.) Obsolete; often needlessly written *'gin*, as though *de-* were

omitted. M. E. *ginnen*. A. S. *ginnan*, to begin, commonly *on-ginnan* (pt. t. *ongann*, pp. *ongunnen*). + Goth. *ginnan*, in the comp. *du-ginnan*, to begin. (✓GHAN.)

begin (E.) M. E. *beginnen*. A. S. *beginnan*; from *ginnan*, with prefix *be-* = E. *by*; see *By*. + Du. *G. beginnen*.

Gin (2), a trap, snare; see *Genus*.

Gin (3), a kind of spirit; see *Juvenile*. **Ginger**, the root of a certain plant. (F. - L. - Gk. - Skt.) M. E. *ginger*, *gingeuere* (= *gingevere*). - O. F. *gingibre* (F. *gingembre*). - L. *zingiber*. - Gk. ζγγίβρις. - Skt. *triṅgavera*, ginger; lit. 'horn-shaped,' from the horns on it. - Skt. *triṅga*, a horn; *vera*, a body.

Gingerly; see *Go*.

Gingham, a kind of cotton cloth. (F.) Modern. - F. *guingan*; corruption of *Guingamp*; the name of a place in Brittany where such fabrics were made.

Gingle; the same as *Jingle*.

Gipsy; the same as *Gypsy*.

Giraffe, a long-legged animal. (F. - Span. - Arab. - Egypt.) F. *giraffe*. - Span. *giraffa*. - Arab. *zarāf*, *zarāfat*. From Egypt. *soraphé*, i. e. long neck (Mahn).

Gird (1), to enclose, bind round. (E.) M. E. *gurden*, *girden*. A. S. *gyrdan*, to gird. + Du. *gorden*, Icel. *gyrða*, to gird (cf. *gerða*, to fence in), Dan. *giorde*, G. *gürten*. Cf. Goth. *bi-gairdan*, to begird. Allied to *Garth*, *Garden*, and *Yard*. (✓GHAR.)

girdle (E.) A. S. *gyrdel*, that which girds. - A. S. *gyrdan*, to gird. + Du. *gordel*, Icel. *gyrdill*, Swed. *gördel*, G. *gürtel*.

girth (Scand.) M. E. *gerth*. - Icel. *gjörð*, a girdle, girth; *gerð*, girth round the waist; Dan. *giörd*. + Goth. *gairda*, a girdle.

Gird (2), to jest at; see *Yard*.

Girdle, *Girth*; see *Gird* (1).

Girl (O. Low G.) M. E. *girl*, *gerl*, *gurl*, often used to mean 'a boy'; a child. Formed, as a dimin., from O. Low G. *gör*, a child. Cf. Swiss *gurre*, *gurrli*, a depreciatory term for a girl (Sanders, Ger. Dict.).

Gist; see *Jet* (1).

Gittern; see *Cithern*.

Give (E.) M. E. *geuen*, *yeuen* (Southern), *giff* (Northern); pt. *yaf* or *gaf*, pp. *yiuen*, *gifen*, *yeuen*. A. S. *gifan*, pt. t. *geaf*, pp. *gifen*. + Du. *geven*, Icel. *gefa*, Dan. *give*, Swed. *gifva*, Goth. *giban*, G. *geben*.

gift (E.) M. E. *gift*, *yift*. - A. S. *gift*, a gift (rare); common in the pl. *gifta*, sup-

tials. - A. S. *gifan*, to give. + Icel. *gift*, Du. *gift*, G. *gift* (in *mit-gift*, a dowry). Der. *gift-ed*.

Gizzard (F. - L.) M. E. *giser* (the *d* being added). - O. F. *gezier*, *jugier*, *juisier* (F. *gésier*). - L. *gigerium*, only in pl. *gigeria*, cooked entrails of poultry.

Glabrous, smooth. (L.) From L. *glaber*, smooth.

Glacial, icy. (F. - L.) F. *glacial*. - L. *glacialis*, icy. - L. *glacies*, ice. Allied to L. *gelu*, cold; see *Gelid*.

glacier, a mountain ice-field. (F. - L.) F. *glacier* (a Savoy word). - F. *glace*, ice. - L. *glacem*, acc. of *glacies*, ice.

glacis, smooth slope. (F. - L.) F. *glacis*. - O. F. *glacer*, to cover with ice. - F. *glace* (above).

Glad (E.) A. S. *glad*, shining, bright, cheerful, glad. + Du. *glad*, smooth, bright, Icel. *gladr*, bright, glad, Dan. Swed. *glad*, G. *glatt*, smooth, polished. Cf. Russ. *gladkie*, even, smooth. Orig. sense 'shining,' or 'bright.' (✓GHAR.)

glade, an open space in a wood. (Scand.) The orig. sense was an opening for light, passage through a wood. - Icel. *gladr*, bright, shining. Cf. Swed. dial. *glad-yppen*, completely open, said of a lake whence the ice has all melted away. Also Norweg. *glette*, a clear spot among clouds.

Gladiator, a swordsman. (L.) L. *gladiator*. - L. *gladius*, a sword.

claymore, a Scottish broadsword. (Gael.) Gael. *claidheamh mor*, a great sword. Here *claidheamh* is cognate with W. *clledyf*, *clleddeu*, a sword, and with L. *gladius*. The Gael. *mor*, great, is allied to W. *mawr*, L. *magnus*, great.

glaiue, a sword. (F. - L.) O. F. *glaiue* - L. *gladium*, acc. of *gladius*, a sword.

Glair, white of an egg; see *Clear*.

Glaive; see *Gladiator*.

Glance, a swift dart of light, quick look. (Scand.) - Swed. *glans*, lustre, whence *glänsa*, to shine; Dan. *glands*, lustre, gloss, whence *gländse*, to glaze. + Du. *glans*, G. *glanz*, splendour. β. The Swed. *glans*, put for *glants**, is from the pt. t. *glant* of the strong verb *glinta*, to shine, still found in Swed. dialects (Rietz). See *Glint*.

Gland, a fleshy organ in the body, secreting fluid. (F. - L.) O. F. *gland*, lit. an acorn (hence a kernel, gland). - L. *glandem*, acc. of *glans*, an acorn. + Gk. βάλανος, an acorn; from βάλλειν, to cast, let fall. (✓GAL.) Der. *gland-ers*, a disease of glands.

to shine brightly. (E.) M. E. A. S. *glær*, a pellucid substance, Du. *glören*, to glimmer, M. H. G. *glow*. Allied to Glass. Cf. glass.

(E.) A. S. *glaz*. + Du. *glas*, Dan. Swed. *glaz*, O. Swed. *glær*, Icel. *G. glaz*. Orig. sense 'shining.' m. (✓GHAK.)

to furnish with glass. (E.) M. E. M. E. *glas*, glass.

us, grayish blue. (L. = Gk.) L. Gk. *γλαυός*, gleaming, blueish. see Glass.

a beam of light. (E.) A. S. A. S. *glimo*, the same. + O. Sax. *glim*, to shine. Allied to Gk. *χλι-αρός*, cf. *ghri*, to shine. (✓GHAR.)

er, verb. (Scand.) M. E. *glim*. Dan. *glimre*; cf. *glimmer*, sb., Swed. dial. *glimmer*, verb, *glim*, to shine. Frequent. of Dan. *glimme*, to shine. = Swed. dial. *glim*, closely allied to Gleam.

se, a slight gleam. (Scand.) For-
mize; M. E. *glimsen*, to glimpse;
with suffix -s- from Swed. dial. *glim*,
(above).

(F. = Teut.) M. E. *glenen*. =
ger, *glaner* (F. *glaner*), to glean;
glanare (A. D. 561). = Low L. *glena*,
glima, a handful. Of Teut. origin;
erved in A. S. *gilm*, a handful,
nov. E. *yelm*, to provide handfuls
ready for a thatcher. ¶ We also
form to *gleame* (Levins), also
me; this is likewise due to A. S.
is a purely E. word.

soil. (F. = L.) O. F. *glebe*,
and belonging to a parsonage;
gleba, soil, a clod of earth. Allied

(1), a kite (bird); see Glide.

(2), a glowing coal; see Glow.

joy, singing. (E.) A. S. *gléo*,
re, joy, mirth, music. + Icel. *glý*,
iness; Swed. dial. *glý*, mockery.

a narrow valley. (C.) Gael. and
un, W. *glýn*, a valley, glen.

(1), smooth, voluble. (Du.) Du.
slippery, *glieberen*, to slide. =
pen, to slip away. Allied to

(1), a lock of hair. (C.) Irish and
(2), a lock of hair.

(1), to castrate. (E.) The same as
prefixed *g-* = A. S. *ge-*, a common

prefix. Cognate with Du. *lubben*, to cas-
trate, O. Du. *luppen*. See Lop.

Glide. (E.) M. E. *gliden*, pt. t. *glood*.
A. S. *glidan*. + Du. *glijden*, Dan. *glide*,
Swed. *glida*, G. *gleiten*. Allied to Glad.

glede (1), a kite, a bird so called. (E.)
M. E. *glede*. A. S. *glida*, a kite, lit. 'glider,'
from its smooth flight. = A. S. *glid-*, base of
pp. of *glidan*, to glide.

Glimmer, Glimpse; see Gleam.

Glint; see Glitter.

Glisten, Glisten; see Glitter.

Glitter. (E.) M. E. *gliteren*, to shine.
Cf. Icel. *glitra*, to glitter, frequent. of *glita*,
to shine; Swed. *glittra*, to glitter; *glitter*,
sb., a sparkle. Cf. O. Sax. *glitan*, G. *gleis-*
sen, to shine. (✓GHAR.)

glint, to shine, glance. (Scand.) Swed.
dial. *glinta*, to shine; nasalised from Icel.
glita, to shine.

glisten, glister, to glitter. (E.) Ex-
tended from base *glis-* of M. E. *glisien*, to
shine. A. S. *glisian**, only in the comp.
glisianian, to shine. We also find M. E.
glisteren, *glistren*, to glitter. Cf. Du. *glin-*
steren, to glitter.

Gloat; see Glow.

Globe. (F. = L.) O. F. *globe*. = L. *globum*,
acc. of *globus*, a ball; cf. *glomus*, a ball,
clue, *gleba*, a clod. Allied to Clow.

conglomerate, to form into a globe. (L.)
L. *con-globare*. = L. *con-* (cum), with; *globus*,
a globe. And see below.

Glomerate. (L.) From pp. of *glomerare*,
to collect into a ball. = L. *glomer-*, stem of
glomus, a ball or clow of yarn. See Globe.

conglomerate. (L.) From pp. of *con-*
glomerare, to wind into a ball, heap
together.

Gloom; see Glow.

Glory. (F. = L.) M. E. *glorie*. = O. F.
glorie (F. *gloire*). = L. *gloria*. + Gk. *κλέος*,
Skt. *cravas*, Russ. *slava*, glory. (✓KRU.)

Gloss (1), lustre; see Glow.

Gloss (2), a commentary, explanation.
(F. = L. = Gk.) M. E. *glose*. = O. F. *glose*,
'a glosse,' Cot. = L. *glossa*, a difficult word
requiring explanation. = Gk. *γλῶσσα*, the
tongue, a tongue, language, word needing
explanation. Der. *gloss*, verb.

glossary. (L. = Gk.) L. *glossarium*, a
glossary; formed with suffix -arium from
L. *gloss-a* (above).

glossographer. (Gk.) Coined from
glossa, put for Gk. *γλῶσσα*, a hard word;
γράφειν, to write.

glottis. (Gk.) Gk. *γλῶττις*, the mouth

of the windpipe. — Gk. γλῶττα, Attic form of γλῶσσα, the tongue. Der. *epi-glottis*.

gloze, to interpret, flatter. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. E. *glosen*, to make glosses. — M. E. *glose*, a gloss; see *Gloss*.

Glove. (E.) A. S. *glóf*, a glove; cf. Icel. *glöfi*, prob. borrowed from A. S. *glóf*. Perhaps from *g-* (put for *ge-*), prefix; and Icel. *löfi*, Goth. *lofa*, the palm of the hand. Der. *fox-glove*.

Glow. (E.) M. E. *glowen*. A. S. *glōwan*, to be ardent, to shine brightly. — Icel. *glóa*, Dan. *gloe*, to glow, stare, Swed. *glo*, to stare, Du. *glœijen*, G. *glühen*. Cf. Skt. *gharma*, warmth. (✓ GHAR.)

glode (2), a glowing coal. (E.) A. S. *glēd* (where *ē* is from *ó*, by vowel-change). — A. S. *glōwan*, to glow.

gloat, to stare, gaze with admiration. (Scand.) Formerly *glote* (XVI cent.) — Icel. *glotta*, to grin, smile scornfully; Swed. dial. *glotta*, *glutta*, to peep, connected with Swed. dial. *glóa*, to glow, stare; cf. Swed. *glo*, to stare, Dan. *gloe*, to glow, to stare.

gloom. (E.) A. S. *glōm*, gloom, twilight. — Swed. dial. *glāmug*, staring, woful, wan, from the vb. *glo*, *glóa*, to glow, shine, stare.

gloss (1), lustre. (Scand.) Icel. *glossi*, a blaze, *glys*, finery; Swed. dial. *glāsa*, a glowing, *glossa*, to glow; extended from Swed. dial. *glóa*, Icel. *glóa*, to glow.

glum, gloomy. (Scand.) M. E. *glom-men*, to look gloomy. — Swed. dial. *glomma*, to stare, from *glóa*, to stare; cf. Swed. *glāmug*, gloomy; and see *Gloom*.

Gloze; see *Gloss* (2).

Glue. (F. — L.) O. F. *glu*. — Low L. *glutem*, acc. of *glus* (gen. *glutis*), glue; allied to L. *gluten*, glue, *glutus*, tenacious.

agglutinate. (L.) From pp. of *agglutinare*, to glue together. — L. *ag-* (= *ad-*), to; *glutin-*, stem of *gluten*, glue.

conglutinate. (L.) From pp. of L. *con-glutinare*, to glue together; see above.

glutinous, gluey. (L.) L. *glutinosus*, sticky. — L. *glutin-*, stem of *gluten*, glue.

Glum; see *Glow*.

Glume, a floral covering of grasses. (L.) L. *gluma*, a husk, hull. — L. *glubere*, to peel, take off the husk.

Glut, to swallow greedily. (L.) L. *glutire*, *glutire*, to swallow; cf. *gula*, the throat. — Skt. *grí*, to devour, *gul*, to eat. (✓ GAR.)

deglutition, swallowing. (L.) From

L. *de*, down; *glutitus*, pp. of *glutire*, to swallow.

glutton. (F. — L.) M. E. *gloton*. — O. F. *gloton*. — L. acc. *glutonem*, a glutton. — L. *glutire*, to devour.

Glutinous; see *Glue*.

Glutton; see *Glut*.

Glycerine, a viscid fluid, of sweet taste. (F. — Gk.) F. *glycérine*; from Gk. γλυκερός, sweet; from Gk. γλυκύς, sweet. (✓ GAR.)

Glyptic, relating to carving in stone. (Gk.) Gk. γλυπτικός, carving. — Gk. γλυπτός, carved. — Gk. γλύφειν, to hollow out, engrave. Allied to *Grave* (1).

Gnarl, to snarl, growl. (E.) Frequentative of *gnar*, to snarl, an imitative word. — Du. *knorren*, Dan. *knurre*, to growl, Dan. *knarre*, to creak; Swed. *knorra*, G. *knurren*, to growl, G. *knarren*, to creak. Allied to *Gnash*.

Gnarled, knotty, twisted. (E.) *Gnarled* is full of gnarls, where *gnar-l* is a dimin. of *gnar* or *knar*, M. E. *knarre*, a knot of wood. See *Knurr*.

Gnash. (Scand.) M. E. *gnasten*, to gnash the teeth. — Swed. *knasra*, to crash (between the teeth); Dan. *knaske*, to gnash; Icel. *gnastan*, sb., a gnashing, *gnasta*, a crack. — G. *knastern*, to crackle. Cf. Gael. *cnac*, to crack, crash; allied to *Crack*.

Gnat. (E.) A. S. *gnat*. Said to be named from the whirring of the wings; cf. Icel. *gnata*, to clash, *gnat*, clash of weapons.

Gnaw. (E.) M. E. *gnawen*, pt. t. *gnaw*, *gnow*. A. S. *gnagan*, to gnaw; put for *genagen**, the *ge-* being a prefix. — Du. *knagen*, O. Icel. *knaga*, mod. Icel. *naga*, Dan. *gnave*, Swed. *gnaga*. Without the *g*, we have G. *nagen*, Dan. *nage*, to gnaw, Swed. *nagga*, prov. E. *nag*, to worry. See *Nail*.

nag (2), to worry, tease. (Scand.) Swed. *nagga*, to nibble, peck; Dan. *nage*, Icel. *naga*, to gnaw; see above.

Gneiss, a rock. (G.) G. *gneiss*.

Gnome, a kind of sprite. (F. — Gk.) F. *gnome*, a gnome; a word due to Paracelsus. — Gk. γνῶμη, intelligence, from the notion that gnomes could reveal secret treasures. — Gk. γινῶναι, to know. (✓ GAN.)

diagnosis, scientific determination of a disease. (Gk.) Gk. διάγνωσις, a distinguishing. — Gk. διά, between; γινῶναι, enquiry, from γινῶναι, to know.

gnomon, index of a dial. (L. — Gk.) L. *gnomon*. — Gk. γνῶμων, an interpreter

GNU.

(one who knows), the index of a dial. — Gk. *gnōvrai* (as above).

gnostic, one of a certain sect. (Gk.) Gk. *γνωστικός*, wise, good at knowing. — Gk. *γνώσις*, from *γνῶσις*, known. — Gk. *γνῶναι*, to know.

prognostic, a presage. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *prognostique*; Cot. — L. *prognosticon*. — Gk. *προγνωστικός*, a token of the future. — Gk. *πρό*, before; *γνωστικός*, good at knowing (above).

Gnu, a kind of antelope. (Hottentot.) Found in S. Africa. Said to belong to the Hottentot language.

Go, to move about, proceed, advance. (E.) M. E. *gon*, *goon*. A. S. *gān*, a contracted form of *gangan*, to go. + Du. *gaan*, Icel. *ganga*, Dan. *gaæ*, Swed. *gå*, Goth. *gagan* (put for *gangan*), G. *gehen*.

begone, beset. (E.) *Woe begone* = beset with grief. M. E. *begon*, pp. of *be-gone*, to beset. — A. S. *bigān*, *begān*, *bigangan*, to go about (surround, beset). — A. S. *bi-*, *be-*; *gān*, to go. The prefix *bi-* = E. *by*. ¶ In the phr. 'begone!' we really use *two* words, i. e. *be gone*.

gang (1), a crew of persons. (Scand.) Icel. *gangr*, a going; also, a gang (as *þjófagangr*, a gang of thieves); from Icel. *ganga*, to go.

gang (2), to go. (Scand.) Icel. *ganga*, to go; see **Go** above.

gingerly, with soft steps. (Scand.) Properly with tottering or slow steps. — Swed. dial. *gingla*, *gāngla*, to go gently, totter; frequent. form from Icel. *ganga*, to go. ¶ It appears to have been oddly confused with *ginger*!

Goad. (E.) M. E. *gode*. A. S. *gād*. Apparently put for *gād**; cf. Icel. *gaddr*, a goad (apparently put for *gadr**), Goth. *gāds*, a goad. + L. *hasta*, a spear. See **Yard**.

gad (1), a wedge of steel, goad. (Scand.) M. E. *gad*, a goad. — Icel. *gaddr*, a goad, spike, sting; cognate with A. S. *gād* (above).

gad (2), to ramble idly. (Scand.) In *Levins*. Lit. to run like cattle stung by flies. — Icel. *gadda*, to goad. — Icel. *gaddr* (above).

gad, the fish called a pike. (Scand.) Icel. *gadda*, Swed. *gādde*, a gad; allied to *gaddr*, a goad. Named from the sharp thin head; it is therefore also called *pike*.

Goal, the winning-post in a race. (F. — O. Low G.) Formerly *gok* — F. *gaule*, a

GOD.

poie, big rod; in O. F. spelt *watu*. O. Fries. *walu*, North Fries. *waal*, a + Icel. *völur*, Goth. *walus*, a staff. C. a round stick, and named from its roundness; cf. Russ. *val'*, a cylinder. Allied *Volute*, and to **Wale**.

Goat. (E.) M. E. *goot*. A. S. *gāt*. Du. *geit*, Dan. *ged*, Swed. *get*, Icel. *G. geiss*, *geisse*, Goth. *gaitsa*, L. *hædus*.

Gobbet, a mouthful, a small piece. (F. — C.) M. E. *gobet*, a small piece. O. F. *gobet*, a morsel of food (see *Litt. Dimin.* of O. F. *gob*, a gulp (in swallowing). — O. F. *gober*, to devour. — Gael. *beak*, bill, mouth; Irish *gob*, mouth, beak. W. *gwp*, head and neck of a bird.

gobble. (F. — C.) Frequentative, suffix *-le*, from O. F. *gober*, to devour (above). *job* (1), to peck, as a bird. (C.) M. *iobbyn*, to peck. From Gael. and I. *gob*, the beak (above).

job (2), a small piece of work. (F. — Also spelt *gob*, a portion, lump, job of work (Halliwell). — O. F. *gob*, lit. a morsel, also a lump, portion. — Gael. and I. *gob*, the mouth (above).

Gobelin, a French tapestry. (F.) Named from Giles *Gobelin*, wool-dyer of Paris about A. D. 1520–30.

Goblet; see **Coop**.

Goblin; see **Cobalt**.

Goby, a fish. (L. — Gk.) For L. *gob* orig. applied to the gudgeon. — Gk. *gob* a kind of fish, gudgeon, tench.

gudgeon. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. E. *goujon*. — F. *goujon*. — L. *gobionem*, acc. of *gobius* by-form of *gobius* (above).

God. (E.) A. S. *god*. + Du. *god*, I. *guð*, Dan. *gud*, Swed. *gud*, Goth. *guth*, *gott*. ¶ Not allied to *good*, adj.

goddess. (E.; with F. suffix.) M. *goddesse* (*godesse*). Made from *god* adding the O. F. suffix *-esse* (= L. *-issa* Gk. *-issa*).

godfather. (E.) M. E. *godfa-* father in baptism; from *god* and *fader*.

godhead. (E.) M. E. *godhed*, *godhod*; the suffix answers to A. S. *h* office, state, dignity; see **-hood** (suffix).

goodbye, farewell. (E.) A familiar but meaningless contraction of *God with you*, the old form of farewell (very common).

gospel, the life of Christ. (E.) M. *gospel*. A. S. *godspell*. — A. S. *god*, G. i. e. Christ; *spell*, a story. Lit. 'narrative of God,' i. e. life of Christ. ¶ Early

understood as meaning *good spell*, as if meant for a translation of Gk. *εὐαγγέλιον*; but this seems a mistake; for the E. word was early introduced into Iceland in the form *gudspjall* (where *gud* = god, as distinguished from *gōð* = good), and into Germany as O. H. G. *gotspell* (where *got* = god, as distinguished from *guot*, good). And see below; where *gos* again = god.

gossip. (E.) Now a crony; formerly a sponsor in baptism. M. E. *gossib*, also *godsib*, lit. 'related in god.' = M. E. *god*, god; *sib*, related, from O. Northumb. *sibbo*, pl. relatives, allied to Goth. *sibja*, relationship, G. *sippe*, affinity, *sippen*, kinsmen. Cf. Skt. *sabhyā*, fit for an assembly, trusty, from *sabhdā*, an assembly.

Godwit, a bird; see **Good**.

Goggle-eyed, having rolling and staring eyes. (C.) M. E. *gogil-eyid*. 'They gogle with their eyes hither and thither.' Holinshed, Descr. of Ireland, c. 1. = Irish *gogor*, light (in demeanour), lit. wavering, *gogach*, wavering, reeling, Gael. *gogach*, nodding, fickle; from Irish and Gael. *gog*, to nod, move slightly. Clearly shewn in Irish and Gael. *gogshuileach*, goggle-eyed, having wandering eyes, from *gog*, to move slightly, and *suil*, a glance.

Goitre; see **Guttural**.

Gold. (E.) A. S. *gold*. + Du. *goud* (for *gold*), Icel. *gull*, Swed. Dan. *guld*, G. *gold*, Goth. *gulth*, Russ. *zlato*, Gk. *χρῆστος*, Zend *zarantu*, Skt. *hiraṇa*. (✓ GHAR.) Allied to Yellow. Der. *marigold*.

gild, to overlay with gold. (E.) M. E. *gilden*. A. S. *gyldan*, to gild (Ettmüller); cf. A. S. *gylden*, golden. Formed (by regular change from *o* to *y*) from *gold*, gold.

Golf, a game. (Du.) First mentioned A. D. 1538. The name is from that of a Du. game played with club and ball. = Du. *kolf*, a club used to strike balls with. + Icel. *kólfr*, clapper of a bell, *kyfa*, a club; Dan. *kolbe*, butt-end of a weapon, *kolv*, bolt, shaft, arrow, Swed. *kolf*, butt-end, G. *kolbe*, club, mace, knob.

Golosh; the same as **Galocho**.

Gondola. (Ital. = Gk.) Ital. *gondola*, dimin. of *gonda*, a boat. = Gk. *νόον*, a drinking vessel; from the shape.

Gonfanon, **Gonfalon**, a kind of banner. (F. = M. H. G.) M. E. *gonfanon*. = O. F. *gonfanon*. = M. H. G. *gundfano*, lit. 'battle-flag.' = M. H. G. *gund*, *gunt*, battle; *fano* (G. *fahne*), a banner, flag. Here *gunt* is allied to A. S. *gūð* (for *gunð*), battle,

war, and to Skt. *han*, to kill. *Fam* allied to *Vane*.

Gong. (Malay.) Malay *agong* or *gong*, the gong, a sonorous instrument.

Good. (E.) M. E. *good*. A. S. *gōð*. Du. *goed*, Icel. *gōðr*, Dan. Swed. *gōð*, G. *gods*, G. *gut*. Allied to Russ. *godno*, suitably, *godnuii*, suitable. Der. *good-s*, s. i. e. good things, property; *good-will*. Also *good-man*, i. e. master of the house, *good-wife*, mistress of the house.

godwit, a bird. (E.) Lit. 'good creature.' A. S. *gōð wiht*, a good wi good creature (*wiht* being often applied to animals and birds). See **Wight**.

Goodbye; see **God**.

Goodman; see **Good**.

Goose, a bird. (E.) A. S. *gōs*, pl. (the long *o* is due to loss of *n*, and *gōs* = *gans*). + Du. *gans*, Dan. *gaas*, Swed. Icel. *gås*, G. *gans*, L. *anser*, Gk. *χην*, *hamsa*, Russ. *gus*. (✓ GHA. GHAN) **gander.** (E.) M. E. *gandre*. A. *gandra*, also spelt *ganra* (the *d* being fact, excrescent). + G. *günserich* (= *gär-ich*). From the base *gan-* or (in *gans*).

gannet, Solan goose, a sea-fowl. A. S. *ganot*. + Du. *gant*, a gander; M. E. *ganze*, a gander. From a base *gan-*.

goshawk. (E.) Lit. 'goose-hawk.' A. S. *gōshafuc*. = A. S. *gōs*, goose; *haf*, hawk.

gosling. (E.) Formed from A. S. *goose* (M. E. *gor*), with double dimin. suffix *-ling*. And see **Gossamer**.

Gooseberry. (F. = M. H. G.; and in Levins. Put for *gooseberry* (as *guff* for *graffer*). The *r* is retained in North *groisers*, gooseberries; Burns has *groise* gooseberry. (The suffix *-berry* is English. = O. F. *groise*, *groise*, a gooseberry, recorded, but occurring not only in O. F. dimin form *groisele*, *groisele*, a gooseberry, but also in Irish *grois-aid*, *grois-aid*, W. *groys*, a gooseberry, borrowed from M. E. The spe *groisele* is as old as the 13th cen (Bartsch). β. The orig. O. F. *groise* was borrowed from M. H. G. *krus*, curled, crisped, whence G. *krusen*, cranberry, a rough gooseberry. Cf. S. *krusbar*, a gooseberry, from *krus*, curled, frizzled. The name was first applied to the rougher kinds of the fruit, from curling hairs on it; similarly, Levins from the Lat. name *una crispata* (frizzled gra

Gopher, a kind of wood. (Heb.) Heb. *gopher*, a wood; perhaps pine or fir.

Gorbellied, **Gorerow**; see **Gore** (1).

Gordian. (Gk.) Only in the phr. *Gordian knot*, i.e. intricate knot. Named after the Phrygian king *Gordius*, who tied

An oracle declared that whoever loosed should reign over Asia. Alexander cut the knot, and applied the oracle to himself.

Gore (1), clotted blood. (E.) It formerly meant filth. A. S. *gor*, filth, dirt. + *d. gor*, gore; Swed. *gorr*, dirt.

gorbellied, having a fat belly. (E.) Impounded of E. *gor*, lit. filth, dirt (also intestines); and *belly*. So also Swed. *d. gärdalg*, a fat paunch, from *gär*, dirt, stents of the intestines, and *alg*, belly.

gorerow, carrion-crow. (E.) I. e. *g-crow*; see above.

Gore (2), a triangular piece let into a cement, a triangular slip of land. (E.)

E. *gor*. A. S. *gāra*, a spear, project; piece of land; from *gār*, a spear, named from the shape. So also Icel. *gār*, a triangular slip of land, from *geirr*, spear; G. *gähr*, a wedge, gusset, gore; *g. geer*, a gusset, gore.

Gore (3), to pierce. (E.) From *gār*, a spear (with the usual change from *d* to *g*).

garlic, a plant. (E.) A. S. *gārleac*, lit. 'spear-leek.' - A. S. *gār*, a spear (above), *g*, a leek, plant.

Gorge, the throat, a narrow pass. (F. - O. F. *gorge*, throat. - Low L. *gorgia*, throat; also *gorga*, *gurga*, variants of

gurger, a whirl-pool, hence (in late L.) gullet, from its voracity. Cf. L. *gurgulio*, gullet. + Skt. *gargara*, a whirl-

pool. (✓GAR.)

Gargle (F. - L.) Modified from O. F. *gouiller*, 'to gargle;' Cot. - O. F. *gonille*, the weasand of the throat, also

gargoyle, or mouth of a spout. Formed from *gorge*, the throat (above). So also

in. *gargola*, a gargoyle; Ital. *gargozza*, gargoyle, gullet, from *gorge*, the throat.

Gargoyle, a spout. (F. - L.) O. F. *gonille* (above).

Gorgeous, showy, splendid. (F. - L.) F. *gorgeux*, 'gorgeous;' Cot. The O. F. *gias* also meant a gorget; the sense of

'gorgeous' was orig. proud, from the swelling of the throat in pride. Cotgrave gives

the *rengorger*, 'to hold down the head, thrust the chin into the neck, as some

in pride, or to make their faces look the

fuller; we say, to bridle it.' Hence the derivation is from F. *gorge*, throat.

gorget, armour for the throat. (F. - L.) From *gorge*, i.e. throat.

gurgle, to purl. (Ital. - L.) In Spenser, *Thestylis*, 3. Imitated from Ital. *gorgogliare*, to purl, bubble, boil; *gorgoglio*, gurgling of a stream. - Ital. *gorgo*, a whirl-

pool. - L. *gurgus*, whirlpool; cf. *gurgulio*, gullet.

Gorgon, a monster. (L. - Gk.) L. *Gorgon*, *Gorgo*. - Gk. *Γοργώ*, the Gorgon. - Gk. *γοργος*, fearful.

Gorilla, a kind of large ape. (O. African.) An old word revived. In the *Periplus* of Hanno, near the end, some creatures are described 'which the interpreters called

Gorillas.'

Gormandise; see **Gourmand**.

Gorse. (E.) Formerly *gorst*. - A. S. *gorst*, gorse.

Goshawk, **Gosling**; see **Goose**.

Gospel; see **God**.

Gossamer. (E.) M. E. *gossomer*, *gossamer*, lit. 'goose-summer.' The prov. E. name (in Craven) is *summer-goose*. Named

from the downy appearance of the film. Also called *summer-colt* (Whitby); also

summer-gauze (corruptly). Cf. G. *sommerfäden* (lit. summer-threads), *gossamer*; Du. *zomerdraden*, Swed. *sommertråd*, the

same. But in G. it is also called *mädchen-sommer*, lit. Maiden-summer, *der alte*

Weiber sommer, the old women's summer. It would appear that *summer* is here used

in the sense of 'summer-film,' so that *gossamer* = goose-summer-film. (Better

spelt *gossomer* or *gossommer*).

Gossip; see **God**.

Gouge, hollow-bladed chisel. (F. - Low L.) F. *gouge*. - Low L. *gubia* (Span. *gubia*).

Gourd (F. - L.) F. *gourde*, formerly *gouhourde* and *cougourde* (Cot.) - L. *cucurbita*, a gourd.

Gourmand, a glutton. (F.) F. *gourmand*, 'a glutton, gormand, belly-god;' Cot. Etym. unknown; but perhaps of

Scand. origin, and really for 'gore-man;' see **Gore** (1), **Gorerow**, &c. Der. *gormandise* (for *gourmand-ise*).

Gout (1), a drop, disease. (F. - L.) M. E. *goute*, a disease supposed to be due

to defluxion of humours. - O. F. *goute*, *goutte*, a drop. - L. *gutta*, a drop.

Gutter. (F. - L.) M. E. *gotere*. - O. F. *gutiere*, *goutiere* (Littre, s. v. *gouttière*, a

gutter). Esp. used for catching drops from the eaves of a roof. — *L. gutta*, a drop.

Gout (2), taste; see **Gust** (2).

Govern. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. E. *gouvernen*. — O. F. *gouverner*. — *L. gubernare*, to steer a ship, rule. — Gk. κυβερνᾶν, to steer.

Gowan, a daisy. (Gael.) Gael. and Irish *gugan*, a bud, flower, daisy.

Gown, a loose robe. (C.) M. E. *goune*. — W. *gun*, a loose robe; Irish *gunn*, Gael. and Corn. *gun*; Manx *goon*.

Grab, to seize. (Scand.) Swed. *grabba*, to grasp. Allied to **Gripes**.

Grace. (F. — L.) O. F. *grace*. — *L. gratia*. — *L. gratus*, dear, pleasing. Allied to Gk. χάρις, joy, favour, Skt. *hary*, to desire, and to E. *Yearn*. (✓GHAR.) Der. *dis-grace*.

agree, to accord. (F. — L.) O. F. *agreer*, to receive favourably. — O. F. *a gre*, favourably. — O. F. *a* (L. *ad*), according to; *gre*, *gret*, pleasure, from *L. gratum*, neut. of *gratus* (above). Der. *dis-agree*.

congratulate. (L.) From pp. of *L. congratulari*, to wish much joy. — *L. con-cum*, with; *gratulari*, to wish joy, from adj. *gratus*.

grateful, pleasant. (Hybrid; F. — L. and E.) The first syllable is from O. F. *grat*, pleasing, from *L. gratus*; with E. suffix *-ful*.

gratify. (F. — L.) O. F. *gratifier*. — *L. gratificare*, *gratificari*, to please. — *L. grati-*, for *gratus*, pleasing; and *-ficare*, for *facere*, to make. Der. *gratific-ation*.

gratis, freely. (L.) *L. gratis*, adv., freely; put for *gratiis*, abl. pl. of *gratia*, grace; see **Grace**.

gratitude. (F. — L.) F. *gratitude*. — Low L. *gratitudinem*, acc. of *gratitudo*, thankfulness. — *L. gratus*, pleasing.

gratuitous, freely given. (L.) *L. gratuitus*, freely given. From *gratus*.

gratuity, a present. (F. — L.) O. F. *gratuité*, 'a free gift'; Cot. — Low L. *gratuitatem*, acc. of *gratuitas*. — *L. gratui-tus* (above).

gratulate, to congratulate. (L.) From pp. of *L. gratulari*, to wish a person joy. As if from an adj. *gratulus**, joyful; from *L. gratus*, pleasing.

ingratiate, to commend to the favour of. (L.) Coined from *L. in*, in; *gratia*, favour, grace.

ingrate, ungrateful. (F. — L.) F. *ingrat*. — *L. in-gratus*, not pleasing.

Grade, a degree. (F. — L.) F. *grade*, a

degree. — *L. gradum*, acc. of *gradus*, a degree, step. — *L. gradi* (pp. *gressus*), to step, walk, go. (✓GARDH.)

aggress, to attack. (F. — L.) F. *ag-gresser*. — *L. aggressus*, pp. of *ag-gredi* (= *ad-gradi*), to assail.

congress, a meeting together. (L.) *L. congressus*. — *L. congressus*, pp. of *con-gredi*, to meet together.

degrade. (F. — L.) O. F. *dégrader*, to deprive of rank or office. — *L. degradare*, the same. — *L. de*, from; *gradus*, rank.

degree. (F. — L.) O. F. *degré*, *dégré*, a step, rank; orig. a step down (used of stairs). — *L. de*, down; *gradus*, a step.

digress, lit. to step aside. (L.) *L. digressus*, pp. of *digredi* (= *dis-gradi*), to go aside.

egress, a going out. (L.) *L. egressus*. — *L. egressus*, pp. of *e-gredi*, to go out.

gradient, a gradually rising slope. (L.) *L. gradient-*, stem of pres. pt. of *gradi*, to walk, advance.

gradual, advancing by steps. (L.) Orig. *gradual*, sb., a service-book called in Lat. *graduale*, and in E. *gradual* or *grail*. — Low L. *gradualis*, only in neut. *graduale*, a service-book of portions sung in *gradibus*, i. e. on the steps (of the choir). — *L. gradu-*, a step.

graduate. (L.) Low L. *graduatus*, one who has taken a degree. — *L. gradu-*, degree.

grail (1), a gradual, a service-book. (F. — L.) M. E. *grail*, *grayle*. — O. F. *grail*. — Low L. *gradale*, also called *graduale*; see **gradual**.

grallatory. (L.) A term applied to wading birds. — *L. grallator*, a walker on stilts. — *L. gralle* (short for *gradule*), stilts. — *L. gradus*, a step.

ingredient, that which enters into a compound. (F. — L.) F. *ingredient* (the same). — *L. ingredient-*, stem of pres. pt. of *in-gredi*, to enter upon, begin (hence to enter into). — *L. in*, in; *gradi*, to go.

ingress. (L.) *L. ingressus*, an entering. — *L. ingressus*, pp. of *in-gredi* (above).

progress, advancement. (F. — L.) O. F. *progrès* (F. *progrès*). — *L. progressus*, acc. of *progressus*, an advance. — *L. progressus*, pp. of *pro-gredi*, to go forward.

regress, return. (L.) *L. regressus*, to go back. — *L. re*, back; *gradi*, to go.

retrograde, going backward. (L.) *L. retrogradus*, adj., used of a planet. — *L.*

GRADIENT.

retro-gradi, to go backward. Hence *retro-grade*, verb.

retrogression. (L.) Coined from pp. of *L. retro-gradī* (above).

transgression. (F. - L.) F. *transgression*. - L. acc. *transgressionem*, a passage across, in late Lat. a transgression. - L. *transgressus*, pp. of *trans-gredi*, to go across.

Gradient, **Graduate**; see **Grade**.

Graft, **Graff**; see **Graphio**.

Graill (1); see **Grade**.

Graill (2), the Holy Dish at the Last Supper. (F. - L. - Gk.) The etymology was very early falsified by an intentional change from *San Greal* (Holy Dish) to *Sang Real* (Royal Blood, perversely taken to mean Real Blood). - O. F. *graal*, *greal*, *grasal*, a flat dish; with numerous other forms, both in O. F. and Low L. It would appear that the word was corrupted in various ways from Low L. *cratella*, a small bowl, dimin. of *crater*, a bowl; see **Crater**.

Graill (3), fine sand. (F. - G.) In *Spenser*, F. Q. i. 7. 6; *Vis. Bellay*, st. 12. - O. F. *gresle*, lit. hail (F. *grêle*). - G. *gries*, sand-stone; allied to **Grit**.

Grain. (F. - L.) M. E. *grein*. - O. F. *grain*. - L. *granum*, a grain, corn. Cognate with E. *Corn*. (✓GAR.)

engrain, **ingrain**, to dye of a fast colour. (F. - L.) M. E. *engreynen*, to dye in *grain*, i. e. of a fast colour. Coined from F. *en* (L. *in*); and O. F. *graine*, 'the seed of herbs, also grain, wherewith cloth is dyed in *grain*, scarlet die, scarlet in *graine*;' Cot. From L. *granum*.

garner. (F. - L.) M. E. *garner*. - O. F. *gernier*, variant of *grenier*, a granary. - L. *granaria*, a granary. - L. *granum*, corn.

garnet. (F. - L.) M. E. *garnet*, also spelt *granat*. - O. F. *grenat*, 'a precious stone called a granat or garnet,' Cot; Low L. *granatus*. So called from its resemblance to the seeds of the pomegranate, or *malum granatum*, lit. seeded apple. - L. *granum*, a grain, seed.

granary, store-house for grain. (L.) L. *granaria*; see **garner** above.

grange, a farm-house. (F. - L.) O. F. *grange*, a barn, a farm-house. - Low L. *granca*, a barn. - L. *granum*, corn.

granite, a hard stone. (Ital. - L.) Ital. *granito*, granite, speckled stone. - Ital. *granito*, pp. of *granire*, to reduce to grains

GRAND.

(hence, to speckle). - Ital. *grano*, a grain. L. *granum*, a grain.

granule, a little grain. (L.) L. *granulum*, dimin. of *granum*.

grenade, a war-missile. (F. - Span. L.) Formerly also *granado*, which is Span. form. Named from its likeness to pomegranate, being filled with combustibles as that is with seeds. - O. F. *grenu*, 'a pomegranet, a ball of wild-fire;' Cot. - Span. *granada*, the same; *granado*, of seeds. - L. *granatus*, full of seeds. - *granum*. Der. *grenad-ier*.

Grallatory; see **Grade**.

Gramercy; see **Grand**.

Gramineous. (L.) From L. *gramen*, stem of *gramen*, grass. (✓GAR.)

Grammar. (F. - L. - Gk.) M. *grammere*. - O. F. *gramaire* (XIII cent. Low L. *grammaria**, not found, but regularized from Low L. *gramma*, a letter of the alphabet. - Gk. *γράμμα*, a letter. - *γράφειν*, to write. See **Graphio**.

anagram, a change in a word due to transposition of letters. (F. - L. - Gk.)

anagramme. - L. *anagramma*. - Gk. *γράμμα*. - Gk. *ἀνά*, up, here used distributively; *γράμμα*, a letter of the alphabet (above).

diagram. (L. - Gk.) L. *diagramma*, a scale, gamut (hence, sketch, plan). - *διάγραμμα*, a figure, plan, gamut. - *διαγράφειν*, to mark out by lines, describe. - Gk. *διά*, through; *γράφειν*, to write.

epigram, a short poem. (F. - L. - Gk.) F. *epigramme*. - L. *epigramma*. - Gk. *γράμμα*, an inscription, epigram. - Gk. *γράφειν*, to inscribe. - Gk. *ἐπί*, upon; *γράφειν*, to write.

grammatical. (F. - L. - Gk.) O. *grammatical*; from L. *grammaticus*, grammatical. - Gk. *γραμματικός*, versed in one's letters. - Gk. *γραμματ-*, stem of *γράμμα*, a letter.

Grampus; see **Grand**.

Granary; see **Grain**.

Grand, great. (F. - L.) O. F. *gra*. - L. *grandem*, acc. of *grandis*, great. Put for *agrandir* (with one *g*). - F. *ad*; and *grandir* (L. *grandire*), to increase, from *grand*, great (above).

aggrandise. (F. - L.) F. *aggrandir*, stem of pres. pt. of *agrandir*, to enlarge. Put for *agrandir* (with one *g*). - F. *ad*; and *grandir* (L. *grandire*), to increase, from *grand*, great (above).

gaffer, an old man, grandfather. (F. L.; and E.) Put for *gramfer*, West form of *grand-father*.

gammer, an old lady, grandmother

(F. — L.; and E.) Put for *grammar*, West. E. form of *grand-mother*.

gramercy, thanks. (F. — L.) Formerly *graund mercy*, Chaucer, C. T. 8964. — F. *grand merci*, great thanks; see *Grand* and *Meroy*.

grampus, a large fish. (Ital. or Span. — L.) Spelt *grampasse*, s.v. 1655. A corruption, either of Ital. *gran pesce* or Span. *gran pez*, i.e. great fish. — L. *grandis piscis*, great fish.

grandee, a Spanish nobleman. (Span. — L.) Span. *grande*, great; also, a nobleman. — L. *grandem*, acc. of *grandis*, great.

grandeur, greatness. (F. — L.) F. *grandeur*; formed with suffix *-eur* (L. *-orem*), from *grand*, great.

grandiloquent, pompous in speech. (L.) Coined from L. *grandi-*, crude form of *grandis*, great; and *loquent-*, stem of pres. pt. of *loqui*, to speak. The true L. form is *grandiloquens*.

Grange, **Granite**; see *Grain*.

Grant; see *Creed*.

Granule; see *Grain*.

Grape. (F. — M. H. G.) O. F. *grappe*, 'bunch, or cluster of grapes;' Cot. [In E., the sense has changed, from cluster to single berry.] The orig. sense of *grappe* was 'a hook,' then clustered fruit. — M. H. G. *krappe*, O. H. G. *chrappho*, a hook. — M. H. G. *kripsen*, to seize, clutch; see *Cramp*. The senses of 'hook' and 'cluster' result from that of 'clutching.'

grapnel, a grappling-iron. (F. — M. H. G.) M. E. *grapnel*. Dimin. of O. F. *grappin*, a grapnel. — O. F. *grappe*, a hook (above).

grapple, to clutch. (F. — M. H. G.) Properly to seize with a grapnel. — O. F. *grappil*, sb., 'the grapple of a ship;' Cot. — O. F. *grappe*, a hook (above).

Graphic, descriptive, pertaining to writing. (L. — Gk.) L. *graphicus*, belonging to painting or drawing. — Gk. *γραφικὸς*, the same. — Gk. *γράφειν*, to write. Allied to *Grave* (1).

graft, **graff**, to insert buds on a stem. (F. — L. — Gk.) *Graft* is a corrupt form for *graff*, and due to confusion with *graffed*, pp. Shak. has pp. *graft*, Rich. III. iii. 7. 127. M. E. *graffen*, to graft, from *graffe*, sb. — O. F. *graffe*, a sort of pencil, also a slip for grafting, because it resembled a pointed pencil in shape. — L. *graphium*, a style to write with. — Gk. *γραφίον*, *γραφειν*, the same. — Gk. *γράφειν*, to write.

programme, **program**. (F. — L. — Gk.) Now spelt as if from F. *programme*; formerly *programma* (1706), from L. *programma*. — Gk. *πρόγραμμα*, a public notice in writing. — Gk. *πρό*, beforehand; *γράμμα*, from *γράφειν*, to write.

Grapnel, **Grapple**; see *Grape*.

Grasp. (E.) M. E. *graspen*, used in the sense 'to grope.' Put for *grapsen* (like *clasp* = M. E. *clapsen*), an extension from a base *grap-*, closely allied to *Grope*, q. v.

Grass. (E.) M. E. *gras*, *gres*, also *gers*. A. S. *gærs*, *græs*. + Du. Icel. Goth. G. *gras*; Swed. and Dan. *gräs*.

graze (2), to feed cattle. M. E. *grasen*, vb. — M. E. *gras*, grass (above). Der. *graz-i-er* (cf. *bow-y-er*, *law-y-er*).

Grate (1), a framework of iron bars; see *Crate*.

Grate (2), to rub, scrape. (F. — Scand.) O. F. *grater* (F. *gratter*); Low L. *cratari*.

— Swed. *kratta*, Dan. *kratte*, to scrape.

Grateful, **Gratify**; see *Grace*.

Gratis, **Gratitude**; see *Graco*.

Gratuitous, **Gratulate**; see *Graco*.

Grave (1), to cut, engrave. (E.) M. E. *grauen*. A. S. *grafan*, pt. t. *grāf*. + Du. *graven*, Dan. *grave*, Icel. *grafa*. Swed. *grafva*, Goth. *graban*, G. *graben*, Gk. *γράφειν*, L. *scribere*. (✓ SKARBH.) Der. *grave*, sb., a thing cut or dug out.

engrave. (Hybrid; F. and E.) From E. *grave*, with prefix *en-* (F. *en*, L. *in*); suggested by F. *engraver*, in which *graver* is of Teut. origin.

groove. (Du.) Du. *groef*, *groeve*, a graft, a channel, a groove. — Du. *graven* (above).

grove, a collection of trees. (E.) M. E. *grove* (with *u = v*). — A. S. *grōf*, a grove; properly a glade. Allied to *Grave* (1).

Grave (2), sad. (F. — L.) F. *grave*. — L. *grauem*, acc. of *gravis*, heavy. + Gk. *βαρὺς*, Skt. *guru*, heavy.

aggravate. (L.) From pp. of L. *aggrauare*, to add to a load. — L. *ag-* (= *ad*), to; *grauare*, to load, from *gravis*, heavy.

aggrieve. (F. — L.) M. E. *aggreuen*. — O. F. *agrever*, to overwhelm. — O. F. *a*, to; *grever*, to burden. — L. *ad*, to; *grauari*, to burden, *grauare*, to weigh down, from *gravis*, heavy.

grief. (F. — L.) M. E. *grief*, *gref*. — O. F. *grief*, *gref*, burdensome, sad, heavy. — L. *gravis*. Der. *grieve*, vb., O. F. *griuer*, L. *grauare*, to burden; from *gravis*.

Gravel. (F. — C.) M. E. *grauel*. — O. F. *gravele*, dimin. of O. F. *grave*, gravel. (cf.

origin: cf. Bret. *grouan*, gravel, gravel, W. *gro*, pebbles.

vy; see Greaves (1).

y. (E.) M. E. *gray*, *grey*. A. S. *grāw*, Icel. *grár*, Dan. *graa*, *grá*, G. *grau*, L. *rauius*, Gk. *ῥαῖος*, gray.

ze (1), to scrape slightly. (F.?-L.?) rly *graze*. Apparently a coined founded on *rate*, i.e. to scrape; the *g* may have been suggested by the *o* *grate*. See Base. (Doubtful.)

ze (2); see Grass.

ase; see Grass.

st. (E.) M. E. *gret*, *greet*. A. S. *grēt*, *groot*, G. *gross*.

at, a coin worth 4d. (Du.) M. E. *grat*, a coin of Bremen; *grat*, 'great,' because large in comparison with the copper coins (*Schwaren*) in use there; cf. Du. *groot*, great, *grat* with E. *great*.

aves (1), Graves, sediment of melted (Scand.) O. Swed. *græfwar*, dirt; *græfwar*, lit. 'light-dirt,' refuse of candle-making; Swed. dial. *grævar*, *græves*. + Low G. *greven*, greaves, G.

vy. (Scand.) Formerly *greavy*, orig. formed from *grave* (for *greaves*), of tallow. Hence *gravy* is (1) y. (2) fat, *gravy*.

vos (2), leg-armour. (F.) O. F. *grebas*, greaves, pl. of *greba*. - O. F. the shank, shin. Origin unknown.

be, a bird. (F.-C.) F. *grêbe*. from its crest. - Bret. *krib*, a comb, a tuft of feathers on a bird's head. o Corn. and W. *crib*, comb, crest, *criban*, W. *cribyn*, a crest, tuft.

dy. (E.) A. S. *grædig*, *griddig*. + *retig*, Icel. *gráðugr*, Dan. *graaðig*, *grædag*; Skt. *grādhra*, greedy, from to be greedy. (✓GARDH.) Der. *granger*; answering to Icel. *gráðr*, *grædur*, hunger.

in. (E.) M. E. *green*. A. S. *grēne*. *græne*, Icel. *grønn*, Dan. Swed. *grön*, in, Gk. *χλωπός*, Skt. *harī*, green or (✓GHAR.) Allied to Yellow and Green is the colour of growing

Der. *greens*, pl. sb. et (1), to salute. (E.) M. E. *greten*, *grētan*, to visit, address. + Du. *grāzen*.

st (2), to cry, weep. (E.) M. E.

greten. A. S. *grētan*, *grētan*. + Icel. *gráta*, Dan. *græde*, Swed. *gråta*, Goth. *grētan*. Cf. Skt. *hrad*, to sound, roar.

Gregarious. (L.) L. *gregarius*, belonging to a flock. - L. *greg-em*, acc. of *grex*, a flock.

aggregate. (L.) From pp. of L. *ag-gregare*, to collect into a flock. - L. *ag-* (for *ad*), to; *greg-*, stem of *grex*, a flock.

congregate. (L.) From pp. of L. *con-gregare*, to collect into a flock.

egregious, excellent. (L.) L. *egregius*, chosen out of a flock, excellent. - L. *e-*, out; *greg-*, stem of *grex*, a flock.

segregate, to separate from others. (L.) From pp. of *se-gregare*, to set apart from a flock. - L. *se-*, apart; *greg-*, stem of *grex*.

Grenade; see Grain.

Grey; the same as Gray.

Greyhound. (Scand.) M. E. *greihound*. - Icel. *greyhundr*, a greyhound. - Icel. *grey*, a dog; *hundr*, a hound. The Icel. *grey* is also used alone in the same sense of greyhound; cf. *greybaka*, a bitch. ¶ Not allied to *gray*, which is spelt *grár* in Icelandic.

Griddle, a pan for baking cakes. (F. - L.) Also *girdle*. M. E. *gredil*. - O. F. *gredil* (Moisy, Dict. of Norman patois); also *grêil* (Godefroy). - Low L. *craticulum*, L. *craticula*, dimin. of *cratis*, a hurdle. Der. Hence M. E. *gredire*, a griddle, afterwards turned into *gridiron*, by confusion with M. E. *ire* = E. *iron*.

Gride, to cut through (E.) See Yard (2).

Grief, Grieve; see Grave (2).

Griffin, Griffon. (F. - L. - Gk.) Better *griffon*. M. E. *griffon*. - F. *griffon*; formed from Low L. *griffus*, a griffon. - L. *gryphus*, extended form of *gryps*, a griffon. - Gk. *γρύψ* (stem *γρυν-*), a griffon, a fabulous animal supposed to have a hooked beak. - Gk. *γρυνός*, curved, hook-beaked.

Grig, a small eel, a cricket. (Scand.) Weakened form of *crick*, still preserved in *crick-et*; cf. Lowl. Sc. *crick*, a tick, louse. - Swed. dial. *krik*, *kräk*, a creeping creature. - Swed. dial. *kråka*, to creep; cf. G. *kriechen*, to creep. ¶ In phr. 'as merry as a grig,' *grig* is for *Greek* (Troil. i. 2. 118); *Merygreek* is a character in Udall's Roister Doister; from L. *græcari*, to live like Greeks, i. e. luxuriously.

Grill; see Crate.

Grim, fierce. (E.) A. S. *grim*; allied to *gram*, fierce, angry, furious. + Icel. *grimmr*, grim, *gramr*, angry; Dan. *grim*, grim, *gram*, angry; G. *grimm*, fury, *gram*, hostile. Allied to Gk. *χρόμη*, *χρόμος*, noise. (✓GHARM, from ✓GHAR.)

Grimace. (F.—Scand.) F. *grimace*, 'a crabd looke,' Cot.—Icel. *gríma*, a mask, hood; whence *grímaður*, a man in disguise. A *grimace* disguises the face. Cf. A. S. *gríma*, a mask. Perhaps allied to *Grin*.

Grimalkin, a cat. (E.; partly O. H. G.) Prob. for *gray Malkin*, the latter being a cat's name. *Malkin* = *Mald-kin*, dimin. of *Mald* = *Maud*, i.e. Matilda; from O. H. G. *Mahthilt*. Here *maht* = might; *hilt* means battle.

Grim. (Scand.) Swed. dial. *grima*, a smut on the face; Dan. *grim*, *grím*, lamp-black, soot, grime; Icel. *gríma*, a disguise, mask. Allied to *Grimace*.

Grin, to snarl, grimace. (E.) M. E. *grennen*. A. S. *grennian*, to grin. + Du. *grijnen*, to weep, fret; Icel. *grenja*, to howl. Dan. *grine*, to grin, simper, Swed. *grina*, G. *greinen*. Allied to *Groan*, and to *Grim*.

Grind. (E.) A. S. *grindan*, pt. t. *grand*, pp. *grunden*. Allied to L. *fri-are*, to rub, Gk. *χρί-ω*, to graze, Skt. *ghrish*, to grind (✓GHAR.)

grist, a supply of corn to be ground. (E.) A. S. *grist*. From the base *grí-* of *grind*; cf. *blast* from *blow*.

gristle. (E.) A. S. *gristle*, cartilage; allied to *grist*, and A. S. *gristbitian*, to gnash the teeth. From the base of *grind*, with reference to the necessity of crunching it if eaten. So also Du. *knarsbeen*, gristle. from *knarsen*, to crunch.

Gripe. (E.) A. S. *grípan*, pt. t. *gráp*, pp. *grífen*, to seize. + Du. *grijpen*. Icel. *grífa*, Swed. *grífa*, Dan. *gríbe*, Goth. *greípan*. G. *greifen*, Russ. *grabite*, Skt. *grah* (Vedic *grabh*), to seize. (✓GARBH.) Allied to *grab*, *grasp*.

grip, sb. (E.) M. E. *gripe*. A. S. *gripe*, a grip; from the pp. of *grípan* above).

grope. (E.) A. S. *grípan*, to seize, handle; hence, to feel one's way.—A. S. *gríp*, pt. t. of *grípan* (above). See *Grasp*.

Grisette, **Grisled**; see **Grizzly**.

Griskin. (Scand.) The lit. sense is 'little pig,' now spine of a hog. Dimin. from M. E. *gris*, a pig.—Icel. *gríss*, a young pig; Dan. *gris*, Swed. *gris*, pig. + Gk. *γρίσος*, a young pig.

Gristy, terrible. (E.) A. S. *grystlic*,

terrible. Formed with suffix *-lic* (like from *grosen* = *groren*, pp. of *griean*, to afflict with horror. Allied to G. *grauig*, causing horror, and to *Gruesome*.

Grist, **Gristle**; see **Grind**.

Grit, coarse sand. (E.) Formerly *grit* A. S. *grēdt*, grit. + O. Fries. *grēt*, Ice *grjót*, G. *grīs*. (From a base GRUT.)

groats, grain of oats. (E.) M. E. *grotes*. A. S. *grōtan*, pl. groats, A. S. Leed doms, iii. 292. Allied to **Grit**.

grout, coarse meal; **grouts**, dreg (E.) M. E. *grut*. A. S. *grūt*, coarse mea + Du. *grut*; Icel. *grautr*, porridge, Du *gröd*, Swed. *gröt*, boiled groats; G. *grüt*; groats; Lithuan. *grudas*, corn; L. *rudu* rubble.

gruel. (F.—O. Low G.) O. F. *gru* (F. *gruan*).—Low L. *grutellum*, dimin. of *grutum*, meal.—O. Low G. and Du. *gru* grout (above).

Grizzly, **Grizzled**, grayish. (F.—O. H. G.) From M. E. *grisel*, a gray-haired man. = F. *gris*, gray. = M. H. G. *grī* gray; cf. G. *greis*, a gray-haired man.

grisette, a gay young Frenchwoman of the lower class. (F.—M. H. G.) F. *grēte*; named from the cheap gray dreg which they used to wear. = F. *gris*, gray (above).

Groan. (E.) M. E. *grouen*. A. S. *grōnian*, to groan. Allied to **Grin**.

Groat; see **Great**.

Groats; see **Grit**.

Grocer; see **Gross**.

Grog, **rogram**; see **Gross**.

Groin, the fork of the body, where the legs divide. (Scand.) The same as pre E. *grain*, the place where the branch of tree forks, the groin.—Icel. *grein*, a branch; Dan. *green*, Swed. *gren*, branch, and fork. Der. *groin-ed*, having angular curve that fork off.

Groom. (E.) Prob. for *groom*. We find indeed, O. Du. *grom*, Icel. *gromr*, a be-lad; but these have no obvious etymology, and may be the same as O. Du. *gom*, Ice *gumi*, a man. If the *r* can thus be dropped off, the etym is from A. S. *guma*, man, allied to Icel. *gumi*, Goth. *guma*, homo, a man. In the comp. *bride-groom* it is quite certain that the *r* is intrusive; see **Bridegroom**.

Groove; see **Grave** (1).

Grope; see **Gripe**.

Gross. (F.—L.) O. F. *gras* (F. *gross* gross, great.—L. *grossus*, fat, thick,

688, to write in large letters, to wholly. (F. = L.) The former case is the older. From F. *en gros*, i.e. in large characters. — L. *in, inus*, large.

er. (F. = L.) Formerly *grossier* or *grossier*, a wholesale dealer. — O. F. *gross*, wholesale dealer. — O. F. *gros*, great.

Der. *grossier-y*, formerly *grossery*, spirits and water. (F. = L.) Short *gross*; it had its name from Vernon, nicknamed *Old Grog*, *grog* breeches (ab. A. D. 1745); and the sailors to dilute their rum.

ram, a stuff. (F. = L.) Formerly so called from its coarse grain. — *raugrain*, *rogram*. — O. F. *gros*, grain, grain.

Grotto, Grottesque; see

nd. (E.) A. S. *grund*. (Very old A. S. *grund-en*, pp. of *grindan*, to grind; the orig. sense being fine dust.) *grund*, Icel. *grunnur*, Dan. Swed. *grund*; Lithuan. *gruntas*. Cf. Irish *ground*, base.

ndling, a spectator in the pit of a (E.) From *ground*, with double suffix *-ling*, with a contemptuous

nds, dregs. (C.) This peculiar word seems to be Celtic. — Gael. *grunnas*, bottom, ground; Irish *grunnas*, dregs, from *grunn*, the bottom. — *grunn*, from being at the bottom.

ndsel, a small plant. (E.) Also *well* (Holland's tr. of Pliny). A. S. *weige*, lit. 'ground-swallow,' i.e. it weeds. — A. S. *grund*, ground; to swallow.

ndstill, threshold. (E.) From *and* and *sill*, q. v. Also spelt *grunsel*.

p; see Crop.

se, a bird. (F.) *Grouse* appears to be a false form, evolved from the old *grise*, which seems to have been a pl. form (cf. *mouse*, *mice*). — *grise*, gray, speckled; *perdrix*, the gray partridge, *poule grise*, then, the hen of the *grise* or moor-

Cot. The oldest form is *groches* (ent. in Littré, s. v. *grische*). *Perdrix* may answer to this O. F. *grise*. Origin unknown.

t; see Grit.

Grove; see Grave (1).

Grovel, to fall flat on the ground. (Scand.) Due to M. E. *groveling*, properly an adv., signifying flat on the ground; also spelt *groffing*, *groffinges*, where the suffixes *-ling*, *-linges* are adverbial; cf. *head-long*, *dark-ling*. — Icel. *grúfa*, in phr. *liggja á grúfu*, to lie grovelling, *symja á grúfu*, to swim on the belly; cf. also *grúfa*, *grúfla*, to grovel; Swed. dial. *gruva*, flat on one's face, *ligga á gruve*, to lie on one's face. Perhaps allied to Groove.

Grow. (E.) A. S. *grówan*, pt. t. *grówa*, pp. *grówen*. + Du. *grocjen*, Icel. *gróa*, Dan. *groe*, Swed. *gro*. Esp. to produce shoots, as herbs; allied to Green. Der. *grow-th*, from Icel. *gróðr*, growth.

Growl, to grumble. (Du.) Du. *grollen*, to grumble. + G. *grollen*, to rumble; Gk. *γρῦλλίζω*, to grunt, *γρῦ*, grunting. Allied to Grumble.

Grub, to grope in dirt. (E.) M. E. *grobben*. Prob. allied to A. S. *gráþian*, to grope; see Grope. ¶ Not allied to grave (1).

Grudge, to grumble. (F. = Teut.) M. E. *grochen*, *grucchen*, to murmur. — O. F. *grocer*, *groucer*, to murmur. Of Teut. origin; cf. Icel. *krútr*, a murmur, G. *grunzen*, to grunt. Clearly *gru-dge*, *gru-nt*, *grow-l* are all from the same imitative base; cf. Gk. *γρῦ*, a grunt.

Gruel; see Grit.

Gruesome, horrible. (Scand.) Dan. *gru*, horror; with suffix *-som*, as in *virke-som*, active. Cf. Dan. *grue*, to dread, *gruelig*, horrid. + Du. *gruwzaam*, G. *grausam*. Allied to O. Sax. *gruri*, A. S. *gryre*, horror, and to E. Grisly.

Gruff, rough, surly. (Du.) Du. *grof*, coarse, loud, blunt. + Swed. *grof*, Dan. *grov*, G. *grob*, coarse.

Grumble, to murmur. (F. = G.) F. *grommer* (Cot.) = O. and prov. G. *grummelen*, to grumble; frequent. of *grummen*, *grommen*, to grumble (Du. *grommen*). Allied to G. *gram*, anger, *grinnen*, to rage; and to E. Grim.

Grume, a clot of blood. (F. = L.) Rare. O. F. *grume*, a clot. — L. *grumus*, a little heap.

Grunsel; see Groundsill.

Grunt. (E.) M. E. *grunten*; extension of A. S. *grunian*, to grunt. + Dan. *grynte*, Swed. *grymta*, G. *grunzen*; so also L. *grunire*, Gk. *γρῦζω*. All imitative; cf. Gk. *γρῦ*, the noise made by a pig.

Guaiacum, a kind of resin, from *lignum vitæ*. (Span. — Hayti.) Span. *guayaco*, *guayacan*, *lignum vitæ*. From the language of Hayti.

Guano. (Span. — Peruv.) Span. *guano*, *huano*. — Peruv. *huann*, dung.

Guarantee, Guaranty; see **War-rant**.

Guard; see **Ward**.

Guava. (Span. — W. Ind.) Span. *guayaba*; no doubt borrowed from the W. Indies.

Gudgeon; see **Goby**.

Guelder-rose. (Du.) Here *guelder* stands for *Gueldre*, the F. spelling of the province of Gelderland in Holland.

Guerdon, recompense. (F. — O. H. G. and L.) O. F. *guerdon*. (Ital. *guidardone*). — Low L. *widerdonum*, a singular compound of O. H. G. *widar*, back, again, and L. *donum*, a gift. The word is really a half-translation of the true form O. H. G. *widarlôn*, a recompense. Here *widar* = G. *wieder*, back again; and *lôn* is cognate with E. *loan*. So also A. S. *wider-leán*, a recompense, lit. 'back-loan.'

Guerilla, Guerrilla, irregular warfare; see **War**.

Guess. (Scand.) M. E. *gessen*. Dan. *gisse*, Swed. *gissa*, to guess. + Du. *gissen*, Icel. *giska*. Allied to Dan. *gjette*, to guess; the Icel. *giska* stands for *git-ska**, i. e. to try to get, from *geta*, to get. Thus *guess* is the desiderative of *get*; see **Get**.

Guest. (E.) M. E. *gest*. A. S. *gæst*, *gest*, *gast*. + Icel. *gestr*, Dan. *giest*, Swed. *gäst*, Du. *gast*, Goth. *gasts*, G. *gast*; L. *hostis*, a stranger, also an enemy. (✓ GHAN.) Allied to **Hostile**.

Guide. (F. — Teut.) M. E. *gyden* (also *gyen*). — O. F. *guider*, to guide. Cf. Ital. *guidare*, Span. *guiar*. The *gu* (for *w*) shews the word to be of Teut. origin; it must be from a source allied to Goth. *witan*, to watch, observe, and to A. S. *witan*, to know. The orig. sense was 'to shew'; cf. Icel. *viti*, a leader, signal, A. S. *witan*, to observe. Allied to **Wit**.

guy-rope, guy, a guide-rope, used to steady a weight in heaving. (Span. — Teut.) Span. *guia*, a guy-rope, guide. — Span. *guiar*, to guide (above).

Guild, Gild. (E.) The spelling *guild* is as false as it is common. M. E. *gilde*. — A. S. *gild*, a payment; whence *gegilda*, a member of a gild. — A. S. *gildan*, to pay, yield; see **Yield**.

Gulle; see **Wile**.

Guillotiné. (F.) Named after a physician, *J. I. Guillotin*, died A. D. 1814. First used, 1792.

Guilt, crime. (E.) M. E. *gilt*. A. S. *gyllt*, orig. a fine for a trespass; hence, a trespass. Allied to A. S. *gildan* (pt. t. pl. *guldun*), to pay, yield; see **Yield**.

Guinea. (African.) First coined of African gold from the *Guinea* coast, A. D. 1663. Der. *guinea-fowl*. ¶ The *guinea-pig* is from S. America; so that it may mean *Guiana pig*.

Guise; see **Wise**, sb.

Guitar; see **Cithern**.

Gules; see **Gullet**.

Gulf. (F. — Gk.) Formerly *goulfe*. — F. *golfe*. — Late Gk. *κόλπος*, a variant of Gk. *κόλπος*, the bosom, also, a deep hollow, bay, creek. Der. *en-gulf*.

Gull (1), a bird. (C.) Corn. *gullan*, a gull; W. *gwyllan*.

gull (2), a dupe. (C.) The same; from the notion that a *gull* was a stupid bird.

Gullet, the throat. (F. — L.) M. E. *goulet*. — F. *goulet* (Cot.); dimin. of O. F. *gole*, *goule* (F. *gueule*), the throat. — L. *gult*, the throat. (✓ GAR.)

gules, red. (F. — L.) M. E. *goules*. — F. *gueules*, *gules*, red; answering to Low L. *gula* (pl. of *gula*), meaning (1) mouth, (2) *gules*. Prob. from the colour of the open mouth of the heraldic lion. — L. *gula*, the throat.

gully, a channel worn by water. (F. — L.) Formerly *gullet*. — F. *goulet*, 'a gullet, a deep gutter of water;' Cot. The same word as *gullet* (above).

Gulp. (Du.) Du. *gulten*, to swallow eagerly. — Du. *gult*, a great billow, wave, draught, gulp. Perhaps borrowed from O. F. *golfe*; see **Gulf**.

Gum (1), flesh of the jaws. (E.) M. E. *gome*. A. S. *gōma*, jaws, palate. + Icel. *gōmr*, Swed. *gom*, G. *gaumen*, palate. (✓ GHA.)

Gum (2), resin of certain trees. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. E. *gomme*. — F. *gomme*. — L. *gummi*. — Gk. *κόμμη*, gum. (Prob. of Egyptian origin; Coptic *komē* gum.)

Gun. (C. ?) M. E. *gonne*. — W. *gunn*, a bowl, a gun (in the latter sense as early as the 14th cent.) Of obscure origin; perhaps orig. the 'bowl' of a war-engine, in which the missile was placed.

gunwale, upper edge of a ship's side (G. and E.) See *gunwale* or *gunnel* in Kersey (1715). A *wale* is an outer timber on a ship's side; and the *gun-wale* is a

male from which guns were pointed. A male is a 'beam'; see *Wale*.

Gurgle; see *Gorge*.

Gurnard, **Gurnet**, a fish. (F. = L.; with Teut. suffix.) *Gurnard* is the better and fuller form. The word means 'a grunter,' from the sound which the fish makes when taken out of the water. — O. F. *grougnard* (F. *grougnard*), grunting, grunter, whence O. F. *gournauld*, *grougnaut*, *gurnard* (Cot.) — O. F. *grogner*, to grunt; with affix -ard (= G. *hart*). — L. *grunnire*, to grunt; see *Grunt*.

Gush. (Scand.) Icel. *gusa*, to gush; allied to the strong verb *gjósa* (pt. t. *gauss*), to gush. Allied to Icel. *gjóta*, to pour. Goth. *giutan*, L. *fundere*. Cf. Du. *gudsen*, to gush. (✓ GHU.) See *Gut*, *Geysir*.

geysir. (Icel.) Icel. *geysir*, lit. 'gusher.' — Icel. *geysa*, to gush; allied to *gjósa* (above).

gust (1), a sudden blast, gush of wind. (Scand.) Icel. *gustr*, *gjósta*, a gust. — Icel. *gjósa*, to gush (above). So also Swed. dial. *gust*, stream of air from an oven.

Gusset. (F. — Ital.) F. *gousset*, 'a gusset,' Cot. Also 'the piece of armour by which the arm-hole is covered,' id. Named from its supposed resemblance to a husk of a bean or pea; dimin. of F. *gousse*, husk of bean or pea. — Ital. *guscio*, a shell, husk; of unknown origin.

Gust (2), a blast; see *Gush*.

Gust (3), relish, taste. (L.) L. *gustus*, tasting; cf. *gustare*, to taste. (✓ GUS.) Allied to *Choose*.

disgust, vb. (F. — L.) O. F. *desgouster*, to distaste, loath; Cot. — O. F. *des* (= L. *dis*), apart; *gouster*, to taste, from L. *gustare* (above).

goût (2), taste. (F. — L.) F. *goût*, taste. — L. *gustus* (above).

ragout. (F. — L.) F. *ragoût*, a seasoned dish. — F. *rageûter*, to coax a sick man's appetite. — F. *re*, again; *a*, to; *edter*, to taste. — L. *re*; *ad*; *gustare*.

Gut, the intestinal canal. (E.) (The word is allied to M. E. *gote*, prov. E. *gut*, channel.) M. E. *gutte*. A S. *gut*; pl. *guts*; orig. 'a channel.' — A. S. *gut*, stem of t. t. pl. of *gutan*, to pour. (✓ GHU.) — Swed. *guta*, a mill-leaf. Dan. *gyde*, a mill. O. Da. *gote*, a channel, G. *gosse*, a rain. ¶ No connection with *gutter*.

Gutta-percha. (Malay.) The spell-

ing *gutta* is due to confusion with L. *gutta*, a drop, with which it has nothing to do. — Malay *gatah*, *guttah*, gum, balsam; *percha*, the name of the tree producing it.

Gutter; see *Gout* (1).

Guttural. (F. — L.) F. *guttural*. — L. *gutturalis*, belonging to the throat. — L. *guttur*, the throat. Perhaps allied to *gutta*, a drop; see *Gout* (1).

goitre. (F. — L.) F. *goître*, a swelled throat. — L. *gutter*, debased form of *guttur*, throat.

Guy, **Guy-rope**; see *Guide*.

Guzzle. (F.) O. F. *goussiller*, to swill down, swallow greedily (in the compound *des-goussiller*, Cot.) Allied to F. *gosier*, the throat, Ital. *gozzo*, the crop of a bird, throat. Remoter source unknown.

Gymnasium. (L. — Gk.) L. *gymnasium*. — Gk. *γυμνάσιον*, an athletic school, where men practised naked. — Gk. *γυμνάσιον*, to train naked, exercise. — Gk. *γυμνός*, naked. Der. *gymnast* = *γυμναστής*, a trainer of athletes; *gymnast-ic*.

Gypsum. (L. — Gk. — Pers.) L. *gypsum*, chalk. — Gk. *γῆψος**, not found, by-form of *γῆψος*, chalk. Prob. from Pers. *jabsin*, lime, Arab. *jibs*, plaster, mortar.

Gypsy. (F. — L. — Gk. — Egypt.) Spelt *gipsen*, Spenser, M. Hubbard, 86. Short for M. E. *Egyptien*. — O. F. *Egyptien*. — Late L. *Ægyptianus*; from L. *Ægyptius*, an Egyptian. — Gk. *Αἰγύπτιος*. — Gk. *Αἰγύπτιος*, Egypt. ¶ The supposition that they came from *Egypt* was false; their orig. home was India.

Gyre, circular course. (L. — Gk.) L. *gyrus*. — Gk. *γῦρος*, ring, circle. Der. *gyr-ate*, from pp. of L. *gyrare*.

gyrfalcon, **gerfalcon**, bird of prey. (F. — Gk. ? and L.) Formerly *gerfalcon*; *girsefalcon* (used by Trevisa to translate L. *gyrofalco*). Modified from O. F. *gerfault*, a gyrfalcon. — Low L. *gerofalco*, better *gyrofalco*, i.e. a falcon that flies in gyres. — L. *gyrus*, a gyre; *falco*, a falcon. ¶ Others make *gero-* stand for M. H. G. *gír* (G. *geier*), a vulture; which is allied to E. *yearn*. (See Kluge.)

Gyves, fetters. (C.) M. E. *giues*, *gyues*. Of Celtic origin; cf. W. *gefyw*, Gael. *geimheal* (*mh* = *v*). Irish *geimheal*, *geidheal*, a fetter, gyve, bondage, captive. — Irish *geidhim*, I get, obtain, *gabh*, I take; cf. L. *capere*.

H.

Ha, interj. (E.) An exclamatory sound. Cf. O. Fries. *haha*, to denote laughter; G. *he*.

Haberdasher, a seller of small wares. (F.—Scand.) So named from his selling a stuff called *hapertas* in O. F.; see Liber Albus, ed. Riley, pp. 225, 231.—O. Icel. *hapurtask*, things of small value (Gudmundus Andreæ). I suspect that the true sense was 'pedlars' wares,' named from the haversack in which they were carried; from Icel. *haprtask*, *hafrtask*, a haversack; orig. a bag for oats.—Icel. *hafir*, oats; *taska*, a pouch (cf. G. *tasche*, a pouch). See **Haversack**.

Habergeon; see **Hauberk**.

Habiliment; see **Habit**.

Habit, practice, custom, dress. (F.—L.) O. F. *habit*, a dress, a custom.—L. *habitus*, acc. of *habitus*, a condition, dress.—L. *habitus*, pp. of *habere*, to have, keep.

able, having power, skilful. (F.—L.) M. E. *able*; also *hable*.—O. F. *habile*, *able*, *abel*, *able*.—L. *habilis*, easy to handle, active.—L. *habere*. Der. *abil-i-ty* (from L. acc. *habilitatem*).

average, a proportionate amount. (F.—L.) *Average* (L. *averagium*, from *averia*, i.e. cattle) signifies service which the tenant owes the king or other lord, by horse or ox, or by carriage with either, &c.; Blount's Law Dict., ed. 1691.—O. F. *aver* (F. *avoir*), to have, also, as sb., goods, property; hence, cattle.—L. *habere*, to have, possess. ¶ This form (*average*) was afterwards confused with F. *avaris*, *avarie*, damage of goods (later, proportion or average of payment for damage). (Arab. *awdr*, a fault, defect, *zâti* *awdr*, spoilt merchandise, merely introduced a form borrowed from Late Lat. *averia*.)

binnacle, a box for a ship's compass. (Port.—L.) A singular corruption of the older word *bittacle*, by confusion with *bin*, a chest.—Port. *bitacola*, a bittacle (i.e. binnacle); Vieyra. Cf. Span. *bitacora*, F. *habitable*, the same. The Port. *bitacola* stands for *habitacola**, the first syllable being lost.—L. *habitaculum*, a little dwelling, i.e. 'the frame of timber in the steerage of a ship where the compass stands' (Bailey), and prob. (at first) a shelter for

the steersman.—L. *habitare*, to dwell, frequent of *habere*.

cohabit. (L.) L. *co-habitare*, to dwell together with; see **habitation** below.
debenture, acknowledgment of debt. (L.) Formerly *debentur* (Bacon), *debentur*, lit. 'they are due,' because receipts began with the words *mihi* (Webster); pr. pl. pass. of *owe*; see **debt** (below).

debilitate. (L.) From pp. of *debilitare*, to weaken.—L. *debilis*, weak; *de-hibilis**, i.e. not active.—L. *de-hibere**, i.e. to have away, to have on loan.—L. *de*, down, away; *habere*. Der. *debt-or*, M. E. *debtur*. O. F. *deteur*, L. acc. *debitorem*.

deshabille, careless dress. (F.—L.) F. *deshabille*, undress.—F. *deshabille*, undress.—F. *dés* (L. *dis-*), apart, away, *habiller*, to dress; see **habilliment** (above).
devoir, duty. (F.—L.) M. E. *devoir*.—O. F. *devoir*, *dever*, to owe.—L. to owe; see **debt** (above).

due. (F.—L.) M. E. *deue*.—O. F. *deue*, *deue*, fem.; pp. of *devoir*, (above).

duty. (F.—L.) M. E. *duete*, sense 'debt due.' A coined word, for analogy with E. words in *-ty* (of F. from the adj. *due* (above)).

endeavour, to attempt. (F.—L.) Coined from the M. E. sb. *dever*, duty, with F. prefix *en-* (= L. *in-*). the old phr. 'to do his *dever*' = to do his duty (Ch. C. T. 1600); see **devoir** (above).

exhibit, to shew. (L.) L. *exhibere*, to hold forth.

habilliment, dress. (F.—L.) *habilliment*, clothing.—F. *habiller*, to get ready.—F. *habile*, *habilis*; see **able** (above).

habitable. (F.—L.) F. *habitable*, L. *habitabilis*, that can be dwelt in, frequent of *habere*.

habitant. (F.—L.) F. *habitant*, pt. of *habiter*, to dwell.—L. *habitare*, to dwell, frequent of *habere*.

at, the natural abode of a plant.
habitat, it dwells (there); pres.
itare, to dwell (above).

ation, abode. (F.-L.) F. *habitationem*. - L. *habitationem*. - L. *habitationem*, to dwell, frequent.

ude. (F.-L.) F. *habitude*, condition. - L. *habitu-m*, *habere*.

it. (F.-L.) F. *inhabiter*. - L. *inhabitare*, to dwell in; see *habitation*.

it, to check. (L.) L. *inhibit*, to keep in, hold in.

nd (F.-L.) O. F. *prébende* (inde). - L. *prébenda*, a payment, from a public source; orig. sem. part. of *præbere*, to afford, give, before, *habere*, to have; whence *præ*, contr. to *præbere*. Der. *præ*.

bit, to check. (L.) L. *prohibit*, to hold before one, put away, prohibit.

nder. (F.-L.) The final *r* is addition, as in *lavender*; it is prob. E. *proviendi*, a trisyllabic word.

ende, 'provender, also, a prebend. Cot. - L. *prébenda*, a payment; an allowance of provisions, also *præbend* (above).

able, *Habitant*, &c.; see *Habit*.
 (1), to cut, mangle. (E.) M. E. *hacclan*, in the comp. *to-hac*.
 Du. *hakken*, Dan. *hakke*, Swed. *hakka*, to chop, hack.

(1), to hack awkwardly, mangle. A weakened form of *hackle*, frequent. to cut.

a fish of meat cut into slices, &c.

O. F. *hachis*, hash. - F. *hacher*, to hack (above).

(1), to shade by minute lines, each other. (F.-G.) F. *hacher*, also to hatch or engrave; see

et. (F.-G.) M. E. *hachet*. - F. dimin. of *hache*, an axe. - F. *hacher*, to hack, to cut.

(2); see *Hackney*.

ut. (F.-Du.) Also *hagbut*. - F. *haquebut*, 'a haquebut, a caliver' (art of musket); Cot. So called bent form of the gun; the bent is a great improvement on the right one. A corruption of Du.

haakbus, an arquebus; due, apparently, to some confusion with O. F. *buter*, to thrust. - Du. *haak*, hook; *bus*, gun. See *Arquebus*.

Hackle (1), *Hatchel*, an instrument for dressing flax; see *heckle*, under *Hook*.

Hackle (2); see *Hook*.

Hackney, *Hack*, a horse let out for hire. (F.-Du.?) M. E. *hakeney*. - O. F. *haquenee*, 'an ambling horse'; Cot. (Cf. Span. *hacanea*, Ital. *china*, short for *acchina*, the same.) - O. Du. *hackeneye*, a hackney (Hexham). Of obscure origin; but prob. from Du. *hakken*, to hack, chop, and *negge*, a nag. Perhaps Du. *hakken* may have meant 'to jolt'; cf. Swed. *hacka*, to hack, hew, chatter with cold, stammer, stutter. ¶ *Hack* is short for *hackney*, and quite a late form; hence *hack*, verb, i. e. to use as a hack or hackney.

Haddock, a fish. (E.?) M. E. *haddocke* (15th cent.) Orig. doubtful; the Irish for 'haddock' is *codog*.

Hades, the abode of the dead. (Gk.) Gk. *ᾍδης*, *ᾍδης* (Attic), *ᾍδης* (Homeric), the nether world. 'Usually der. from a privative, and *laiv*, to see (as though it meant 'the unseen'); but the aspirate in Attic makes this very doubtful; Liddell and Scott.

Hæmatite, **Hæmorrhage**; see *Hæmatite*.

Haft; see *Have*.

Hag. (E.) M. E. *hagge*; with same sense as A. S. *hagtesse*, a witch, a hag. + G. *hexe*, M. H. G. *hache*, a witch, O. H. G. *hazissa* [prob. short for *hagazissa**], a witch. Most likely from A. S. *haga*, a hedge, bush; it being supposed that witches were seen in hedges by night. See *Haggard* (1) below. ¶ We may particularly note Du. *haagdis*, *haagedis*, a lizard (plainly from Du. *haag*, a hedge), which strikingly resembles A. S. *hagtesse*. Cf. *urchin*.

haggard (2), lean, meagre. (E.) Orig. *hagg-ed*, i. e. hag-like, from *hag*. 'The ghostly prudes with *hagg-ed* face,' Gray, *A Long Story*, near end. Misspelt by confusion with the word below.

Haggard (1), wild, said of a hawk; see *Haw*.

Haggard (2), lean; see *Hag*.

Haggle (1), to mangle; see *Hack* (1).

Haggle (2), to be slow in making a bargain. (E.) In Cotgrave, s. v. *harceler*. Doubtless a weakened form of *hackle*; frequent. of *hack* (1), to hew, cut, hence to

mangle, stammer, and so to wrangle, cavil. This appears more plainly by Du. *hakkelen*, 'to hackle, mangle, fault', i.e. stammer (Sewel); *hakketeren*, to wrangle, cavil. It is ultimately the same word as *Haggle* (1).

higgle, to bargain (E.) From *haggle*. Or due to O. Du. *heukelaar*; see *Hawker*.

Hagiographa, holy writings. (Gk.) Gk. ἁγιογραφα (Βιβλία), books written by inspiration. — Gk. ἁγιο-s, holy; γραφ-ew, to write.

Ha-ha, **Haw-haw**; see *Haw*.

Hail (1), frozen rain. (E.) M. E. *haghel*, *hayl*. A. S. *hagal*, *hagol*. + Icel. *hagl*, Du. Dan. Swed. *G. hagel*. Cf. Gk. κάκηξ, a round pebble.

Hail (2), to greet; see *Hale* (1).

Hail! (3) an exclamation; see *Hale* (1).

Hair. (E.) M. E. *heer*. A. S. *hær*, *hér*. + Du. *haar*, Icel. *hár*, Dan. *haar*, Swed. *hår*.

Hake, a fish; see *Hook*.

Halberd; see *Helm* (1).

Halcyon, a king-fisher; as adj. serene. (L. — Gk.) *Halcyon* days = calm days; it was supposed that the weather was calm when king-fishers were breeding. — L. *halcyon*, *alcyon*, a king-fisher. — Gk. ἀλκυών, ἀλκυών, a king-fisher. Allied to L. *alcedo*, the true L. name.

Hale (1), whole. (Scand.) M. E. *heil*. — Icel. *heill*, Dan. *heel*, Swed. *hel*, hale. Cognate with A. S. *hál*, whole, Goth. *hails*, Gk. καλός, fair. See *whole* (below).

hall (2), to greet. (Scand.) M. E. *heilen*; a verb coined from Icel. *heill*, hale (above); this word is common in greeting persons, as *far heill* = farewell, *korn heill*, welcome, hail! The Scand. verb is Icel. *heilsa*, Swed. *helsa*, Dan. *hilse*, to greet.

hail (3), an exclamation. (Scand.) Icel. *heill*, hale, sound; used in greeting; see above.

halibut, **holibut**, a fish. (E.) So called because excellent eating for holidays; the lit. sense is 'holy (i. e. holiday) plaice.' From M. E. *hali*, holy (see *holy*), and *butte*, a plaice (Havelok, l. 759). So also Du. *heilbot*, halibut, from *heilig*, holy, *bot*, a plaice; Swed. *helffandra*, a halibut, from *helg*, holidays, *fandra*, a flounder.

hallow, to sanctify. (E.) M. E. *halwen*, *halewen*, *halowen*. A. S. *hālgian*, to make holy, from *hālig*, holy; see *holy* (below).

hallowmass, feast of *All Hallows*, i. e. All Saints. (Hybrid; E. and L.) Short for *All Hallows' Mass*, mass (or feast) of

HALF.

All Saints. Here *hallows* is the pl. of *hallows*, pl. of M. E. *halowe* or *hau*, a saint = A. S. *hālgia*, a saint, det. of the adj. *hālig*, holy; see *holy* (below) and *Mass*.

heal (E.) M. E. *helem*. A. S. *hēal* to make whole; formed from *hāl*, whole by the usual change from *d* to *h*; whole (below).

health. (E.) A. S. *hēald*, health; fr. *hāl*, whole; see *heal* above.

holiday, a festival. (E.) Put for *h day*.

hollyhook, a kind of mallow. (Hybrid E. and C.) M. E. *holihoc*, i. e. holy h. A. S. *holihocce*, the same. Compound of *holy*, and a word *hock*, meaning 'm low,' borrowed from Celtic. We find *hocys*, mallows, *hocys bendigaid*, hollyhook lit. 'blessed mallow,' where *bendigaid* L. *benedictus*. So called because indigenous to Palestine, the Holy Land.

holy, sacred. (E.) [This word is met in the M. E. *hool*, whole, with suffix *-y*; a therefore closely allied to *hale*.] M. *holi*, *holy*. A. S. *hālig*, holy; from A. *hāl*, whole. The orig. sense was 'perfect' or 'excellent.' + Du. *heilig*, holy, fr. *heel*, whole; so also Icel. *heilagr*, *heil* from *heill*; Dan. *hellig*, from *heel*; Sw. *helig*, from *hel*; G. *heilig*, from *heil*. whole (below), and *Hale* (above).

wassail, a festive occasion, festive (E.) Orig. a pledge or wishing of health at a feast. The A. S. form was *was* lit. 'be whole'; where *was* is the imp. of *wesan*, to be; and *hāl* is the E. whole. But the Scand. (Icel.) *heill* has been substituted, in this expression, for the A. *hāl*, causing a jumble of dialects.

whole. (E.) M. E. *hole* (without A. S. *hāl*, whole. Cognate with *Hale* Goth. *hails*, Gk. καλός.

Hale (2), **Haul**, to drag, draw violently (F. — Scand.) M. E. *halien*, *halen*. — *haler*, to haul a boat, &c. (Littre). — I. *hala*, Swed. *hala*, Dan. *hale*, to hale, haul + A. S. *holtian*, *geholtian*, to acquire, G. *holen*, to fetch, haul; L. *calare*, summon. (✓KAR.)

haliard, **halyard**, a rope for hoisting sails. (F. — Scand. and E.) Short for *hale-yard*, because it *hales* the yards to their places.

Half. (E.) M. E. *half*. A. S. *healf*. Du. *half*, Icel. *hálf*, Swed. *half*, Dan. *halv*, Goth. *halbs*, G. *halb*. Allied

S. healf, sb. Icel. *hálfa*, Goth. *halba*, *halb*, side. Der. *halve*, verb.

behalf, interest. (E.) Formerly in the E. phrase *on my behalve* = on my behalf, on my side; substituted for the S. phr. *on healse*, on the side of, by confusion with *be healse*, used in the same sense. From A. S. *healf*, sb., side (above). *be*, by, prep.

Halibut; see **Hale**.

Hall (E.) M. E. *halle*. A. S. *heall*, *hal*, a hall, orig. a shelter. — A. S. *hal*, pt. of *helan*, to hide. + Du. *hal*, Icel. *hall*, *holl*, O. Swed. *hall*. Allied to **Cell**. (✓KAL, KAR.)

Hallelujah, **Alleluia**, an expression of praise (Heb.) Heb. *halelu jäh*, praise ye Jehovah. — Heb. *halelu*, praise ye (from *halal*, to shine, praise); *jäh*, God.

Halliard, **Halyard**; see **Hale** (2).

Halloo, **Halloa**, a cry to call attention. (E.) M. E. *halow*. A. S. *eald*, interj. very common). Prob. often confused with *lolla*, q. v.

Hallow, **Hallowmass**; see **Hale**.

Hallucination, wandering of mind. (L.) L. *hallucinatio*, a wandering of the mind. — L. *hallucinari*, *allucinari*, *alucinari*, to wander in mind, dream, rave.

Halm; see **Haulm**.

Halo, a luminous ring. (L.—Gk.) L. *ca. halo*, from nom. *halos*. — Gk. *ἅλως*, a round threshing-floor, in which the oxen went out a circular path. (✓WAL, WAR.) Allied to **Voluble**.

Halser; see **Hawser**.

Halt, lame. (E.) M. E. *halt*. A. S. *ealt*. + Icel. *halter*, Dan. Swed. *halt*, Goth. *halts*, O. H. G. *halz*. Der. *halt*, verb, A. S. *healtian*.

Halt! (F.—G.) F. *halte*. — G. *halt*, hold!

Halter (E.) M. E. *halter* (an *f* has been lost). A. S. *healfster*, *halfstre*, a halter.

— O. Du. and G. *halfter*.

Halyard; see **Hale** (2).

Ham (E.) M. E. *hamme*. A. S. *hamm*. — Prov. G. *hamme*. Lit. 'bend of the leg'; allied to W. *cam*, bent, L. *camurus*, crooked. (✓KAM.) Allied to **Gammon** (1), **Gambol**.

Hamadryad; see **Dryad**.

Hamlet; see **Home**.

Hammer (E.) A. S. *hamor*. + Icel. *smarr*, Dan. *hammer*, Swed. *hammare*, Du. *hamer*, G. *hammer*. Thought to be allied to Russ. *kamene*, a stone, Skt. *gṛama*, a stone, thunderbolt.

Hammercloth. (Du. and E.) The cloth which covers a coach-box; lit. cover-cloth; adapted from Du. *hemel*, heaven, also a cover, tester, canopy. 'Den hemel van een koetse, the seeling of a coach;' Hexham. Dimin. of A. S. *hama*, Icel. *hamr*, a covering. (✓KAM.) Allied to **Chamber**.

Hammock, a slung net for a bed. (W. Ind.) Formerly *hamaca*; Span. *hamaca*. A West Indian word.

Hamper (1), to impede. (E.) M. E. *hamperen*, *hampren*; a variant of *hamelen* (later *hamble*), to mutilate, esp. used of 'expedition,' i. e. the cutting out of the ball of a dog's fore-foot, to *hamper* him from pursuing game. A. S. *hamelian*, to maim. + Icel. *hamla*, G. *hammeln*, to maim; allied to Goth. *hamfs*, maimed, Gk. *καρπός*, blunt, dumb, deaf. (✓SKAP.)

Hamper (2), a kind of basket. (Low L. — F. — G.) Formerly spelt *hanaper*. — Low L. *hanaperium*, orig. a vessel to keep cups in. — O. F. *hanap* (Low L. *hanapus*, a drinking-cup. — O. H. G. *hnappf*, M. H. G. *napf*, a cup. + A. S. *hnæp*, Du. *nap*, a cup, bowl.

hanaper, old form of **Hamper** (above). Hence *Hanaper office*, named from the basket in which writs were deposited.

Hand (E.) A. S. *hand*, *hond*. + Du. *hand*, Icel. *hönd*, *hand*, Dan. *haand*, Swed. *hand*, Goth. *handus*, G. *hand*. Lit. 'seizer'; from *hanth*, base of Goth. *hinthan*, to seize.

handcuff. (E.) A *cuff* for the *hand*; but really an adaptation of M. E. *handcops*, a handcuff. — A. S. *handcops*, a handcuff. — A. S. *hand*, *hand*; *cops*, a fetter.

handicap, a race for horses of all ages. (E.) From *hand* + *cap*, hand in the cap, a method of drawing lots; hence, a mode of settlement by arbitration, &c.

handicraft. (E.) A. S. *handcraft*, a trade; the *i* being inserted in imitation of *handiwork* (below).

handiwork. (E.) M. E. *handiwerk*. A. S. *handgeweorc*. — A. S. *hand*, *hand*; *geweorc*, the same as *weorc*, work. The *i* is due to A. S. *ge*.

handle. (E.) A. S. *handlian*; formed with suffix *-l* and causal *-ian* from *hand*, *hand*. So also Du. *handelen*, Icel. *höndla*, Dan. *handle*, Sw. *handla*, G. *handeln*, to handle, or to trade. Der. *handle*, sb.

handsel, **hansel**, first instalment of a bargain. (Scand.) Icel. *handsal*, the conclusion of a bargain by shaking hands; lit.

'hand-sale'; so also Dan. *handsel*, Swed. *handsöl*, a handsel. See *Sale*.

handsome. (E.) M. E. *handsom*, orig. tractable, or dexterous. — A. S. *hand*, hand; -*sum*, suffix, as in *wyn-sum*, winsome. + Du. *handsaam*, tractable, serviceable.

handy (1), dexterous. (E.) M. E. *hendi* (never *handi*). A. S. *hendig*, skilful; formed from *hand*, hand, with suffix -*ig* and vowel-change. + Du. *handig*, Dan. *händig*, *behändig*, Swed. *händig*, dexterous; Goth. *handugs*, clever.

handy (2), near. (E.) M. E. *hende*. A. S. *gehende*, near, at hand. — A. S. *hand*, hand.

Hang, to suspend, to be suspended. (E.) The original strong verb was transitive; the weak verb intransitive; they are now mixed up. The weak verb is from A. S. *hangian*, pt. t. *hangode*, to hang down (intr.); derived from the base of the A. S. strong verb *hōn* (contracted form of *hangan*), pt. t. *hēng*, pp. *hangen*. + Icel. *hengja*, weak verb, from *hanga* (pt. t. *hēkk*, for *hēnk**, pp. *hanginn*); G. *hängen*, weak verb, from G. *hengen* (pt. t. *hing*, pp. *gehangen*). Allied to L. *cunctari*, to delay, Skt. *ṣaṅk*, to hesitate. (✓ KAK.)

hank, a parcel of skeins of yarn. (Scand.) Icel. *hanki*, a hasp, clasp, *hōnk*, *hangr*, a hank, coil; Swed. *hank*, a string, G. *henkel*, a handle, ear of a vessel. The orig. sense seems to have been 'a loop' to hang up by. From the verb above.

hanker, to long after. (E.) Cf. prov. E. *hank*, to hanker after, of which it is a frequent form; cf. the phr. 'to hang about.' From the verb above. Verified by O. Du. *hengelen*, to hanker after (from *hangen*); O. Du. *honkeren* (Du. *hunkeren*), to hanker after.

hinge. (Scand.) M. E. *henge*, that on which the door hangs; from M. E. *hengen*, to hang. — Icel. *hengja*, to hang (above).

Hanseatic, pertaining to the Hanse towns in Germany. (F. — O. H. G.) O. F. *hanse*, the hanse, i. e. society of merchants. — O. H. G. *hansa* (G. *hanse*), an association; cf. Goth. *hansa*, A. S. *hōs*, a band of men. (About A. D. 1140.)

Hansel; see *Handsel*.

Hansom, a kind of cab. (E.) From the name of the inventor (no doubt the same word as *handsome*).

Hap. (Scand.) M. E. *hap*. — Icel. *happ*, hap, chance, good luck: cf. A. S. *gehæp*, fit. The W. *hap* must be borrowed from E. Der. *happy*, i. e. lucky; *hap-less*, i. e.

luckless; *hap-ly*, by luck (*happily* in the same sense).

happen. (Scand.) M. E. *hap*, *hapnen*, extended from *happen*, i. e. From the sb. above.

mishap. (Scand.) M. E. *mis* verb, to fall out ill; from *Mis* (1) and

perhaps. (L. and Scand.) A hybrid compound. — L. *per*, by (as *chance*, where *per* is, strictly, F. *par*) pl. of *hap*.

Harangue; see *Ring*.

Harass. (F.) O. F. *harasser*, out, vex, disquiet. Perhaps from *harer*, to set a dog at a beast. — O. *haren*, to call out, cry out (hence *dog*). (✓ KAR.)

Harbinger; see *Harbour*.

Harbour, shelter. (Scand.) M. *berue*. — Icel. *herbergi*, a harbour, lit. shelter. — Icel. *herr*, an army; *bar* of *bjarga*, to shelter; O. Swed. *her*, an inn, from *hær*, army, *berga*, to. O. H. G. *hereberga*, a camp, lodging. O. H. G. *heri* (G. *heer*), an army, to shelter (whence F. *auberge*, Ital. *albergo*). (✓ KAR; and see *Borough*.) D. *harbour*, verb.

harbinger, a forerunner. (F. — O. M. E. *herbergeour*, one who provides lodgings for a man of rank. — O. F. *her* to lodge, to harbour; with suffix -*atorem*). — O. F. *herberge*, a lodging. — O. H. G. *hereberga* (above).

Hard. (E.) A. S. *heard*. + Du. Icel. *hardr*, Dan. *haard*, Swed. *hård*, *hardus*, G. *hart*. Perhaps allied *spārūs*, strong.

hardy, stout, brave. (F. — O. M. E. *hardi*. — O. F. *hardi*, brave pp. of *hardir*, lit. to harden. — G. *hartjan*, to harden, make strong. — G. *harti* (G. *hart*), hard (above).

Hare. (E.) A. S. *hara*. + Du. *hara*. Swed. *hare*, Icel. *héri*, G. *hase*, W. (Rhys), Skt. *ṣaṣa*, orig. *ṣasa*, a hare. Skt. word means 'jumper,' from *ṣas*, to jump, leap along.

harebell. (E.) From *hare* and *bell* (Other derivations are fables.)

harrier (1). (E.) Formerly from *hare*. Cf. *bow-yeer* from *bow*.

Harem, set of apartments for women. (Arab.) Also *haram*. — Arab. *haram*, women's apartments, lit. 'sacred,' or 'bited.' — Arab. root *harama*, he prohibited (because men were prohibited from

cot (1), a stew of mutton, (2) bean. (F.) F. *haricot*, 'mutton with little turneps,' &c.; Cot. The of 'bean' is late; that of 'minced with herbs' is old. The oldest is *herigote*, 14th cent. Origin unknown! see *Hear*.

harlequin. (F.) F. *arlequin*, *harlequin*, *harlequin*; cf. Ital. *arlecchino*, a buffoon.

The Ital. word seems to be derived from the O. F. phrase *was li maisnie hier*. Low L. *harlequini familias*, a troop of demons that haunted lonely places. This seems to be derived from O. Fries. *helle*. S. *helle cyn*, Icel. *helfar kyn*, i.e. 'host of hell, host of hell, troop of hell.' The change from *hellequin* to *harlequin* arose from a popular etymology connected the word with *Charles*; Max Müller, Lect. ii. 581.

herlot. (F. = Teut.) Orig. used of sex, and not always in a very bad equiv. to mod. E. 'fellow'; Ch. 649. = O. F. *herlot*, *arlot*, a vagabond; *arlot*, a vagabond; Low L. *arlotus*, son. Of disputed origin; prob. from G. *hari*, a man. Hence also *carlot*, a like it, iii. 5. 108, and the name *lute*.

harm, sb. (E.) M. E. *harm*. A. S. *hearm*, also *harm*. + Icel. *harmr*, grief, Dan. *harm*, wrath, Swed. *harm*, anger, grief, *harm*, grief, Russ. *shame*, shame; Skt. *harm*, toil, from *gram*, to be weary. (✓ L.) Der. *harm*, verb.

harmony, concord. (F. = L. = Gk.) *harmonie*. = F. *harmonie*. = L. *harmonia*. = Gk. *ἁρμονία*, a joint, proportion, *my*. = Gk. *ἁρμός*, a joining. = Gk. to fit. (✓ A. K.)

hars; see *Iron*.

harpe. (E.) M. E. *harpe*. A. S. *hearpe*. *harpe*, Icel. *harpa*, Swed. *harpa*, *harpe*, G. *harpe*. Perhaps allied to *flare*, to crackle; if so, it meant 'sounding.'

harpsichord. (F. = Teut. and Gk.) For *harpsichord*, with intrusive *s*. = F. *harpe*, 'a harpsichord,' Cot. From *harpe* and Greek; see *Harp* and *Chord*. *harpoon*. (F. = L.) Formerly also *harwich* is the F. spelling. = F. *harpon*, spear-iron, a grappling-iron; whence Du. *harpoen*. = O. F. *harpe*, a dog's paw; cf. *se harper*, to grapple. A Span. *arpon*, a harpoon, *arpar*, to

claw, rend; Ital. *arpagone*, a harpoon, *arpese*, cramp-iron; *arpino*, a hook. The Ital. *arpagone* is plainly from L. acc. *harpagonem*, a hook, grappling-iron; so also L. *harpaga*, hook, *harpax*, rapacious. All from Greek; cf. Gk. *ἄρπαγῆ*, a hook, *ἄρπαξ*, rapacious, *ἄρπη*, a bird of prey; from *ἄρπ-*, base of *ἄρπάσσειν*, to seize, cognate with L. *rappare*. See *Harpy*.

Harpsichord; see *Harp*.

Harpy. (F. = L. = Gk.) O. F. *harpie*. = L. *harpia*, usually in pl. *harpia*. = Gk. pl. *ἄρπυιαι*, lit. 'spoilers.' = Gk. *ἄρπ-*, base of *ἄρπάσσειν*, to seize, cognate with L. *rappare*. See *Rapacious*.

Harquebus; see *Arquebus*.

Harridan, a jade, a worn-out woman. (F.) A variant of O. F. *haridelle*, 'a poor tit, leane ill-favored jade,' Cot.; i.e. a worn-out horse. Prob. from O. F. *harer*, to set on a dog, hence to vex; see *Harass*.

Harrier (1), a hare-hound; see *Hare*.

Harrier (2), a kind of buzzard; see *Harry*.

Harrow, sb. (E.) M. E. *harwe*. Not found in A. S. + Du. *hark*, a rake; Icel. *herfi*, Dan. *harv*, a harrow; Swed. *harka*, a rake, *harf*, a harrow; G. *harke*, a rake.

Harry, to ravage. (E.) M. E. *harwen*, *herien*, *herzien*. A. S. *hergian*, to lay waste, as is done by an army. = A. S. *herg-*, base of *here*, an army. + Icel. *herja*, to ravage, from *herr*, army; Dan. *hærg*, from *har*. The sense of *here* is 'destroyer.' (✓ KAR.)

harrier (2), a kind of buzzard. (E.) I.e. *harrier*, because it destroys small birds. And see *Heriot*.

Harsh. (Scand.) M. E. *harsk*. = Dan. *harsk*, rancid; Swed. *hårsk*, rank, rancid, rusty. + G. *harsch*, harsh, rough. Cf. Lithuan. *kartus*, harsh, bitter (of taste); Skt. *krit*, to cut.

Hart. (E.) M. E. *hart*. A. S. *heort*, *heorot*. + Du. *hert*, Icel. *hjórt*, Dan. *hiort*, Swed. *hjort*, G. *hirsch*, O. H. G. *hiruz*. Allied to L. *ceruus*, W. *caro*, a hart, horned animal; cf. Gk. *κίρας*, a horn. See *Horn*.

Harvest. (E.) A. S. *harfest*, autumn; orig. 'crop.' + Du. *herfst*, G. *herbst*, autumn; Icel. *haust*, Dan. Swed. *höst* (contracted forms). Allied to L. *carpere*, to gather. (✓ KARP, for SKARP.)

Hash; see *Hack* (1).

Hasp. (E.) A. S. *haspe*, bolt, bar of a door. + Icel. *hespa*, Dan. Swed. G. *haspe*, *hasp*. Lit. 'that which fits'; cf. A. S. *gehasp*, fit; see *Hap*.

Hassock. (C.) M. E. *hassok*, orig. coarse grass or sedge, of which the covering of hassocks was made. — W. *hesgog*, adj. sedgy, from *hesg*, s. pl., sedges; cf. W. *hesgyn*, a sieve, *hesor*, a hassock, pad. Allied to Irish *seisg*, a sedge, bog-reed.

Hastate, spear-shaped. (L.) L. *hastatus*, spear-like. — L. *hasta*, a spear. Allied to *Goad*.

Haste, verb and sb. (Scand.) O. Swed. *hasta*, to haste, *hast*, haste; Dan. *haste*, to haste, *hast*, haste. + O. Fries. *hast*, sb., Du. *haasten*, G. *hasten*, vb., Du. *haast*, G. *hast*, sb. Allied to Skt. *ças* (for *ças*), to jump; see *Hare*. (✓ KAS.) Der. *hast-en*, XVI cent.

Hat. (E.) A. S. *hæt*. + Icel. *hatt*, Swed. *hatt*, Dan. *hat*. Cf. L. *cassis*, a helmet. (✓ SKAD.)

Hatch (1), a half-door. (E.) M. E. *hatche*; a *hatch* also meant a latch of a door, North E. *heck*. A. S. *haca*, bolt or bar of a door; also *hæcca*, a hook. + Du. *hek*, fence, rail, gate, Swed. *häck*, coop, rack, Dan. *hæk*, *hække*, rack. Allied to *Hook*. The orig. sense was prob. a latch or a catch of a door; hence, various modes of fastening. Der. *hatch-es*, pl. sb., a frame of cross-bars over an opening in a ship's deck; *hatch-way*.

hatch (2), to produce a brood by incubation. (E.) From the coop or *hatch* in which the mother-bird sits. Thus Swed. *hücka*, to hatch, from *häck*, a coop; Dan. *hækkebuur*, a breeding-cage, from *hække*, a rack.

Hatch (3), to shade by lines, in engraving; **Hatchet**, axe; see *Hook* (1).

Hatches; see *Hatch* (1).

Hatchment, escutcheon; see *Capital* (1).

Hate, sb. (E.) M. E. *hate*. A. S. *hete*, hate; the mod. E. sb. takes the vowel from the verb *hatian*, to hate. + Du. *haat*, Icel. *hatr*, Swed. *hat*, Dan. *had*, Goth. *hatis*, G. *hass*, hate. Cf. W. *cas*, hate, *casau*, to hate. (✓ KAD.)

hatred. (E.) M. E. *hatred*, *hatreden*. The suffix is A. S. *-ræden*, law, mode, condition, state, as in *hlw-ræden*, a household; and see *kindred*.

Hauberk, a coat of ringed mail. (F. — O. H. G.) M. E. *hauberk*. — O. F. *hauberc*. — O. H. G. *halsberc*, lit. neck-defence. — O. H. G. *hals*, neck; *bergon*, to protect. See *Collar* and *Bury*.

habergeon, armour for neck and breast. (F. — O. H. G.) M. E. *habergeon*, *hauber-*

ioun. — O. F. *hauberjon*, a small hauberk; dimin. of *hauberc* (above).

Haughty; see *Altitude*.

Haul; see *Hale* (2).

Haulm, **Halm**, stalk. (E.) A. S. *healm*. + Du. *halm*, Icel. *hálmr*, Dan. Swed. *halm*; Russ. *soloma*, straw; L. *culmus*, stalk, Gk. *κάλamos*, reed. Allied to *Culminate*.

Haunch, hip, bend of the thigh. (F. — O. H. G.) F. *hanche*, also *anche*. — O. H. G. *enchâ*, *einchâ* (also *ancha*, acc. to Dietz), the leg, joint of the leg; whence O. H. G. *enchila*, ankle. Orig. 'bend'; cf. Gk. *ἀγκή*, bent arm; allied to *Anole*.

Haunt, to frequent. (F.) M. E. *haunten*, *haunten*. — O. F. *hanter*, to haunt, frequent. Origin disputed.

Hautboy; see *Altitude*.

Have. (E.) M. E. *hauen*, pt. t. *haid*, pp. *had*. A. S. *habban*, pt. t. *hafde*, pp. *gehafû*. + Du. *hebben*, Icel. *hafa*, Swed. *hafva*, Dan. *have*, Goth. *haban*, G. *haben*; L. *capere*, to seize. (✓ KAP.) Allied to *Capacious*.

behave. (E.) I. e. to *be-have* oneself, or control oneself; from *have* with prefix *be-*, the same as prep. *by*.

behaviour. (E.; with F. suffix.) Formed abnormally, from the verb *behave*. It was often shortened to *haviour*, and seems to have been confused with F. sb. *avoir*, (1) wealth, (2) ability. Cf. Lowl. Sc. *havings*, (1) wealth, (2) behaviour.

haft, handle. (E.) A. S. *hæft*, a handle. — A. S. *haf*, base of *habban*, to have, *bidd*. + Du. *heft*, Icel. *hepti* (pron. *hefti*), G. *heft*, a handle. Lit. 'that which is held'.

haven, harbour. (E.) A. S. *hafeni*. + Du. *haven*, Icel. *höfn*, Dan. *havn*, Swed. *hamn*, G. *hafen*, a harbour. Lit. 'that which holds.' From the base of the verb *to have*.

Haversack, soldier's provision-bag. (F. — G.) F. *havresac*. — G. *habersack*, *haversack*, lit. 'out-bag'. — G. *haber*, *hajer*, oats; *sack*, a sack. See *Haberdaasher*.

Havoc, destruction. (F.) It appears to be put for *havot*. — O. F. *havot*, plunder, whence *crier havot*, E. 'cry havoc' (G. *froy*). Cf. O. F. *haver*, to hook and G. *Haft*, seizure. Prob. from *haben*, to have. ¶ The W. *hafs*, destruction, is almost certainly borrowed from See *Hawk*.

Haw, a hedge; hence, berry of haw

have, a yard, named from the it. A.S. *haga*, an enclosure, *hagi*, Swed. *hage*, enclosure; garden; Du. *haag*; G. *hag*, tied to Cinoture. (✓ KAK.) *haw*, a sunk fence (a reduplicated *-thorn*).

1 (1), wild, said of a hawk. O.F. *hagard*, wild; esp. used con. lit. hedge-falcon. Formed, *ard* (of G. origin), from M.H.G. *hag*, a hedge (above).

(E.) A.S. *heg*; a secondary *haga*, a hawk. + Du. *hegge*, *heg*; a hawk; Icel. *hegg*, a kind of hedges, from *hagi*, hawk.

), a bird of prey. (E.) M.E. (= *havek*). A.S. *hafoc*, *heafoc*, Du. *havie*, Icel. *haukr*, Swed. *bicht*, O.H.G. *hapuh*, Prob. allied to E. *have*, L. *capere*; see

), to carry about for sale. (O. A verb formed from the sb. *hawker*.

s), to clear the throat. (W.) hawk; *hoch*, the throwing up

pedlar. (O. Low G.) Intro- the Netherlands; Du. *heuker*, O. Du. *heukeren*, to hawk, sell *heukelaar*, a huckster. So also a chandler, huckster, *hökre*, to d. *hökeri*, higgling, *hökare*, a seesawer. See further below.

r. (O. Low G.) M.E. *huk-* r. Imported from the Nether- suffix *-ster* is still commoner in E. Formed with this fem.

which see Spinster) from Du. *huker*, O. Du. *hucker*, a stooper, who stoops, also a huckster. *huker* or *huckster* was so named red back, bent under his burden; a. *hucken*, to stoop under a f. Icel. *hökra*, to go bent, o to live as a small farmer; to sit on one's hams, Low G. crouch; Skt. *kuch*, to bend. ook, Hug.

Hawse-hole. (Scand.) *Hawse* hole through which a ship's s, so called because made in of the ship. = Icel. *hals*, *hals*, also, part of a ship's bows. s; Du. G. *hals*; cf. L. *collum*. a tow-rope. (F. = L.) From

the O. F. vb. *haulser*, to raise; also, to tow a boat. = Low L. *altiare*, to elevate. = L. *altus*, high. See Altitude. Cf. O. Ital. *alzaniere*, 'a halsier [hawser] in a ship' (Florio); from *alzare*, to raise. ¶ Not allied to Hoist.

Hawthorn; see Haw.

Hay. (E.) M.E. *hey*. A.S. *heg*. + Du. *hooi*, Icel. *hey*, Dan. Swed. *hö*, Goth. *haw*, grass; G. *heu*. Properly 'cut grass;' from the verb to *hew*; see Hew.

Hazard. (F. = Span. = Arab. = Pers.) F. *hasard*. = Span. *azar*, a hazard; the orig. sense must have been 'a die;' cf. O. Ital. *sara*, a game at dice. = Arab. *al zār*, lit. the die (Devic). = Pers. *zār*, a die (Zenker); *al* being the Arab. def. art.

Haze, a mist. (Scand.?) Perhaps from Icel. *höss*, gray, dusky; allied to A.S. *hasu*, a dark gray colour. It may have been applied to dull gray weather. (Doubtful.)

Hazel. (E.) M.E. *hasel*. A.S. *hæsel*. + Du. *haselaar*, Icel. *hasl*, *hesli*, Dan. Swed. *hassel*, G. *hasel*, L. *corulus*, W. coll. Root unknown.

He. (E.) A.S. *hē*; gen. *his*, dat. *him*, acc. *hine*. Fem. sing. nom. *heō*, gen. dat. *hire*, acc. *hī*; neut. sing. nom. *hit*, gen. *his*, dat. *him*, acc. *hit*. Pl. (all genders), nom. acc. *hig*, *hī*, gen. *hira*, *heora*, dat. *him*, *heom*. + Du. *hij*, Icel. *hann*, Dan. Swed. *han*. Allied to Gk. *ἡεῖρος*, *ἡεῖρος*, that one. (Base KI.)

hence. (E.) M.E. *hennes*, older form *henne* (whence *henne-s* by adding adv. suffix *-s*). A.S. *heonan*, for *hinan**, adv., closely allied to A.S. *hine*, masc. acc. of *hē*, he.

her. (E.) M.E. *hire*; from A.S. *hire*, gen. and dat. of *heō*, she. Der. *her-s*, M.E. *hires* (XIV cent.); *her-self*.

here. (E.) M.E. *her*, *heer*. A.S. *hēr*, adv.; from the base of *hē*, he. + Du. *hier*, Icel. *hér*, Dan. *her*, Swed. *här*, G. *hier*, Goth. *her*.

hither. (E.) M.E. *hider*, *hither*. A.S. *hider*, *hīder*. From the base of *he*, with Aryan suffix *-tar*. So also Icel. *hēðra*, Goth. *hīdre*, L. *citra*.

it. (E.) M.E. *hit*. A.S. *hit*, neut. of *he*. + Icel. *hit*, neut. of *hinn*; Du. *het*, neut. of *hij*. The old gen. case was *his*, afterwards *it*, and finally *its* (XVII cent.).

Head. (E.) M.E. *hed*, *heed*, *heued* (= *heved*). A.S. *heafod*. + Du. *hoofd*, Icel. *höfuð*, Dan. *hoved*, Swed. *hufvud*, Goth.

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The only one was a *Chrysomelid* beetle.

...the ...

of savings for a small business.

164 *officer, 2nd Army*—*L. Stephens* and *J. D. Smith*, *1914* + *C. D.*

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1. The first step is to identify the problem or goal. This involves understanding the current situation and what needs to be achieved.

1942-43, 1943-44, 1944-45, 1945-46, 1946-47, 1947-48, 1948-49, 1949-50, 1950-51, 1951-52, 1952-53, 1953-54, 1954-55, 1955-56, 1956-57, 1957-58, 1958-59, 1959-60, 1960-61, 1961-62, 1962-63, 1963-64, 1964-65, 1965-66, 1966-67, 1967-68, 1968-69, 1969-70, 1970-71, 1971-72, 1972-73, 1973-74, 1974-75, 1975-76, 1976-77, 1977-78, 1978-79, 1979-80, 1980-81, 1981-82, 1982-83, 1983-84, 1984-85, 1985-86, 1986-87, 1987-88, 1988-89, 1989-90, 1990-91, 1991-92, 1992-93, 1993-94, 1994-95, 1995-96, 1996-97, 1997-98, 1998-99, 1999-00, 2000-01, 2001-02, 2002-03, 2003-04, 2004-05, 2005-06, 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13, 2013-14, 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19, 2019-20, 2020-21, 2021-22, 2022-23, 2023-24, 2024-25, 2025-26, 2026-27, 2027-28, 2028-29, 2029-30, 2030-31, 2031-32, 2032-33, 2033-34, 2034-35, 2035-36, 2036-37, 2037-38, 2038-39, 2039-40, 2040-41, 2041-42, 2042-43, 2043-44, 2044-45, 2045-46, 2046-47, 2047-48, 2048-49, 2049-50, 2050-51, 2051-52, 2052-53, 2053-54, 2054-55, 2055-56, 2056-57, 2057-58, 2058-59, 2059-60, 2060-61, 2061-62, 2062-63, 2063-64, 2064-65, 2065-66, 2066-67, 2067-68, 2068-69, 2069-70, 2070-71, 2071-72, 2072-73, 2073-74, 2074-75, 2075-76, 2076-77, 2077-78, 2078-79, 2079-80, 2080-81, 2081-82, 2082-83, 2083-84, 2084-85, 2085-86, 2086-87, 2087-88, 2088-89, 2089-90, 2090-91, 2091-92, 2092-93, 2093-94, 2094-95, 2095-96, 2096-97, 2097-98, 2098-99, 2099-00, 2100-01, 2101-02, 2102-03, 2103-04, 2104-05, 2105-06, 2106-07, 2107-08, 2108-09, 2109-10, 2110-11, 2111-12, 2112-13, 2113-14, 2114-15, 2115-16, 2116-17, 2117-18, 2118-19, 2119-20, 2120-21, 2121-22, 2122-23, 2123-24, 2124-25, 2125-26, 2126-27, 2127-28, 2128-29, 2129-30, 2130-31, 2131-32, 2132-33, 2133-34, 2134-35, 2135-36, 2136-37, 2137-38, 2138-39, 2139-40, 2140-41, 2141-42, 2142-43, 2143-44, 2144-45, 2145-46, 2146-47, 2147-48, 2148-49, 2149-50, 2150-51, 2151-52, 2152-53, 2153-54, 2154-55, 2155-56, 2156-57, 2157-58, 2158-59, 2159-60, 2160-61, 2161-62, 2162-63, 2163-64, 2164-65, 2165-66, 2166-67, 2167-68, 2168-69, 2169-70, 2170-71, 2171-72, 2172-73, 2173-74, 2174-75, 2175-76, 2176-77, 2177-78, 2178-79, 2179-80, 2180-81, 2181-82, 2182-83, 2183-84, 2184-85, 2185-86, 2186-87, 2187-88, 2188-89, 2189-90, 2190-91, 2191-92, 2192-93, 2193-94, 2194-95, 2195-96, 2196-97, 2197-98, 2198-99, 2199-00, 2200-01, 2201-02, 2202-03, 2203-04, 2204-05, 2205-06, 2206-07, 2207-08, 2208-09, 2209-10, 2210-11, 2211-12, 2212-13, 2213-14, 2214-15, 2215-16, 2216-17, 2217-18, 2218-19, 2219-20, 2220-21, 2221-22, 2222-23, 2223-24, 2224-25, 2225-26, 2226-27, 2227-28, 2228-29, 2229-30, 2230-31, 2231-32, 2232-33, 2233-34, 2234-35, 2235-36, 2236-37, 2237-38, 2238-39, 2239-40, 2240-41, 2241-42, 2242-43, 2243-44, 2244-45, 2245-46, 2246-47, 2247-48, 2248-49, 2249-50, 2250-51, 2251-52, 2252-53, 2253-54, 2254-55, 2255-56, 2256-57, 2257-58, 2258-59, 2259-60, 2260-61, 2261-62, 2262-63, 2263-64, 2264-65, 2265-66, 2266-67, 2267-68, 2268-69, 2269-70, 2270-71, 2271-72, 2272-73, 2273-74, 2274-75, 2275-76, 2276-77, 2277-78, 2278-79, 2279-80, 2280-81, 2281-82, 2282-83, 2283-84, 2284-85, 2285-86, 2286-87, 2287-88, 2288-89, 2289-90, 2290-91, 2291-92, 2292-93, 2293-94, 2294-95, 2295-96, 2296-97, 2297-98, 2298-99, 2299-00, 2300-01, 2301-02, 2302-03, 2303-04, 2304-05, 2305-06, 2306-07, 2307-08, 2308-09, 2309-10, 2310-11, 2311-12, 2312-13, 2313-14, 2314-15, 2315-16, 2316-17, 2317-18, 2318-19, 2319-20, 2320-21, 2321-22, 2322-23, 2323-24, 2324-25, 2325-26, 2326-27, 2327-28, 2328-29, 2329-30, 2330-31, 2331-32, 2332-33, 2333-34, 2334-35, 2335-36, 2336-37, 2337-38, 2338-39, 2339-40, 2340-41, 2341-42, 2342-43, 2343-44, 2344-45, 2345-46, 2346-47, 2347-48, 2348-49, 2349-50, 2350-51, 2351-52, 2352-53, 2353-54, 2354-55, 2355-56, 2356-57, 2357-58, 2358-59, 2359-60, 2360-61, 2361-62, 2362-63, 2363-64, 2364-65, 2365-66, 2366-67, 2367-68, 2368-69, 2369-70, 2370-71, 2371-72, 2372-73, 2373-74, 2374-75, 2375-76, 2376-77, 2377-78, 2378-79, 2379-80, 2380-81, 2381-82, 2382-83, 2383-84, 2384-85, 2385-86, 2386-87, 2387-88, 2388-89, 2389-90, 2390-91, 2391-92, 2392-93, 2393-94, 2394-95, 2395-96, 2396-

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[illegible]

Hieracium. F.-L.-Gk.) F.
Amdin - L. Amdinob - Gk. Javr.

of heart, i.e. giving pleasure.

le, Hackle. Hatchel; see Hook.
 e, continual, as a fever. (F. - Gk.)
 ue (as if from Low L. *hecticus**).
 ηητικός, hectic, consumptive. = Gk.
 possession; also, a habit of body.
 εἶναι, fut. of ἔχειν, to have, hold.
 (H.)

er, a bully. (Gk.) From Gk. *Hektor*,
 the celebrated hero of Troy. Lit.
 fast; * from ἔχειν, to hold.

see Haw.

vb. (E.) M. E. *heden*. A. S. *hēdan*,
 hēde. Formed as if from sb. *hōd**,
 (found); though we find the corre-
 G. sb. *hut*, O. H. G. *huota*, care.
 oeden, from *hoede*, care; G. *hüten*,
 (O. H. G. *huota*), care. Prob.
 Hood.

(1), part of the foot. (E.) A. S.
 l. + Du. *hiel*, Icel. *hall*, Dan. *hæl*,
 al. Allied to L. *calx*, Lithuan.
 eel; and to L. *-cellere*, in *per-cellere*,
 drive.

(2), to lean over, incline. (E.)
 d from M. E. *helden*, *hilden*, to in-
 one side. A. S. *heldan*, *hyldan*, to
 ine; cf. *nīðer-heald*, bent down-
 Icel. *halla* (for *halda*), to heel
 a ship), from *hallr* (for *haldr*),
 Dan. *helde*, to tilt, from *held*, a
 wed. *hälla*, to tilt.

see Heave.

a. (Arab.) Arab. *hijrah*, sepa-
 esp. used of the flight of Moham-
 Mecca, on the night of Thursday,
 622; the era of the Hegira begins
 6. Cf. Arab. *hajr*, separation.

t. (E.) M. E. *hayfare*, *hekfare*. A. S.
 a heifer. = A. S. *hēdh*, high, full-
 fore, cogn. with Gk. *πῶπις*, a heifer.

-ho. (E.) An exclamation; *heigh*,
 call attention; *ho*, an exclamation.
 t; see High.

us. (F. - O. Low G.) M. E. *hein-*
nous. = O. F. *hainos*, odious;
 with suffix -os (L. -osus) from *hair*,

From an O. Low G. form, such
hatjan, to hate; allied to Hate.

(F. - L.) M. E. *heire*, *heir*, also
 F. *heir*, *cir*. = L. *heres*, an heir,

herus, a master. (✓ GHAR.)

D. F. *heir* is either from L. nom.
 for *herem*, a mistaken form of
dem. Der. *heir-loom*, where *loom*

'a piece of property,' but is the

rd as E. *loom*. See Loom (1).

itary, adj. (L.) L. *hereditarius*.

= L. *hereditare*, to inherit. = L. *heredi-*,
 crude form of *heres*, an heir.

heritage. (F. - L.) O. F. *heritage*.
 Formed, with suffix -age (= L. -aticum),
 from O. F. *heriter*, to inherit. = L. *heredi-*
tare, to inherit (which seems to have been
 corrupted to *heritare**). See above.

inherit. (F. - L.) Coined from L. *in*,
 in; and O. F. *heriter* (above).

Helical, relating to the sun. (L. - Gk.)
 Late L. *heliacus*. = Gk. *ἡλιακός*, belonging
 to the sun. = Gk. *ἥλιος*, sun (see Curtius).

aphelion, the point in a planet's orbit
 farthest from the sun. (Gk.) Coined from
 Gk. ἀπ-, for ἀπό, from; *ἥλιος*, the sun.

heliotrope, a flower. (F. - L. - Gk.)
 F. *heliotrope*. = L. *heliotropium*. = Gk. *ἡλιο-*
τρόπιον, a heliotrope, lit. 'sun-turner';
 from its turning to the sun. = Gk. *ἥλιος*,
 sun; *τροπ-*, base allied to *τρέπειν*, to turn;
 see Trope.

perihelion, the point of a planet's
 orbit nearest the sun. (Gk.) Gk. *περί*,
 round, near; *ἥλιος*, the sun.

Helix, a spiral figure. (L. - Gk.) L.
hēlix, a spiral. = Gk. *ἑλιξ*, a spiral, a twist.
 = Gk. *ἐλίσσεν*, to turn round. Allied to
 Volute. (✓ WAR.)

Hell. (E.) M. E. *helle*. A. S. *hel*, gen.
helle; orig. 'that which hides,' from A. S.
helian, to hide, secondary verb formed
 from *helan* (pt. t. *hæl*), to hide. + Du. *hel*,
 Icel. *hel*, G. *hölle*, Goth. *halja*. Allied to
 Cell, Conceal.

Hellebore. (F. - L. - Gk.) Also *elle-*
bore. = O. F. *ellebore*. = L. *helleborus*. = Gk.
ἑλλέβορος, the name of the plant.

Helm (1), an implement for steering a
 ship. (E.) Orig. the tiller or handle.
 A. S. *helma*. + Icel. *hjálmi*, a rudder; G.
helm, a handle. Allied to Haulm.

halberd, halbert, a kind of pole-axe.
 (F. - M. H. G.) O. F. *halebarde*. = M. H. G.
helmbarte, later *helenbarte*, mod. G. *helle-*
barte, an axe with a long handle, from
 M. H. G. *halm*, a helve (helm), or handle;
 though it seems to have been popularly
 interpreted as an axe for splitting a *helm*,
 i. e. helmet. β. The origin of O. H. G.
parta, G. *barte*, a broad axe, is obscure;
 see Partisan (2).

helve, a handle. (E.) M. E. *helue*
 (= *helve*). A. S. *hielf*, also *helfe*, a handle.
 + O. Du. *helve*, handle, M. H. G. *halp*,
 handle; allied to Helm (1) above.

Helm (2), armour for the head. (E.)
 M. E. *helm*. A. S. *helm*: lit. 'a covering':

from *helan*, to cover. + Du. *helm*; Icel. *hjálmr*, Dan. *hielm*, Swed. *hjälm*, G. *helm*, Goth. *hilms*, Russ. *shleme*, Lithuan. *szalmas*. (✓KAR.) Der. *helm-et*, dimin. form. Allied to *Hell*.

Helminthology, history of worms. (Gk.) Coined from Gk. *ἑλμινθο-*, crude form of *ἑλμινς*, a worm; -λογία, a discourse, from *λέγειν*, to speak. The sb. *ἑλμινς*, also *ἑλμυς*, means 'that which curls about'; allied to *Helix*.

Helot, a (Spartan) slave. (L. - Gk.) L. pl. *Helotes*, from Gk. *ἐλωτες*, pl. of *ἐλως*, a helot, bondsman; said to have meant an inhabitant of *Helos* (a town of Laconia), enslaved by the Spartans.

Help, sb. (E.) M. E. *helpen*, pt. t. *halp*, pp. *holpen*. A. S. *helpan*, pt. t. *healp*, pp. *holpen*. + Du. *helpen*, Icel. *hjálpa*, Dan. *hjelpe*, Swed. *hjelpa*, Goth. *hilpan*, G. *helfen*. Allied to Skt. *kalpa*, able, able to protect, Lithuan. *szelpiti*, to help. (✓KARP.) Der. *help*, sb., A. S. *helpe*; *help-mate*, a mistaken use of *help meet* (Gen. ii. 18).

Helve; see *Helm* (1).

Hem (1), border. (E.) A. S. *hemm*, *hem*. Allied to G. *hamme*, a fence, hedge. (✓KAM.) Der. *hem*, verb, to enclose within a border, hem in; cf. G. *hemmen*, to restrain, from *hamme*, a fence.

Hem (2), a slight cough to call attention. (E.) An imitative word; allied to *Hum*.

Hematite, an ore of iron. (L. - Gk.) Named from the red colour of the powder. = L. *hamatites*. = Gk. *αἱματίνης*, blood-like. = Gk. *αἷματ-*, stem of *αἷμα*, blood.

hemorrhage, a great flow of blood. (F. - L. - Gk.) O. F. *hemorrhagie*. = L. *hamorrhagia*. = Gk. *αἱμορραγία*, a violent bleeding. = Gk. *αἷμα-*, for *αἷμα*, blood; *ραγ-*, base of *ρήγνυμι*, I burst, break; the lit. sense being a bursting out of blood.

hemorrhoids, emerods, painful bleeding tubercles on the anus. (F. - L. - Gk.) F. *hemorrhoids*, sing., a flowing of blood. = L. *hamorrhoides*, pl. of *hamorrhoids*. = Gk. *αἱμορροΐδες*, pl. of *αἱμορροΐς*, adj., liable to a flow of blood. = Gk. *αἷμα-*, put for *αἷμα*, blood; *ρῆειν*, to flow, cognate with Skt. *srū*, to flow; see *Stream*.

Hemi, half. (Gk.) From a Lat. spelling of Gk. *ἡμι-*, half, cognate with L. *semi*, half; see *Semi*. Der. *hemi-sphere*, &c.

hemistich, a half-line, in poetry. (L. - Gk.) L. *hemistichus*. = Gk. *ἡμιστίχιον*,

a half verse. = Gk. *ἡμι-*, half; *στίχος*, a row, verse.

megrin, a pain affecting one side of the head. (F. - L. - Gk.) F. *migraine*, 'the megrim'; Cot. = Low L. *hemigræna*, megrim. = Gk. *ἡμικράνιον*, half of the skull. = Gk. *ἡμι-*, half; *κράνιον*, cranium.

Hemlock. (E.) M. E. *hemlok*, *humlok*. A. S. *hemlic*, *hymlice*. The origin of *hem* is unknown; the second syllable is a weakened form of A. S. *lēdc*, a leek, plant; as in *gar-lic*, *char-lock*.

Hemorrhage, **Hemorrhoids**; see *Hematite*.

Hemp, a plant. (L. - Gk. - Skt.) M. E. *hemp* (short for *henepe*). A. S. *henepe*, *hænepe*. Borrowed at a very early period from L. *cannabis*, so that the word suffered consonantal letter-change. = Gk. *νάρναξ*, Skt. *jana*, hemp (or rather, from an older form of this word). So also Du. *hennep*, Icel. *hampr*, Dan. *hamp*, Swed. *hampa*, G. *hanf*; all from L. *cannabis*.

Hen. (E.) A. S. *henn*, *hen*, *han*; a fem. form (by vowel-change) from A. S. *hana*, a cock, lit. 'a singer,' from his crowing; cf. L. *canere*, to sing. + Du. *hen*, fem. of *haan*, a cock; Icel. *hæna*, f. of *hani*; Dan. *høne*, f. of *hane*; Swed. *høna*, f. of *hane*; G. *henne*, f. of *hahn*. (✓KAN.)

Hence; see *He*.

Henchman, a page, servant. (E.) Formerly *henseman*, *henshman*; cf. *Hinzman* as a proper name. Prob. for *hengest-man*, i. e. groom; from M. E. *hengest*, A. S. *hengest*, a horse. Cf. Du. and G. *hengst*, Dan. *hingst*, a horse, Icel. *hestr*, a horse. Or borrowed from Du. *hengst*.

Hendecagon; see *Decade*.

Hep, hip; see *Hip* (2).

Hepatic, relating to the liver. (F. - L. - Gk.) O. F. *hepatique*. = L. *hepaticus*. = Gk. *ἡπατικός*, belonging to the liver. = Gk. *ἡπατι-*, crude form of *ἡπαρ*, the liver. + L. *iecur*, Skt. *yakrit*, the liver. Der. *hepatum*, liver-wort, a flower.

Heptagon, a plane seven-sided figure. (Gk.) Lit. 'seven-angled.' = Gk. *ἑπτά*, seven; *γωνία*, an angle, allied to *γόνυ*, knee. See *Seven* and *Knee*.

hebdomadal, weekly. (L. - Gk.) L. *hebdomadalis*. = Gk. *ἑβδομαδ-*, stem of *ἑβδομός*, a week. = Gk. *ἑπτά*, seven.

heptahedron, a solid seven-sided figure. (Gk.) From Gk. *ἑπτά*, seven; *ἕδρα*, a base, seat (allied to E. *Sit*).

heptarchy; see *Arch*, *prefix*.

see He.

ald. (F.—O. H. G.) M. E. *herald*. *herald* (Low L. *heraldus*). — O. H. G. (G. *herold*), a herald; also O. H. G. *h. Hariold*, as a proper name. Put *ri-wald*, i.e. army-strength, a name of a warrior, esp. for an officer. — O. H. G. an army (G. *heer*); *wald*, *walt*, *h* (G. *gewalt*). The limitation of *me* to a herald seems to have been in confusion with O. H. G. *foraharo*, *id*, from *forharen*, to proclaim (allied *ehpof*).

b. (F.—L.) M. E. *herbe*. — F. *herbe*. *herba*, grass, fodder, herb; prob. to O. L. *forbes*, Gk. *φορβή*, pasture, *harb*, to eat.

d (1), a flock. (E.) M. E. *heerde*. *heerd*, *herd*, *hyrd*, (1) care, custody, *erd*, flock, (3) family. + Icel. *hjórd*, *hírd*, Swed. *hjord*, G. *heerde*, Goth. *hird*.

d (2), one who tends a herd. (E.) *y* in comp. *shep-herd*, *cow-herd*, &c. *herde*. A. S. *heorde*, *hírd*, keeper of; from A. S. *heord*, a flock. (The *e* marks the agent). + Icel. *hirdir*, *hírd*, Swed. *herde*, G. *hirt*, Goth. *hird*; all similarly derived.

e; see He.

editary; see Heir.

esy. (F.—L.—Gk.) M. E. *heresye*. *heresie*. — L. *hæresis*. — Gk. *αἵρεσις*, *ai*, choice, sect, heresy. — Gk. *αἵρεῖν*, *ai*. Der. *heretic*, L. *hæreticus*, Gk. *ἡρετικός*, able to choose, heretical (from *ai* verb).

aresis, the taking away of a letter from the beginning of a word.

Gk. *ἀραιεῖσις*, a taking away. — Gk. *ἀνω*, away; *αἵρεσις*, a taking (above). **resis**, a mark (") of separation. Gk.) L. *diaresis*. — Gk. *διαίρεσις*, a *g* — Gk. *δι-ά*, apart; *αἵρεσις*, a taking *g*.

aresis, the coalescence of two into a diphthong. (L. — Gk.) L. *sis*. — Gk. *συναιρεσις*, a taking to — Gk. *σῖν*, together; *αἵρεσις*, a taking. **ot**, a tribute paid to the lord of a on the decease of a tenant. (E.) *heretatus*, lit. military apparel; equipments which, after the death *atal*, escheated to his lord; after-extended to include horses, &c. — *ere*, an army; *geatu*, *geatue*, apparel, *sent*. See Harry.

Heritage; see Heir.

Hermaphrodite, an animal or plant of both sexes. (L. — Gk.) L. *hermaphroditus*. — Gk. *ἑρμαφρόδιτος*; coined from *Ἑρμῆς*, Mercury (representing the male) and *Ἀφροδίτη*, Venus (representing the female principle).

hermeneutic, explanatory. (Gk.) Gk. *ἑρμηνευτικός*, skilled in interpreting — Gk. *ἑρμηνεύτης*, an interpreter; also *ἑρμηνεύς*, the same. Supposed to be from *Ἑρμῆς*, Mercury, the tutelary god of skill.

hermetic. (Gk.) Low L. *hermeticus*, relating to alchemy; coined from *Hermes*, from the notion that the great secrets of alchemy were discovered by *Hermes Trismegistus*. — Gk. *Ἑρμῆς*, Mercury. ¶ *Hermetically* was a term in alchemy; a glass bottle was *hermetically* sealed when the orifice was fused and then closed against any admission of air.

Hermit. (F.—L.—Gk.) [M. E. *heremite*, directly from L. *heremita*.] — F. *hermite*. — Low L. *heremita*, more commonly *eremita*. — Gk. *ἐρημίτης*, a dweller in a desert. — Gk. *ἐρημία*, a desert. — Gk. *ἐρημος*, de-erted, desolate. Der. *hermit-age*.

Hern; see Heron.

Hernia. (L.) L. *hernia*, a kind of rupture.

Hero. (F.—L.—Gk.) O. F. *heroē*. — L. *heroem*, acc. of *heros*, a hero. — Gk. *ἦρως*, a hero, demi-god. + Skt. *vīra*, a hero; L. *uir*; A. S. *wer*. Allied to Virile. Der. *hero-ic*, O. F. *heroïque*, L. *heroicus*.

heroine. (F.—L.—Gk.) F. *héroïne*. L. *heroine*. — Gk. *ἡρωίνη*, fem. of *ἦρως*, a hero.

Heron, **Hern**, a bird. (F.—O. H. G.) M. E. *heroun*, *hairon*, *hern*. — O. F. *hairon* (F. *héron*, Ital. *aghirone*). — O. H. G. *heigir*, *heiger*, a heron; with suffixed *-on* (Ital. *-one*). Prob. named from its harsh voice; cf. G. *häher*, a jack-daw (lit. 'laughter'), prov. E. *heighaw*, a woodpecker, Skt. *kakk*, to laugh. (✓ KAK.) + Swed. *häger*, Icel. *hegrí*, Dan. *heire*, a heron.

heronshaw, **hernshaw**, a young heron; also a heronry. (F.—O. H. G.) 1. Spenser has *herneshaw*, a heron; this is M. E. *heronshaw*, a young heron (still called *heronset* in the North). It answers to an O. F. *herounceau**, later form of *herounfel*, a young heron (Liber Custumarum, p. 304), dim. of *hairon*; cf. *lionceau*, *lioncel*, a young lion. The

usual form is F. *héronneau*, O.F. *haironneau*. 2. But *heronshaw*, a heronry, is compounded of *heron*, a heron, and *shaw*, a wood; Cotgrave has '*haironniere*, a heron's nest, a hermesshaw, or shaw of wood wherein herons breed.'

Herring, a fish. (E.) M.E. *hering*. A.S. *hæring*, *hæring*. Prob. so named from appearing in large shoals; from A.S. *here*, a host, army; see **Harry**. + Du. *haring*, G. *haring*.

Hesitate. (L.) From pp. of L. *hesitare*, to stick fast; intensive form of *hætere*, to stick. + Lithuan. *gaisiti*, to tarry. (✓) GHAS.

adhere. (L.) L. *ad-hære*, to stick to.

cohere. (L.) L. *co-hære*, to stick together (pp. *cohasus*). Der. *cohes-ion*, *cohes-ive*.

inherent. (L.) L. *inhærent*, stem of pres. pt. of *in-hære*, to stick in. Hence *inhere*, as a verb.

Hest, a command. (E.) M.E. *hest*, the final *t* being excrement, as in *whils-t*, *amongst*, &c. A.S. *hæs*, a command. — A.S. *hátan*, to command. So also Icel. *heit*, a vow, from *heita*, to call, promise; O.H.G. *heiz* (G. *geheiss*), a command, from *heisan* (G. *heissen*), to call, bid, command. Cf. Goth. *haitan*, to call, name.

behest. (E.) M.E. *behest*. From A.S. *behæst*, a command (see above); formed from *hæs* by help of the prefix *be-* (by).

hight, was or is called. (E.) The only E. verb with a *passive* sense; *he hight* = he was named. M.E. *highte*; also *hatte*, *hette*. A.S. *hátte*, I am called, I was called; pt. t. of A.S. *hátan* (1) to call (2) to be called, be named. So also G. *ich heisse*, I am named; from *heissen*, to call, bid. β. Best explained from Goth. *haitan*, to call, pt. t. (active) *haihait*, pres. tense (passive) *haitada*, I am called; as in 'Thomas, saci *haitada* Didymus' = Thomas, who is called Didymus, John xi. 6.

Heteroclitite, irregularly inflected. (L. — Gk.) L. *heteroclitus*. — Gk. *ετεροκλιτος*, otherwise (i.e. irregularly) inflected. — Gk. *ετερο-*, another; *-κλιτος*, formed from *κλινειν*, to lean (hence, to vary as a case does).

heterodox, of strange opinion, heretical. (Gk.) Gk. *ετερο-*, another; *δοξ-*, opinion, from *δοkein*, to think.

heterogeneous, dissimilar in kind. (Gk.) Gk. *ετερο-*, another; *γεν-*, kind, kin, sort.

Hew. (E.) M.E. *hewen*. A.S. *hætan* to cut. + Du. *houwen*, Icel. *hugga*, Swed. *hugga*, Dan. *hugge*, G. *hauen*; Russ. *hewat* to hammer, forge. Allied to L. *cadere*, to beat. (✓) KU.)

hoe. (F. — G.) Formerly *hou*. — *houe*, a hoe. — O.H.G. *houwa* (G. *haue*), hoe, lit. a hewer. — O.H.G. *houwan*, hew (above).

Hexagon, a plane six-sided figure. (L. — Gk.) L. *hexagonum*. — Gk. *ἑξάγωνος*, six-cornered. — Gk. *ἕξ*, six; *γωνία*, an angle from *γωνν*, a knee.

hexameter. (L. — Gk.) L. *hexametrum*. — Gk. *ἑξαμετρος*, orig. an adj., i.e. having six measures or feet. — Gk. *ἕξ*, six; *μετρον*, a measure, metre.

Hey, interj. (E.) M.E. *hei*, *hay*; natural exclamation. + G. and Du. *hei*.

heyday (1), interj. (G. or Du.) A. *heyda* (Ben Jonson). Borrowed either from G. *heida*, hey there! hallo! or from Du. *hei daar*, hey there! The G. *da*, as Du. *daar*, both mean 'there.'

Heyday (2), frolicsome wildness; High.

Hiatus, a gap. (L.) L. *hiatus*, a gap from pp. of *hiare*, to gape. Allied to Yawn and Chasm.

Hibernal, wintry. (F. — L.) F. *hibernal*. — L. *hibernalis*, wintry. — L. *hibernus* wintry; allied to *hiems*, winter. Also Gk. *χιων*, snow, Skt. *hi-ma*, frost. (✓) GH. Der. *hibern-ate*.

Hiccough, **Hiccup**, **Hicket**, a spasmodic inspiration, with closing of the glottis, causing a slight sound. (E.) The spelling *hiccough* seems to be due to popular etymology from *cough*, certainly wrong; no one ever so pronounces the word. Properly *hiccup*, or, in old books *hicket* and *hickock*, which are still better forms. *Hick-et*, *hick-ock*, are diminutives of *hick* or *hik*, a catch in the voice, imitative of the sound. Cf. 'a *hacking* cough' and see **Hitch**. + Du. *hik*, the hiccough; *hikken*, to hiccough; Dan. *hikke*, sb. & vb.; Swed. *hicka*, sb. and vb.; Bret. *hak*, a hiccough; W. *ig*, a sob, *igio*, to sob. And cf. **Chincough**.

Hickory, a N. American tree; orig. unknown.

Hidalgo, a Span. nobleman of the lower class. (Span. — L.) Span. *hidalgo*; ironical name, lit. 'son of something'; a nobody. — Span. *hijo*, son; *de*, of; *algo*, something. — L. *filium*, acc. of *filius*.

(whence O. Span. *figo*, later *hijo*); *de*, of; *aliquid*, something.

Hide (1), to cover. (E.) M. E. *hiden*, *huden*. A. S. *hýdan*. + Gk. *κρύβειν*, to hide. (✓SKU.)

hide (2), a skin. (E.) M. E. *hide*, *hude*. A. S. *hýd*, the skin, i.e. 'cover'; allied to A. S. *hýdan* (above). + Du. *huid*, Icel. *húð*, Dan. Swed. *hud*, O. H. G. *hūt*, G. *haut*, L. *cutis*, Gk. *κύνος*, *σύντος*, skin, hide. (✓SKU.)

hide (3), to flog. (E.) Colloquial; to 'skin' by flogging. So also Icel. *hýða*, to flog, from *húð*, skin.

Hide (4), a measure of land. (E.) Estimated at 120 to 100 acres, and less; (Low L. *hida*.) A. S. *híd*, a contracted form; the full form is *higid*. *Higid* and *híwise* were used in the same sense, to mean enough land for one family or household. They are probably closely allied words, and therefore allied to *hind* (2); for *híwise* is merely the adj. formed from *híw-a*, a domestic, one of a household; see *Hind* (1). ¶ Not connected with *Hide* (1).

Hideous, ugly. (F. - L. ?) M. E. *hiden*. - O. F. *hidos*, *hidus*, later *hideux*, hideous; the earliest form is *hisdos*. The prob. original is L. *hispidorus*, roughish; from *hispidus*, rough, shaggy.

Hie, to hasten. (E.) M. E. *hien*, *hyen*, *hien*. A. S. *higian*, to hasten. Allied to Gk. *αἶναι*, to go, L. *cierre*, to summon; see *Dis*. (✓KL)

Hierarchy; see *Arch*, prefix.

Hieroglyphic. (L. - Gk.) L. *hieroglyphica*, symbolical. - Gk. *ιερογλυφικός*, relating to sacred writings. - Gk. *ιερός*, sacred; *γλύφειν*, to hollow out, engrave, carve. See *Glyptic*.

hierophant, a priest. (Gk.) Gk. *ιεροπότης*, teaching the rites of worship. - Gk. *ιερός*, sacred; *φαίνειν*, to shew, explain.

Higgle; see *Haggle* (2).

High (E.) M. E. *heigh*, *hey*, *hy*. A. S. *hah*, *héh*. + Du. *hoog*, Icel. *hár*, Swed. *hög*, Dan. *høj*, G. *hauhs*, G. *hoch*. The orig. sense is bent, hence rounded, knob-like, as a mound or hill. Cf. G. *Hügel*, a knob, hillock, Skt. *kucha*, the female breast. (✓KUK.)

height. (E.) A corruption of *highth* (Milton); but we find M. E. *highte* as well as *highte* (*heighth*). A. S. *hehðu*, *héhðu*, it. - A. S. *heah*, *héh*, high (above). + *hægte*, Icel. *hæð*, Swed. *höjd*, Dan. *høj*, Goth. *hauhitha*.

heyday (2), frolicsome wildness. (E.) The 'heyday of youth' means the 'high day of youth.' The spelling *hey* is a preservation of M. E. *hey*, the usual spelling of *high* in the 14th century.

highland. (E.) From *high* and *land*; cf. *up-land*, *low-land*.

how (2), a hill. (Scand.) M. E. *hogh*. Icel. *haugr*, a hill; Swed. *hög*, a mound; Dan. *høj*, a hill. - Icel. *hár*, Swed. *hög*, Dan. *høj*, high; see *High*.

Hight; see *Hest*.

Hilarity, mirth. (F. - L. - Gk.) F. *hilarité*. - L. acc. *hilaritatem*; from *hilaris*, adj. cheerful, also spelt *hilarus*. - Gk. *ἰλαρός*, cheerful. ¶ *Hilary* Term is so called from the festival of St. Hilary (L. *Hilaris*), Jan. 13.

exhilarate, to cheer. (L. - Gk.; with L. prefix.) From pp. of L. *ex-hilarare*, to gladden greatly. - L. *ex*, very; *hilaris*, glad (above).

Hilding; see *Hind* (3).

Hill. (E.) M. E. *hil*, *hul*. A. S. *hyll*. + O. Du. *hil*; L. *collis*, a hill; Lithuan. *kalnas*, a hill. Allied to *Culminate*. Der. *down-hill*, *up-hill*.

Hilt, sword-handle. (E.) A. S. *hilt*. + Icel. *hjalt*, O. H. G. *helsa*. ¶ Not allied to *hold*.

Him; see *He*.

Hin, a liquid measure. (Heb.) Heb. *hín*, a hin; said to be of Egyptian origin.

Hind (1), female of the stag. (E.) A. S. *hind*. + Du. *hinde*; Icel. Dan. and Swed. *hind*, M. H. G. *hinde*, O. H. G. *hinté*, a doe. Perhaps 'that which is caught by hunting'; allied to *Hand*.

Hind (2), a peasant; see *Hive*.

Hind (3), adj. in the rear. (E.) We now say 'hind feet'; but the older form is 'hinder feet.' We even find M. E. *hynderere* (as if hinder-er). - A. S. *hindan*, adv. at the back of, *hinder*, adv. backwards. + Goth. *hindar*, prep. behind; *hindana*, beyond; G. *hinter*, prep. behind, *hinten*, adv. behind. Extended from A. S. *hine*, hence; from *hi-*, base of *he*; see *He*.

behind. (E.) A. S. *behindan*, adv. and prep., after. - A. S. *be-*, prefix (E. *by*); *hindan*, adv. (above).

hilding, a base wretch. (E.) Short for prov. E. *hilderling* or *hinderling*, a wretch. From M. E. *hinderling*, base. From A. S. *hinder*, adv., backwards, with suffix *-ling*.

hinder. (E.) M. E. *hindren*. A. S. *hindrian*, to put behind, keep back. — A. S. *hinder*, *hindan* (above). Der. *hinder-ance* (for *hinder-ance*).

hindmost. (E.) Corruption of *hindmost*, by confusion with *must*. *Hindmost* is formed with suffix *-est* from A. S. *hindma*, hindmost, itself a superl. form with suffix *-ma* (as in L. *optimus*). + Goth. *hindmaist*, hindmost (= *hindma-m-ist*, with double superl. suffix).

Hinge; see *Hang*.

Hint; see *Hunt*.

Hip (1), the hamock. (E.) M. E. *hipe*. A. S. *hyfe*. + Du. *heup*, Icel. *húftr*, Dan. *høft*, Swed. *höft*, Goth. *huftr*, G. *hüfte*, O. H. G. *huf*. Orig. 'a bend' or 'a hump'; cf. Gk. *enphs*, bent, *eiphs*, a hump, *eiphus*, to bend. (✓KUP.) Allied to *Heap*.

Hip (2), *Hep*, fruit of the dog-rose. (E.) M. E. *hepe*. A. S. *hefe*, a hip; *hephrymel*, a hip-bramble. + M. H. G. *hefe*, O. H. G. *hefe*, a bramble-bush.

Hippiash. (Gk.) Short for *hypochochondriacal*, adj. of *Hypochochondria*, q. v. Hence *hippick* = *hyp-ick*. The contraction was prob. suggested by *kipped*, foiled, which may well have been due to the phr. 'to have on the *hip*,' Merck. Ven. i. 3. 47, iv. i. 334.

Hippopotamus. (L.—Gk.) L. *hippopotamus*. — Gk. *ἵππος*, horse; *ποταμός*, river. Gk. *ἵππος* is cognate with L. *equus*; see *Equine*. *potamis* is fresh water, allied to *Potable*.

Hire, sb. (E.) M. E. *hire*. A. S. *hīr*, hire, wages. + Du. *huur*, Swed. *hyra*, Dan. *hyre*, G. *heuer*, hire, rent.

Hirsute; see *Horrid*.

His; see *He*.

Hiss. (E.) M. E. *hissen*, *hisschen*. A. S. *hysian*, to hiss. + O. Du. *hisschen*. An imitative word.

hiss, an interjection enjoining silence. (E.) A mere variant of *hush* or *hiss*. Cf. Dan. *hys*, silence! *hysse*, to hush. Milton has *hiss* = silenced, hushed, II Pens. 55.

hush. (E.) M. E. *hushen*, to make silent; whence pp. *hushd*, silenced. A purely imitative word, allied to *hiss*.

whist, a game requiring silence. (E.) From the use of the word *whist* to enjoin silence; Chaucer has *whist*, 'silenced' or 'quiet'; tr. of Boethius, b. ii. met. 5, l. 1341. Also called *whisk*; from Swed. *hviska*, to whisper; see *Whisper*.

Histology, the science treating of the structure of tissues of plants, &c. (Gk.) Gk. *hístos*, a web (hence tissue); *hístos*, discourse, from *hístos*, to speak. Gk. *hístos* (also a mast) is allied to *hístos*, to set, place. (✓STA.)

History. (L.—Gk.) M. E. *historie*. — L. *historia*. — Gk. *hístoria*, a learning by enquiry, information. — Gk. *hístos*, stem of *hístos*, *hístos*, knowing; put for *hístos*. — Gk. *hístos*, base of *hístos*, to know. (✓WID.) Allied to *Wit*.

story (1). (F.—L.—Gk.) M. E. *storie*. — O. F. *estorie*, *estore* (and prob. *estore*), a history, tale. — L. *historia* (above).

Histrionical, relating to the stage. (L.) From L. *histrionicus*, relating to an actor. L. *histrioni*, crude form of *histris*, an actor. Prob. 'one who made others laugh'; cf. Skt. *has*, to laugh, *hasas*, a fool.

Hit, to light upon, strike, attain to. (Scand.) M. E. *hitte*. — Icel. *hitna*, to hit upon; Dan. *hitte*. Clearly assimilated from *hitna**, cognate with Goth. *hithan*, to catch, as in *frathithan*, to seize. See *Hunt*.

Hitch, to move by jerks, catch slightly. (E.) M. E. *hischen*, to move, remove. Cf. Lowl. Sc. *hatch*, *hatch*, to move by jerks. A weakened form from a base *hich*, expressing convulsive motion, as in *hich*. (✓KUP.) Not allied to *hook*.

Hithe, *Hythe*, a small haven. (E.) M. E. *hithe*. A. S. *hith*, a haven. Lit. 'a shelter'; allied to *Hide* (1) and *Hido* (1). (✓SKU.)

Hither; see *He*.

Hive, a house for bees. (E.) A. S. *hyfe*, earliest form *hyfe*, a hive. Orig. 'a cup'; co-radicate with L. *cupa*; see *Cup*. (✓KUP.) Not allied to A. S. *hifan*, domestic (as said in the first edition).

hind (2), a peasant. (E.) The final *d* is excrement. M. E. *hine*, a domestic. A. S. *hina**, a domestic, unauthenticated as a nominative, and really a gen. pl., so that *hina* stands for *hina man* = a man of the domestics; cf. *hina caldor* = elder of the domestics, a master of a household. *Hina* = *hina*, gen. pl. of *hivan*, domestic (above).

Ho, *Hoa*, a call to excite attention. (E.) A natural exclamation. Cf. Icel. *hó*, *hó*, to shout out ho!

Hoar, white. (E.) M. E. *hoor*. A. S. *hár*. + Icel. *hár*, hoar. Cf. Skt. *hár*, variegated in colour, also used of hair.

with gray and white. Der. *hoar-y*,
form; *hoar-frost*.

hound, horehound, a plant.
The true *hoarhound* is the white,
imm. vulgare. The final *d* is excre-
scence. S. *harkúne*, also called simply
A. S. *hár*, *hoar*; *hine*, i.e. strongly
cf. L. *cunila*, Gk. *kovily*, a species
of hound, Skt. *ansiy*, to stink.

1; see **House**.

hoing, a kind of fence; see

hound; see **Hoar**.

hoarse, having a rough, harsh voice.
The *r* is intrusive, but sometimes
in M. E. *hors*, properly *hoos*, hoarse.
cf. *hoarse*. + Icel. *háss*, Dan. *hæs*,
Ger. Du. *heesch*, G. *heiser*.

1; see **Hoar**.

1; see **Hoous**.

(1), **Hub**, the nave of a wheel,
a grate. (E.) The true sense is
'hub'; the *hoob* of a fire-place was
the raised stone on either side of the
fire between which the embers were
put (Webster). Closely related to
this is merely the nasalised
form. Der. *hob-nail*, a nail with a
flat head.

(2), a clown, rustic, a fairy. (F.
G.) 'Elves, *hobs*, and fairies';
cf. *hob* and Fletcher, Mons. Thomas.
Yob was a common personal name,
a corruption of *Robin* (like *Hodge* from
Robert). The name *Robin* is F., and is
a corruption of *Robert*, a name of
German origin. Der. *hob-goblin*; see

hob; see **Hop** (1).
hoy (1), an ambling nag; see
hoy.
hoy (2), a kind of falcon; see
hoy.

1; see **Hop** (1).

hoy (2), a kind of falcon; see

hoy.

hoblin; see **Hob** (2).

hail; see **Hob** (1).

hob, **Habnab**, with free leave, at

(E.) Compounded of *hab* and
have or not to have, hence applied
to a thing or leaving it, implying
release, and hence a familiar invitation
as in 'to *hob-nob* together.' *Hab*

A. S. *habban*, to have; *nab* is from
habban, put for *ne habban*, not to
have.

(1); see **Hough**.

(2), a wine. (G.) For *Hochheim*,
a place in Germany, on the

river Main, whence the wine comes. It
means 'high home.'

Hockey, a game; see **Hook**.

Hocus-pocus, a juggler's trick, a jug-
gler. (Low L.) As far as it can be said to
belong to any language, it is a sort of
Latin, having the L. termination *-us*.
But it is merely an invented term, used by
jugglers in performing tricks; see Todd's
Johnson.

hoax. (Low L.) Short for *hocus*, i.e.
to juggle, cheat.

Hod, a kind of trough for carrying
bricks. (E.) A prov. E. form of *hold*; see
Hold. In Linc. and York. *hod* means
'hold' or 'receptacle'; as in (Whitby)
powder-hod, powder-flask; *cannle-hod*, can-
dlestick. ¶ Not from F. *hotte*, as said.

Hodge-podge; see **Hothopot**.

Hoe; see **Hew**.

Hog. (E.) M. E. *hogge*, 'maialis, est enim
porcus carens testiculis'; Cathol. Anglic.
p. 187. From the verb *hack* (Scotch *hag*), to
cut. Cf. *hog-sheep*, one clipped the first year.

Hogshead. (O. Du.) More correctly,
oxhoofd. An adaptation of O. Du. *okshoofd*,
oxhoofd, a hogshead; of which, however,
the lit. sense is *ox-head*. So also Dan.
oxhoved, O. Swed. *oxhufvud*, an ox-head,
also a hogshead. No doubt the cask was
at first named from the device or brand of
an 'ox-head' upon it.

Hoiden, Hoyden; see **Heath**.

Hoist, to heave. (O. Du.) The final *t*
is due to the pp. *hoist*, used for *hoised*.
The verb is really *hoise*. (Cf. *graft* for
graff.)—O. Du. *hyssen*, Du. *hijsschen*, to
hoise (*y* sounded as E. long *i*). + Dan.
heise, *hisse*; Swed. *hissa*, to hoist (whence
F. *hisser*). ¶ Not allied to F. *hausser*, to
elevate.

Hold (1), to keep. (E.) A. S. *healdan*.
+ Du. *houden*, Icel. *halda*, Swed. *hålla*,
Dan. *holde*, Goth. *haldan*, G. *halten*. Der.
hold, sb.; also *be-hold*, with prefix *be-* (E.
by); *up-hold*.

upholsterer. (E.) Lengthened from
upholster, put for *uphold-ster*, another form
of *upholder*, which was formerly used of a
dealer in furniture, lit. one who *holds up* to
sale.

Hold (2), the 'hold' of a ship; see
Hole.

Hole. (E.) M. E. *hole*, *hol*. A. S. *hol*,
a cave. + Du. *hol*, Icel. *hol*, Dan. *hul*,
Swed. *hål*, G. *hohl*. Cf. Goth. *us-hulon*,
to hollow out. β. Prob. A. S. *hol* is from

hol-en, pp. of str. vb. *helan*, to cover; see *Hell*. Not allied to Gk. *κοῖλος*, hollow.

hold (2), the cavity of a ship. (Du.) Put for *hole*, with excrescent *d*, due to confusion with the verb to *hold*. = Du. *hol*, a hole, cave, esp. used of the hold of a ship (Sewel).

hollow. (E.) M. E. *holwe*, adj. A. S. *holh*, sb. a hollow place, also spelt *holg*. Extended from A. S. *hol*, a hole, cave.

Holibut, *Holiday*; see *Hale* (1).

Holla, *Hallo*, stop! wait! (F.) Not the same word as *halloo*, to shout; but differently used in old authors. See *Oth. i. 2. 56*; *As You Like It, iii. 2. 257*. = F. *holà*, 'an interjection, hoe there'; Cot. = F. *ho*, interj.; and *là*, there (= L. *illac*). ¶ The form *hallo* is due to a confusion with *halloo*.

Holland, Dutch linen. (Du.) From *Holland*, the name of the country. So also *hollands*, spirits from Holland.

Hollow; see *Hole*.

Holly. (E.) M. E. *holin*; so that an *n* has been dropped. A. S. *holen*, *holegn*, holly. + W. *celyn*, Corn. *celin*, Bret. *kelen*, Gael. *cuilinn*, Irish *cuileann*, holly. Cf. also Du. *hulst*, G. *hülse*, holly, O. H. G. *huliz* (whence F. *houx*).

holm-oak, the evergreen oak. (E.) Here *holm* is a contraction of M. E. *holin*, a holly. 'Holme, or holly [holly]'; Prompt. Parv.; and see Way's note. The *Quercus ilex* is a most variable plant; the leaves are sometimes as prickly as a holly.

Hollyhock; see *Hale* (1).

Holm, an islet in a river, flat land by a river. (E.) M. E. *holm*. A. S. *holm*, orig. a 'mound.' + Icel. *hólmr*, *hólmi*, *holmr*, an islet, flat meadow; Dan. *holm*, Swed. *holme*, G. *holm*, hill, island, Russ. *kholm'*, a hill, L. *culmen*, hill-top. Allied to *Culminate*.

Holm-oak; see *Holly*.

Holocaust; see *Caustic*.

Holster, a leathern case for a pistol. (Du.) Du. *holster*; lit. a cover. Allied to A. S. *heolstor*, a case, covering, Icel. *hulstr*, sheath, Goth. *hulistr*, a veil. The verb is Du. *hullen*, Icel. *hylja*, Goth. *huljan*, to cover; from the strong verb seen in A. S. *helan* (pp. *holen*), to cover. (✓KAL, KAR.) ¶ The suffix *-ster* = *-ster*, a double suffix; see *Spinster*.

holt, a wood. (E.) M. E. and A. S. *holt*. + Du. *hout*, O. Du. *holt*; Icel. *holt*, G. *holz*; so also W. *celt*, a covert, from *celu*, to hide. Orig. 'covert'; from the same root as the above.

housings, trappings of a horse. (F. = Teut.) The old form was *houss*; *-ings* has been added. = F. *houss*, a coverlet, 'a foot-cloth for a horse'; Cot. Low L. *hucia*, *husia*, *hussia*, the same; also *hulcia*, *hulcitum*. = Du. *hulse*, a husk, shell (hence, a cover, as in Du. *hulsel*, a woman's head-attire). From the verb seen in O. H. G. and Du. *hullen*, to cover; see *Holster* above.

hull (1), husk. (E.) M. E. *hule*. A. S. *hulu*, a husk, lit. 'covering'; from the same root as *Holster*.

hull (2), body of a ship. (E.) Lit. 'the shell' of a ship, and the same word as the above. Or prob. Dutch; from Du. *hol*, hold. 'Het hol van een schip, the ship's hold or hull'; Sewel. See *Hold* (2).

husk, shell. (E.) M. E. *huske*. This word has lost an *l*, preserved in the cognate languages. The A. S. has only the albiel word *hulc*, a hut. + Du. *hulse*, a husk; Swed. *hylsa*; M. H. G. *hulsche*, G. *hülse*. From the verb seen in Du. *hullen*, Goth. *huljan*, to cover; see *Holster*.

Holy; see *Hale* (1).

Homage; see *Human*.

Home. (E.) M. E. *hoom*. A. S. *hām*. + Du. *heim*; Icel. *heimr*, a village; Dan. *hiem*, Swed. *hem*, G. *heim*; Goth. *haimo*, a village; Lithuan. *kēmas*, a village, Gk. *κῆμη*, a village. (✓KI.)

hamlet. (F. = O. Low G.) M. E. *hamlet*, dimin. of O. F. *hamel* (F. *hamou*), a hamlet. Formed, with dimin. suffix *-et*, from O. Fries. *ham*, a home, dwelling.

Homer, a large measure. (Heb.) Heb. *chómer*, a homer, also a mound (with initial *cheth*). = Heb. root *chamar*, to undulate, surge up.

Homicide; see *Human*.

Homily; see *Homogeneous*.

Hominy, maize prepared for food. (W. Indian.) W. Indian *auhulminea*, parched corn.

Hommock; see *Hump*.

Homœopathy; see *Homogeneous*.

Homogeneous, of the same kind throughout. (Gk.) Englished from Gk. *ὁμογενής*, of the same race. = Gk. *ἴσος*, same (cognate with E. *Same*), and *γένος*, a race (cognate with E. *Kin*). So also *homo-logous*, corresponding, from *λόγος*, a saying, *λέγειν*, to say; *hom-onymous*, like in sound, from *ὄνομα*, a name.

homily. (L. = Gk.) L. *homilia*. = Gk. *ὁμλία*, a living together; also converse.

instruction, homily. — Gk. *ὁμιλος*, a throng, concourse. — Gk. *ὁμός*, like, same, together, cognate with E. Same; and *ἴλη*, εἴλη, a crowd, from *εἶλεν*, to compress, shut in. (✓WAR.)

homœopathy. (Gk.) Englished from Gk. *ὁμοπαθία*, likeness in feeling or condition. — Gk. *ὁμοίος*, like; *παθεῖν*, aorist infin. of *πάσχειν*, to suffer. See Same and Pathos. And see Homily.

Hone. (E.) A. S. *hæn*, a hone, (with change from *d* to long *o*, as in *bæn*, bone). + Icel. *heinn*, Swed. *høn*; Skt. *çāna*, a grind-stone, from *ç*, to sharpen; Gk. *κῶνος*, a cone, peak. See Cone.

Honest; see Honour.

Honey. (E.) M. E. *huni*. A. S. *hunig*. + Du. *honig*, Icel. *hunang*, Dan. *honning*, Swed. *honig*, G. *honig*. Perhaps orig. 'grain-like,' or like broken rice; cf. Skt. *hūza*, grain, broken rice.

honeycomb. (E.) A. S. *hunigcamb*, a honey-comb; where *comb* is the usual E. word, though the likeness to a *comb* is rather fanciful.

honeysuckle. (E.) Lye gives A. S. *hūnigscule*, unauthorised; but we find A. S. *hūnigscige*, privet, similarly named. From A. S. *hūgen*, to suck.

Honour. (F.—L.) O. F. *honur*. — L. *hōnorem*, acc. of *honor*, better *honos*, honour.

honest. (F.—L.) O. F. *honeste* (F. *honnête*). — L. *honestus*, honourable; put for *honas-tus**, from *honas**, orig. form of *honor*, honour.

Hood, covering. (E.) A. S. *hōd*. + Du. *hoed*, G. *hut*, O. H. G. *huat*, *hōt*, a hat. Cf. Gk. *σπύλη*, a hollow vessel. (✓KAT.) Allied to Cotyledon.

hoodwink. (E.) To make one *wink* or close his eyes, by covering him with a *hood*.

-hood, head, suffix. (E.) A. S. *hād*, state, quality; cognate with Goth. *haidus*, manner, way.

Hoof. (E.) M. E. *hoof*, *huf*; pl. *hoves*. A. S. *hōf*. + Du. *hoef*, Icel. *hófr*, Dan. *hov*, Swed. *hof*, G. *huf*, Russ. *kopito*, Skt. *çapha*.

Hook. (E.) M. E. *hok*. A. S. *hōc*. + Du. *haak*, Icel. *haki*, Dan. *hage*, Swed. *hake*, G. *haken*. Allied to Gk. *κύκλος*, a circle. Skt. *kuch*, to bend. And see Hatch (1).

hackle (2), any flimsy substance unspun, as raw silk. (Du.) So named from its appearance, as if it has been *hackled*; see *heckle* (below).

hake, a fish. (Scand.) Norw. *hakefish*, lit. 'hook-fish;' from the hooked under-jaw.

heckle, hackle, hatchel, an instrument for dressing flax or hemp. (Du.) Du. *hekel*, a heckle; dimin. of *haak*, a hook (above). + Dan. *hegle*, from *hage*; Swed. *häckla*, from *hake*; G. *heckel*, the same as *häkel*, a little hook, dimin. of *haken*, a hook.

hockey, a game. (E.) Also called *hookey*, because played with a *hooked* stick.

huckle-bone, the hip-bone. (E.) *Huckle* is the dimin. of prov. E. *huck*, a hook. A *huckle* is a 'small joint.' Cf. Skt. *kuch*, to bend.

Hookah, Hooka. (Arab.) Arab. *hugqa*, a casket; also, a pipe for smoking.

Hoop (1), a pliant strip of wood bent into a band. (E.) M. E. *hoop*, *hope*. A. S. *hōp*. + Du. *hoep*. Cf. also Icel. *hōp*, a bay, from its circular form, prov. E. *hope*, (1) a hollow, (2) a mound, according as the curvature is concave or convex. Cf. Skt. *chāpa*, a bow, Gk. *κάμπτειν*, to bend. Allied to Hop (1), Hump.

Hoop (2), **Whoop**, to call out, shout. (F.—Teut.) M. E. *houpen*, to shout. — O. F. *houper*, 'to hoop unto;' Cot. Of Teut. origin; cf. Goth. *hwoþjan*, to boast.

hooping-cough, a cough accompanied by a *hoop* or convulsive noisy catch in the breath. (Formerly called *chincough*.)

Hoopoe, the name of a bird. (L.) L. *upupa*, a hoopoe; the initial *h* is due to the F. *huppe*, also derived from *upupa*. + Gk. *ἐποψ*, a hoopoe. Of imitative origin. ¶ The F. *huppe*, a tuft of feathers, is from *huppe*, a hoopoe (from its tufted head); not vice versa.

Hoot. (Scand.) M. E. *houten*. — O. Swed. *huta*, to hoot. — Swed. *hut!* interj. begone! of onomatopoeitic origin. So also W. *hut!* Irish *ut!* expressions of dislike.

hue (2), clamour, outcry. (F.—Scand.) In the phr. 'hue and cry.' M. E. *hue*, a loud cry. — O. F. *huer*, to hoot. — O. Scand. *huta*, to hoot (above).

Hop (1), to leap on one leg. (E.) M. E. *hoppen*, *huppen*. A. S. *hoppian*, to leap, dance. + Du. *hoppem*, Icel. *hoppa*, Swed. *hoppa*, Dan. *hoppe*, G. *hüpfen*. The orig. sense is 'to go up and down.' (✓KUP.) Der. *hopp-er* (of a mill); *hopp-le*, a fetter for horses; *hop-scotch*, a game in which children *hop* over *scotches*, i. e. lines scored on the ground.

a master, governor, lord; see Possible. Thus *hospes* = *hostipets**, guest-master, a master of a house who receives guests. Cf. Russ. *gospoda*, the Lord, *gospodare*, a governor, prince, from *guste*, a guest, and *-poda* (= Skt. *patis*), lord. Der. *host-ess*, from O. F. *hostesse*, 'an hostess'; Cot.

hospice. (F. - L.) F. *hospice*. - L. *hospitium*, a house for guests. - L. *hospiti-*, crude form of *hospes* (above).

hospitable. (F. - L.) F. *hospitable*. From Low L. *hospitare*, to receive as a guest. - L. *hospit-*, stem of *hospes* (above).

hospital. (F. - L.) M. E. *hospital*. - O. F. *hospital*. - Low L. *hospitale*, a large house, a sing. formed from L. pl. *hospitalia*, apartments for strangers. - L. *hospit-*, stem of *hospes* (above).

hostel, an inn. (F. - L.) O. F. *hostel*. - Low L. *hospitale*; see *hospital* above.

hostler, ostler. (F. - L.) Orig. the innkeeper himself, and named from his *hostel* (above).

hotel, an inn. (F. - L.) Mod. F. *hôtel*, the same as O. F. *hostel*; see *hostel* above.

spittle (2), a hospital. (F. - L.) M. E. *spitel*. - O. F. *ospital*, *hospital*; see *hospital* (above).

Host (2), an army. (F. - L.) The orig. sense is 'enemy' or 'foreigner'. M. E. *host*, *ost*. - O. F. *host*, a host, army. - L. *hostem*, acc. of *hostis*, an enemy (orig. a stranger, a guest); hence, a hostile army, a host. + Russ. *goste*, a guest, stranger; A. S. *gest*; see *Guest*. Doublet, *guest*.

Host (3), the consecrated bread of the eucharist. (L.) L. *hostia*, a victim in a sacrifice; O. Lat. *foetia*, lit. 'that which is slain'. - L. *hostire*, O. Lat. *foetire*, to strike. (✓ GHAS.)

Hostage; see Sedentary.

Hostel, Hostler; see Host (1).

Hot. (E.) M. E. *hoot* (with long *o*). A. S. *hāt*, hot. + Du. *heet*, Icel. *heitr*, Swed. *het*, Dan. *hød*, G. *heiss*. Allied to Icel. *hiti*, heat, Goth. *hais*, a torch, Lithuan. *kaitra*, heat. (✓ KI!)

heat. (E.) M. E. *hete*. A. S. *hætu*, *hæto*; formed from *hāt*, hot, by the usual vowel-change. + Dan. *hede*, Swed. *hetta*. We also find A. S. *hætan*, verb, to heat.

Hotch-pot, Hodgepodge. (F. - Du.) *Hodgepodge* is a corruption of *hotchpot*, a confused medley. - F. *hochepot*, a medley. - O. Du. *hutsot* (lit. shake-pot), *hodgepodge*, beef or mutton cut into small

pieces. - O. Du. *hutsen*, *hotsen*, to shake; *pot*, a pot. See *Hustle* and *Pot*.

Hotel; see Host (1).

Hottentot, a native of the Cape of Good Hope. (Du.) A name given them by the Dutch, in derision of their speech, which sounded like stammering, or a repetition of the syllables *hot* and *tot*. *En* is Dutch for 'and'; hence Du. *hot en tot* = 'hot' and 'tot.' Cf. Du. *hateren*, to stammer, *tateren*, to tattle.

Houdah, Howdah, a seat fixed on an elephant's back. (Arab.) Arab. *hawdaj*, a litter carried by a camel, a seat placed on an elephant's back.

Hough, Hock, the joint in the hind-leg of an animal, between knee and fetlock; in man, the back part of the knee-joint. (E.) Now usually *hock*; formerly *hough*. M. E. *houch*. A. S. *hōh*, the heel. + Icel. *há*, the hock; Dan. *hæ*. Cf. Du. *hak*, the heel, L. *coxa*, the hip, Skt. *kaksha*, an arm-pit. Der. *hough*, verb, also spelt *hox*.

Hound, a dog. (E.) A. S. *hund*. + Du. *hond*, Icel. *hundr*, Dan. Swed. G. *hund*, Goth. *hundr*. Allied to L. *canis*, Gk. *κύν* (gen. *κυνός*), Skt. *śvan*, a dog; also to Irish *cu*, W. *cí*, a dog, Russ. *suka*, a bitch.

Hour. (F. - L. - Gk.) O. F. *hore* (F. *heure*). - L. *hora*. - Gk. *ῥα*, a season, hour. Prob. allied to Skt. *yātu*, time. (✓ YA, from ✓ I, to go.)

horologe, a clock. (F. - L. - Gk.) O. F. *horologe* (later *horloge*). - L. *horologium*. - Gk. *ὥρολόγιον*, a sun-dial, water-clock. - Gk. *ῥο*, for *ῥα*, hour; - *λογιον*, teller, from *λέγειν*, to tell.

horoscope. (F. - L. - Gk.) F. *horoscope*. - L. *horoscopus*, a horoscope, from *horoscopus*, adj., observing the hour. - Gk. *ὥροσκοπος*, observing the hour (also as sb.). - Gk. *ῥο*, for *ῥα*, hour; *σκοπεῖν*, to consider, allied to *σκέπτομαι*, I consider; see *Sceptio*.

Houri, a nymph of Paradise. (Pers.) Pers. *hūrd*, one virgin of Paradise, *hūrd*, *hūr*, a virgin of Paradise, black-eyed nymph. Cf. Arab. *hawrd*, fem. of *ahwar*, having fine black eyes.

House. (E.) M. E. *hous*. A. S. *hūs*. + Du. *huis*, Icel. *hús*, Dan. *huus*, Swed. *hus*, Goth. *hus*, G. *haus*. Cf. Skt. *kosha*, *koça*, a coop, a sheath, an abode.

hoard, a store. (E.) A. S. *hord*. + Icel. *hodd*, G. *hort*, Goth. *huzd*. The Goth. form shows that the orig. sense was 'a

thing housed,' from Goth. *hus*, a house (above).

husband. (Scand.) Icel. *húsbóndi*, the master of a house, the goodman; short for *húsbílandi*.—Icel. *húsi*, house; *bílandi*, dwelling in, pres. pt. of *bíla*, to dwell; see **Boor**. Der. *husband-man*, *husband-ry*.

hussif, a case for needles, thread, &c. (Scand.) The final *f* is due to confusion with *huswife*, for which see **hussy**, below.—Icel. *húsi*, a case, as in *skerishúsi*, a scissors-case.—Icel. *húsi*, a house.

hussy, a pert girl. (E.) Short for *huswife*, which is put for *house-wife* (like *husband* for *house-band*).

hustings. (Scand.) The mod. use is incorrect; it is properly *husting*, sing., and means a council, an assembly for the choice of a candidate. M. E. *husting*. A. S. *hústing*.—Icel. *húsping*, a council, meeting.—Icel. *húsi*, a house; *ping*, a thing, also an assembly; see **Thing**. Cf. Swed. and Dan. *ting*, the same as Icel. *ping*; and the Swed. form better accounts for the E. form.

huswife. (E.) I. e. *house-wife*.

Housel, the eucharist. (E.) The orig. sense is 'sacrifice.' M. E. *housel*. A. S. *húsel*. † Goth. *hunsī*, sacrifice. (Root uncertain.)

Housings; see **Holster**.

Hovel, a small hut. (E.) M. E. *hovel*, *hovil*; dimin. of A. S. *hof*, *hofa*, a house. † Icel. *hof*, temple, hall; G. *hof*, yard, court.

hover. (E.) A frequentative of M. E. *hounen* (= *hoven*), to stay, tarry, wait, orig. to dwell, a verb formed from A. S. *hof*, a house, dwelling (above). Cf. O. Fries. *hovia*, to receive into one's house; O. Du. *hoven*, to entertain, lodge. ¶ The W. *hofio*, to hover, is borrowed from M. E. *hounen*.

How (1), in what way; see **Who**.

How (2), a hill; see **High**.

Howdah; see **Houdah**.

Howitzer, a short cannon. (G. = Bohemian.) Borrowed from G. *haubitze*, a howitzer; formerly spelt *hauffnitz*.—Bohemian *haufnice*, orig. a sling for casting a stone; Jungmann, Bohem. Dict. i. 662.

Howl. (F.—L.) M. E. *houlen*.—O. F. *huller*.—L. *ululare*, to shriek, howl.—L. *ulula*, an owl; see **Owl**. So also G. *heulen*, to howl; from *eule*, an owl.

Hox, to hamstring; see **Hough**.

Hoy (1), a kind of sloop. (Du.) Du.

heu, *hende*, a flat-bottomed merchant-ship; Flemish *hui*, a hoy.

Hoy (2), stop! (Du.) Du. *hui!* hoy! come! well! Allied to **Ho**.

Hoyden, **Hoiden**; see **Heath**.

Hub, a projection; the same as **Hob** (1).

Hubbub; see **Whoop**.

Huckaback, a sort of linen cloth. (Low G.?) The orig. sense was prob. 'pedlar's ware;' cf. Low G. *hukkebak*, G. *huckebak*, pick-a-back. See **Hawker**.

Hucklebone; see **Hook**.

Huckster; see **Hawker**.

Huddle. (E.) M. E. *hoderen*, *hodren*, which is an equivalent form, meaning to huddle together, as under a covert or shelter.

Frequentative of M. E. *huden*; to hide; see **Hide**. It seems also to have been confused with Du. *hoetelen*, Swed. *hutta*, Dan. *hutte*, to hungle, which are allied to **Hustle**, q. v.

Hue (1), show, appearance, colour. (E.) M. E. *herwe*. A. S. *hiw*, *heow*, *heo*, appearance.

† Swed. *hy*, skin, complexion, Goth. *hiwi*, form, show.

Hue (2), clamour; see **Hoot**.

Huff, to puff, bluster, bully. (E.) The old sense is to puff, blow hard; hence to bluster, vapour. An imitative word, like *puff*. Cf. Lowl. Sc. *hauch*, a forcible puff, *hech*, to breathe hard; G. *hauchen*, to breathe. ¶ To *huff*, at draughts, simply means 'to blow;' it was customary to *blow upon* the piece removed; cf. Lowl. Sc. *blaw*, to blow, also to huff at draughts; Dan. *blæse en brikke*, to huff (lit. blow) a man at draughts.

Hug, to embrace closely. (Scand.) The orig. sense was to squat, or cower down. Palsgrave has: 'I *hugge*, I shrink in my bed. It is good sport to see this little boy *hugge* in his bed for cold.' Of Scand. origin; cf. Dan. *siddé paa hug* (lit. to sit in a hook), to crouch down; Swed. *huka sig*, to crouch down; Icel. *huka*, to sit on one's hams. So also O. Du. *huken*, G. *hocken*, to couch, Skt. *kuch*, to bend. Allied to **Hook**.

Huge, vast. (F.—Teut.?) M. E. *huge*, *hogge*. An initial *a* has dropped.—O. F. *ahuge*, huge, vast (12th cent.). Prob. from the old form of mod. G. *erhöhen*, to exalt, increase, which is from *hoch* (M. H. G. *houch*), high; see **High**.

Huguenot, a French protestant. (F.—G.) F. *huguenot*; named from some person of the name of *Huguenot*, who was doubtless conspicuous as a reformer. This

in use two centuries at least
Reformation, and is a dimin. of
e, Hugh (like *Jeannot* from *Jean*).
G. *Hüg*, Hugh, lit. a thoughtful
H. G. *Augn*, thought; allied to
e. to think. ¶ See 15 false ety-
of this word noted by Scheler.

a heavy ship. (Low L. - Gk.)
hulka. - Low L. *hulka*, better *hulcus*,
 and of ship. - Gk. *ὄλκας*, a ship which
 also a heavy ship, merchantman.
hulka, to draw, drag. + Lithuan.
hulka. (✓WARK.) Der. *hulka*-
 bulky, unwieldy. ¶ Distinct
 L. *hulka*, A. S. *hule*, a hovel.
 L. a husk: see *Holster*.

), body of a ship; see Holster.
), to buzz. (E.) M E. *hummen*;
ve word, + G. *hummen*, Du.
to hum.

to, to trick, cajole, (E.) A part of *hum*, to buzz; it also meant a sound expressive of contempt (1. 49); also to applaud; see *um*, and Todd's Johnson. Hence to flatter, cajole, trick. So also *thir*, to buzz, *zombar*, to jest; *bar*, to hum, also to jest. Der. a hex.

bee, a humming-bee. (E.) From *humble*, put for *humile*, frequentum. Cf. Du. *hommel*, a humble; *hommelen*, to hum; G. *hummel*, bee, from *hummen*, to hum.

bug, a hoax, piece of trickery; 'bugbear, a false alarm, a bugbear,' OED MS. (cited in Halliwell). 'bugbears, and humbugs'; about 1800. Compounded of *hum*, hoax, 'a spectre, ghost, bugbear; the thing being 'sham bugbear; see *bug* and *bug*. Der. *humbug*, verb.

um, dull, droning. (E.) Com-
of hum, a buzzing noise, and
droning sound; see Drum.

(F.-L.) Formerly *humaine*.
humain, 'humane, manly'; Cot.
humar, human. — L. *homo*, a man;
 'nature of earth,' from *humus*,
 & Humble.

Θ. (F. — L.) M. E. *homage*. —
age, the service of a vassal to his
L. *homaticum*, the service of a
man. — L. *hom-o*, a man.

de, man-slaughter, also a man-
-L.) *F. homicide*, meaning (1)
ter, from *L. homicidium*; (2) a

man-killer, from *L. homicida*.—*L. hom-o*, a man; *-cidium*, a killing, or *-cida*, a slayer, from *cedere*, to kill.

humane. (L.) Directly from L. *hu-*
manus, (1) human, (2) kind.

ombre, a game at cards. (F.=Span.=L.) F. *hombre*.—Span. *juego del hombre*, lit. 'game of the man.'—L. *hominem*, acc. of *homo*, a man.

Humble. (F. = L.) F. *humble.* = L. *humilem*, acc. of *humilis*, humble, lowly, near the ground. = L. *humus*, the ground. Cf. Gk. *χαμαί*, on the ground, Russ *zemlia*, earth, land.

exhume, to disinter. (L.) Coined from *ex*, out of; *humus*, the ground.

humiliate. (L.) From pp. of L. *humiliare*, to humble. — L. *humilis*, humble (above).

humility. (F. - L.) M. E. *humilitee*.
-O. F. *humiliteit*, humility. -L. *humili-*
tatem, acc. of *humilitas*, humility. -L.
humilis, humble.

Humble-bee, Humbug; see Hum (1).
Humdrum; see Hum (1).

Humeral, belonging to the shoulder. (L.) Low L. *humeralis*, belonging to the shoulder. — L. *humerus*, the shoulder; better *umerus*. + Gk. ἄμος, Goth. *amsa*, Skt. *amsa*, the shoulder.

Humid, moist. (F.-L.) *F. humide*. — *L. humidus*, better *umidus*, moist. — *L. humere, umere*, to be moist; cf. *uuenus, unidus, udus*, moist. Gk. *ὕγρος*, moist. (✓UG. for WAG.)

humour, orig. moisture. (F.—L.) See Trench, Select Glossary, and Study of Words. The four *humours*, according to Galen, caused the four temperaments of mind, viz. choleric, melancholy, phlegmatic, and sanguine. — O. F. *humor* (F. *humeur*). — L. *humorem*, acc. of *humor*, moisture. — L. *humere*, to be moist (above).

Humiliate, Humility; see **Humble**.
Hummock; see **Hump**.

Hump, a lump, bunch, esp. on the back. E.) '*Hump*, a hunch, or lump,' *West-Moreland*; 'Halliwell. Not found in E. It is a nasalised form of *heap*, and from the same base as *heap* and *hop* (1); see **Hop** (1). Cf. Gk. *κῠφος*, a hump, Lithuan. *kumpas*, hunched, Skt. *kubja*, hump-backed. Parallel to *hunch*, q. v.

hummock, hommock, a mound, hillock, rounded mass. (E.) It appears to be merely a dimin. of *hump*; put as if for *hump-ock* *. Cf. *hill-ock* from *hill*.

Hunch, a hump, round mass. (E.) A nasalised form of *hook*, q. v. Cf. G. *hucke*, the bent back, *höcker*, a hunch on the back. And cf. Skt. *kuñch*, to bend, with *kuch*, to bend.

Hundred. (E.) M. E. *hundred*. A. S. *hundred*; a compound word. — A. S. *hund*, a hundred; and *réd*, *ræd*, speech, discourse, but here used in the early sense of 'reckoning' or rate, to denote the rate of counting. Cf. Icel. *hund-rað*, hundred, *átt-ræðr*, eighty, *tí-ræðr*, a hundred (ten-rate). This suffix is allied to *Read*, q. v. β. The A. S. *hund* is cognate with L. *centum*, answering to an Aryan form KANTA, short for DAKANTA, i. e. tenth, as appears from Goth. *taihun-taihund*, a hundred (lit. tenth). In fact *hund* = *t-enth* without the *t*, just as L. *centum* is for *de-centum*. See *Ten*.

Hunger. (E.) A. S. *hungor*. + Icel. *hungv*, Swed. Dan. *hunger*, Du. *honger*, G. *hunger*; Goth. *huhrus*, hunger. Prob. allied to Skt. *kuñch*, to contract; so that *hunger* denotes the feeling of being shrunk together.

Hunt, to chase wild animals. (E.) M. E. *hunen*. A. S. *huntian*, to capture. Allied to Goth. *hunths*, captivity, which is from *hunthans*, pp. of *hinthan*, to seize, capture (pt. t. *hanth*). Thus the Teut. base is HANTH, to seize. Cf. Skt. *śataya*, to sell, to drive, causal of *śad*, to fall. (✓KAD.)

hint, a slight allusion. (E.) *Hint* is properly 'a thing taken' or caught up; short for M. E. *hinted*, pp. of *hinten* or *henten*, to seize. — A. S. *hentan*, to seize, hunt after; from the Teut. base HANTH (above). ¶ Or from Icel. *ymta*, to mutter.

Hurdle. (E.) M. E. *hurdel*. A. S. *hyrde*; a dimin. from an A. S. base *hurd-**, not found; but see the cognate words. + Du. *horde*, Icel. *hurð*, G. *hürde*, M. H. G. *hurt*, a hurdle; Goth. *haurds*, a door. Cognate with L. *crates*, a hurdle, Gk. *κάρταλος*, a (woven) basket. Cf. Skt. *krít*, to spin, *chrit*, to connect. The sense is a 'woven' thing. (✓KART.) Doublet, *crate*.

hoarding, a kind of fence. (F. — Du.; or Du.) Not old. Either from Du. *horde*, a hurdle, or from F. *horde*, a palisade, barrier, which is the same word.

Hurdygurdy, a kind of violin, played by turning a handle. (E.) A derivative name, from the grating sound. Cf. Lowl. Sc. *hurr*, to snarl, *gurr*, to growl. 'Som vsp

strange wlaflýng, chytering, *harryng* and *garryng*' = some people use a strange babbling, chattering, snarling and growling; Spec. of English, ed. Morris and Skeat, p. 241, l. 163. Formed on the model of *hurl*-*burly*. See *Hurry*.

Hurl; see *Hurt*.

Hurlyburly, a tumult. (F. — L.; and E.) A reduplicated word, the second syllable being an echo of the first. The simple form *hurly* is the original; see K. John, iii. 4. 169. — F. *hurler*, to howl, yell; a corruption of *huller*, to howl; see *Howl*. So also Ital. *urlare*, *ululare*, to howl; L. *ululare*, to howl.

Hurrah; see *Huzzah*.

Hurricane, whirlwind. (Span. — Caribbean.) Span. *huracan*. — Carib. *huracan* (Littre).

Hurry. (Scand.) Not allied to *herry*. Formed from an older word *hurr*; so also *scurr-y* from *skir*. M. E. *horien*, to hurry (Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, B. 883). — O. Swed. *hurra*, to swing, whirl round; Swed. dial. *hurra*, to whirl, whence *hurr*, sb. hurry, haste. Cf. Dan. *hurra*, to hum, whirl; Icel. *hurr*, a noise. Allied to *Whir*, being an imitative word.

Hurst, a wood. (E.) M. E. *hurst*; A. S. *hyrst*. + M. H. G. *hurst*, a shrub, thicket. Lit. 'interwoven thicket'; allied to *Hurdle*.

Hurt, to dash against, to harm. (F. — C.) M. E. *hurten*, *herten*, (1) to push, dash against; (2) to injure. — O. F. *hurter* (F. *heurter*), to strike or dash against. Of Celtic origin; W. *hyrddu*, to ram, push against, *hwrd*, a push, a thrust, *hwrd*, a ram; Corn. *hordh*, a ram; Manx *heurin*, a he-goat.

hurl, **hurtle**. (F. — C.; with E. suffix.) *Hurl* is short for *hurtle*; and *hurtle*, i. e. to keep on dashing against, is the frequentative of *hurt*, in the old sense of 'dash against.' See *hurtleth* = pushes down, Chaucer, C. T. 2618, where some MSS. have *hurteth*; also *hurlid*, Wyclif, Luke, vi. 49, in six MSS., where seventeen MSS. have *hurlid*.

Husband; see *House*.

Hush; see *Hiss*.

Husk; see *Holster*.

Husky, hoarse. (E.) Corrupted from *husty* or *hausty*, by confusion with the commoner word *hush*. 'Haust, a dry cough'; Coles (1684). From M. E. *hust*, a cough. A. S. *hwōsta*, a cough. Du. *hoest*, Icel. *hósti*, Dan. *hæst*, Sw.

G. *husten*, a cough. Allied to Skt. a cough. (✓KAS.)

ssar. (Hungarian.) So called because as Corvinus, king of Hungary and nis, raised a corps of horse-soldiers in by commanding that one man should osen out of twenty, in every village. ng. *hussar*, twentieth; from *husz*, y (Littre, Scheler).

saif, Hussy, Hustings; see e.

stle, to jostle. (Du.) Put for *hutsle*. *hutselen*, to shake up and down, e together; frequent. of O. Du. *hutsen*, atren, to shake. See Hotchpot. Cf. Sc. *hott*, to move by jerks, *hotter*, to

t. (F. — O. H. G.) M. E. *holte*. — F.

a cottage; Cotgrave. — O. H. G.

(G. *hütte*), a hut. + Swed. *hydda*,

. Cf. Skt. *kuti*, a hut; from *kut*, to (hence to cover).

toch, a box. (F. — Low L.) M. E.

hucche. — F. *huche*, a hutch, bin. —

L. *hūtica*, a hutch, box; of unknown

Prob. Teutonic; cf. O. H. G. *hūtan*

hūten), to take care of. See Heed.

zzah (G.), Hurrah (Scand.) *Huz-*

the older form; also written *huzza*.

za, huzzah! So also Swed. and Dan.

z, hurrah! Cf. Dan. *hurra*, to hum,

See Hurry.

acinth, a flower. (F. — L. — Gk.)

acinthe. — L. *hyacinthus*. — Gk. *ῥά-*

an iris, larkspur (not our hyacinth).

cinth, a precious stone. (F. — L. —

O. F. *jacinthe*. — L. *hyacinthus*, a

h. — Gk. *ῥάκινθος*, a jacinth; Rev.

o.

ena; see Hyena.

brid, mongrel. (L. — Gk.?) L. *hi-*

hybrida, a mongrel, a hybrid.

lly derived from Gk. *ὑβριδ-*, stem of

insult, wantonness, violation.

dra, a water-snake. (L. — Gk.) L.

— Gk. *ὕδρα*, water-snake. — Gk. *ὕδωρ*,

. Cf. Skt. *udras*, a water-animal,

A. S. *oter*. Doublet, *oter*. And

Vater.

opsy; see hydropsy (below).

drangea, a flower. (Gk.) A coined

referring to the cup-form of the

le, or seed-vessel. From Gk. *ὕδρ*, for

water; *ὑγγιον*, a vessel.

draulic, relating to water in motion.

L. — Gk.) F. *hydraulique*. — L. *hy-*

licus. — Gk. *ὕδραυλικός*, belonging to a

water-organ. — Gk. *ὕδραυλις*, an organ worked by water. — Gk. *ὕδρ*, for *ὕδωρ*, water; *αὐλός*, a pipe, tube (from the base *af*, to blow; see Air).

hydrodynamics, the science relating to the force of water in motion. (Gk.) Gk. *ὕδρ*, for *ὕδωρ*, water; and E. *dynamics*, a word of Gk. origin; see Dynamics.

hydrogen, a very light gas. (Gk.)

The name means 'generator of water.' —

Gk. *ὕδρ*, for *ὕδωρ*, water; and the base

γέν-, to produce; see Genesis.

hydropathy, the water-cure. (Gk.)

Gk. *ὕδρ*, for *ὕδωρ*, water; *πάθ-ος*, suffer-

ing, endurance of treatment; see Pathos.

hydrophobia, fear of water. (Gk.)

Coined from Gk. *ὕδρ*, for *ὕδωρ*, water;

φόβος, fear. (✓BHA.)

hydropsy, dropsy. (F. — L. — Gk.)

Formerly *dropsie* or *ydropsie*; the form

dropsie being due to loss of *y*. — O. F.

hydropisie. — L. *hydropisis*, *hydropisia*. —

Late Gk. *ὕδρᾰπισις**, not found, from Gk.

ὕδραψ, dropsy, extended from *ὕδρ*, for

ὕδωρ, water. Der. *dropsi-cal*.

hydrostatics, the science which treats

of fluids at rest. (Gk.) Gk. *ὕδρ*, for

ὕδωρ, water; and Statics, q. v.

Hyena, Hyæna, a sow-like quadruped.

(L. — Gk.) L. *hyæna*. — Gk. *ῥάνα*, a hyena;

lit. 'sow-like.' — Gk. *ῥ*-, a sow, cognate

with E. Sow; with fem. adj. suffix *-ana*.

Hymen. (L. — Gk.) L. *hymen*. — Gk.

ῥμῆν, the god of marriage.

Hymn. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. E. *ymfne*

(with excrement *þ*). — O. F. *ymne* (later

hymne). — L. *hymnum*, acc. of L. *hymnus*.

— Gk. *ῥμνος*, a song, festive song, hymn.

Hypallage, an interchange. (L. — Gk.)

L. *hypallage*. — Gk. *ὑπαλλαγῆ*, an inter-

change, exchange. — Gk. *ὑπ-ό*, under; *ἀλ-*

λαγῆ, change, from *ἀλλάσσειν*, to change,

which from *ἄλλος*, another. See Alien.

Hyper-, prefix, denoting excess. (L. —

Gk.) L. *hyper-*, for Gk. *ὑπέρ*, above, be-

yond, allied to L. *super*. Hence *hyper-*

baton, a transposition of words from natural

order, lit. 'a going beyond' (from *βαίνειν*,

to go); *hyper-borean*, extreme northern

(from *βορρᾶς*, north wind); *hyper-bole*, ex-

aggeration, Gk. *ὑπερβολή* (from *βάλλειν*,

to throw, cast).

Hyphen, a short stroke (-) joining two

parts of a compound word. (L. — Gk.)

L. *hyphen*, for Gk. *ὑφέν*, lit. 'under one.'

— Gk. *ὑφ*, for *ὑπό*, under; *ἐν*, neut. of *εἷς*,

one.

Hypo-, prefix. (Gk.) Gk. *hṓ*, under; cognate with L. *sub*.

Hypochondria, a mental disorder inducing melancholy. (L. = Gk.) Named from the spleen (which was supposed to cause it), situate under the cartilage of the breast-bone. — L. *hypochondria*, s. pl. — Gk. *hypochoḗdia*, s. pl., the parts beneath the breast-bone. — Gk. *hṓ*, under; *chōdros*, a corn, grain, gristle, cartilage of the breast-bone. Der. *hipp-ish*, q. v.

Hypocrisy, pretence to virtue. (F. — L. — Gk.) O. F. *hypocrisie*. — L. *hypocrisis*, 1 Tim. iv. 2. — Gk. *hupokrisis*, a reply, answer, playing a part on a stage, acting of a part. — Gk. *hupokrinomai*, I reply, play a part. — Gk. *hṓ*, under; *krinomai*, I contend, middle voice of *krinō*, I judge. See Critic. Der. *hypocrite*, F. *hypocrite*, L. *hypocrita*, Gk. *hupokritēs*, a dissembler, Matt. vi. 2.

Hypogastric, belonging to the lower part of the abdomen. (F. — L. — Gk.) O. F. *hypogastrique*. — Late L. *hypogastricus*, belonging to the lower part of the belly. — Gk. *hypo-gastriou*, lower part of the belly; see **Hypo-** and **Gastric**.

Hypostasis. (L. — Gk.) L. *hypostasis*. — Gk. *hypo-stasis*, a standing under, groundwork, subsistence, substance, a Person of

the Trinity. — Gk. *hṓ*, under; *stās* standing, from *√STA*, to stand. Statics.

Hypotentuse (F. — L. — Gk.) *hypotentuse* (bodily). — F. *hypotentuse* *hypotentuse*. — Gk. *hypo-entuse*, the tending (line); fem. of pres. part. of *entuse*, to subtend, lit. to stretch (√TAN.)

Hypothec, a kind of mortgage. (L. — Gk.) Englished from O. F. *theque*, a mortgage. — L. *hypotheca* (same). — Gk. *hypo-thēkē*, lit. 'under prop. pledge, mortgage. — Gk. *hṓ*, under; *thēkē* in *ti-thē-mi*, I place. (√DHA.)

Hypothesis, a supposition. (L. — L. *hypothesis*. — Gk. *hypothesis*, a place under, supposition. — Gk. *hṓ*, under; *thesis* a place: from the same root as the ab.

Hyssop, a plant. (F. — L. — Gk. — M. E. *yofo*. — O. F. *hyssope*. — L. *hyssopus*. — Gk. *hysōpos*, an aromatic plant (no hyssop). — Heb. *zōzā*, a plant (not known what plant).

Hysterie, convulsive, said of fits. (L. — Gk.) O. F. *hystérique*. — L. *hysteria*. — Gk. *hystericus*, suffering in the womb hysterical. — Gk. *hystera*, the womb. — from Gk. *hysteron*, latter, lower, compared from the Aryan base UD, out; see O

I.

I, nom. case of first pers. pronoun. (E.) M. E. (Northern) *ik*, *i*; (Southern) *ich*, *uch*, *i*. A. S. *ic*. + Du. *ik*, Icel. *ek*, Dan. *jeg*, Swed. *jag*, Goth. *ik*, G. *ich*, W. *i*, Russ. *ia*, L. *ego*, Gk. *egō*, *egōn*, Skt. *aham*. (Aryan form, AGAM.) ¶ *Me* is from a different base.

I-, neg. prefix; see **In-** (3).

Iambic, a certain metre, a short and a long syllable (—). (L. — Gk.) L. *iambicus*. — Gk. *iambikos*. — Gk. *iambos*, an iambic foot, iambic verse, lampoon. So called from use in satiric poetry. — Gk. *iambos*, to throw, cast (hence attack). Allied to **Jet** (1).

Ibex, a genus of goats. (L.) L. *ibex*. **Ibis**, a bird. (L. — Gk. — Egypt.) L. *ibis*. — Gk. *ibis*, an Egyptian bird. Of Egypt. origin: cf. Coptic *hippen* (Peyron).

Ice. (E.) M. E. *ys*, *iis*. A. S. *is*. + Du. *ijs*, Icel. *iss*, Dan. *iis*, Swed. *is*, G. *eis*. (√IS, to glide.) Cf. Icel. *eisa*, to go

swiftly, Skt. *ish*, to hasten. Der. *ice*, quite a modern word; the latter element is the Du., Swed., and G. *berg*, a mountain. cf. Du. *ijsberg*, Swed. *isberg*, Dan. *isberg*, G. *eisberg*, an ice-berg; (prob. a word). Also *ice-blink*, Dan. *isblink*, field of ice, from Dan. *blink*, to glean

icicle. (E.) M. E. *isikel*, *isey* from M. E. *ys*, ice, *ikil*, a point of ice. A. S. *is-gicel*, an icicle; also written *gicel*, where *is* is the gen. case. *is* is a dimin. form, meaning 'a small piece of ice'; cf. Irish *aigh*, Gael. *eigh*, ice. + *iss-jökull*, though *jökull* is gen. use itself in the sense of icicle, and is a dimin. of *jaki*, a piece of ice; Low G. *is-jäkel*.

Ichneumon. (L. — Gk.) L. *ichneumon*. — Gk. *ichneumon*, an ichneumon (lizard) lit. 'a tracker', because it tracks out devours' crocodiles' eggs. — Gk. *ichnos* to track. — Gk. *ixros*, a footstep.

ior, the juice in the veins of gods.
(Gk. *Ichôr*, juice; allied to *Ichôr*,
ture. Cf. Skt. *sich*, to sprinkle, wet.
Skt.)

ichthyography, description of fishes.

(Gk. *Ichthys*, crude form of *Ichthys*, a
γράφειν, to describe. So also *ichthyo-*
from *λόγος*, a discourse, *λέγειν*, to
k.

icle; see Ios.

onoclast, a breaker of images. (Gk.)
iel from Gk. *εικόνος*, for *εικόν*, an
γε; *κλάστης*, a breaker, from *κλάειν*, to
k.

icosahedron, a solid figure with twenty
l faces. (Gk.) From Gk. *είκοσι*,
ity; *ἰδρα*, a base, lit. a seat, from the
ἰδ-, to sit; see Sit.

idea. (L. - Gk.) L. *idea*. - Gk. *ἰδέα*, the
or semblance of a thing, species (hence,
on). - Gk. *ἰδεῖν*, to see. (✓ WID.)
Wit.

idol. (F. - L. - Gk.) O. F. *idole*. - L.
im. - Gk. *εἰδωλον*, an image, likeness.
k. *εἶδομαι*, I appear, seem; *ἰδεῖν*, to see.
WID.) Der. *idolatry* (corruption of

latry), from O. F. *idolatrie*, Low L.
uria, shortened form of *idololatria*, from
εἰδωλο-λατρεία, service to idols (where
εία, service, is from *λατρίς*, a hired
ant, *λάτρον*, hire). Hence *idolater*, &c.

idyll, a pastoral poem. (L. - Gk.)
yllium. - Gk. *εἰδύλλιον*, a short descrip-

poem. - Gk. *εἶδος*, form, shape, figure.
k. *εἶδομαι*, I appear (see above).

identical, the very same. (L.) Formerly
tic, *identick*. Formed as if from Low
enticus*, adj. suggested by L. *identitas*;
identity.

identity, sameness. (F. - Low L. - L.)
identité. - Low L. acc. *identitatem*,
ness. - L. *identi*, occurring in *identi-*
repeatedly; with suffix *-tas*. - L. *idem*,
same. - L. *ī*, and *-dem*; from Aryan
ominal bases I and DA.

Ides, the 15th day of March, May, July,
ber; 13th of other months. (F. - L.)
les. - L. *īdus*, ides.

idiom, peculiar mode of expression. (F.
- Gk.) F. *idiome*. - L. *idioma*. - Gk.
α, an idiom, peculiarity of language. -
ἰδῶν, I make my own. - Gk. *ἰδιος*, own.
id to Skt. *anagam*, self (Curtius).

idiosyncrasy, peculiarity of tempera-
t. (Gk.) Gk. *ἰδιο-ς*, own; *σύν-κρασις*,
ending together, from *σύν-* (= *σύν*), to-
α, *κράσις*, a mingling. See *Craais*.

Idiot. (F. - L. - Gk.) F. *idiot*. - L.
idiota, an ignorant, uneducated person. -
Gk. *ἰδιώτης*, a private person; hence, one
who is inexperienced (1 Cor. xiv. 16). - Gk.
ἰδῶν, I make my own. - Gk. *ἰδιος*, own.

Idle. (E.) M. E. *idel*. A. S. *idel*, vain,
empty, useless. + Du. *ijdel*, vain; Dan. *idel*,
Swed. *idel*, mere; G. *eitel*, vain, trifling.
The orig. sense seems to have been 'clear'
or 'bright'; cf. Gk. *ἰθαρός*, clear, pure (as
a spring). (✓ IDH.)

Idol, Idyll; see Idea.

If, conj. (E.) M. E. *if*. A. S. *gif*. + Icel.
ef, *if*, O. Fries. *ief*, *gef*, *ef*, O. Sax. *ef*;
Goth. *iba*, *ibai*, perhaps. We also find
Goth. *jabai*, if (compounded of *jah*, and,
ibai, perhaps); with which cf. Du. *of*, if,
or, whether, G. *ob*, whether. Also O. H. G.
ibu, if, lit. 'on the condition,' dat. of *iba*,
condition, stipulation. β. The E. *if*, Icel. *ef*,
Goth. *ibai*, O. H. G. *ibu*, are from a Teut.
type EBAI, dat. of EBA, stipulation, doubt,
seen in O. H. G. *iba* (as above); cf. L. *op-*,
in *op-inus*, imagining, *op-inari*, to suppose.
Prob. from ✓ AP, to obtain.

Ignition, a setting on fire. (L.) F. *ig-*
nition. As if from L. *ignitio** (not used).
- L. *ignitus*, pp. of *ignire*, to set on fire. -
L. *ignis*, fire. + Skt. *agni*, fire. Hence also
ignis fatuus, a vain fire; *igne-ous*, adj.

Ignoble, Ignominy, Ignore; see
Noble.

Iguana, a kind of American lizard.
(Span. - W. Indian.) Span. *iguana*. Of
Caribbean origin.

Il- (1), put for *in-*, prefix, from L. *in*,
prep., when *l* follows. Exx.: *il-lapse*, *il-*
lusion, &c.

Il- (2), put for *in-*, negative prefix when
l follows. Exx.: *il-legal*, *il-legible*, *il-legiti-*
mate, *il-liberal*, *il-limitable*, *il-literate*, *il-*
logical; for which see *legal*, *legible*, &c.
And see *illicit*.

Iliac, pertaining to the smaller intestines.
(F. - L.) F. *iliaque*, belonging to the
flanks. Formed from L. *ilia*, s. pl., flanks,
groin. See also Jade (2).

Iliad, an epic poem. (L. - Gk.) L.
Iliad, stem of *Ilias*, the Iliad. - Gk. *Ἰλιάδ*,
stem of *Ἰλιάς*, the Iliad. - Gk. *Ἰλιος*, Ilios,
the city of Ilius, commonly known as Troy.
- Gk. *Ἰλος*, Ilius, grandfather of Priam,
and son of *Tras* (whence *Troy*).

Ill; see Evil.

Illapse; see Lapse.

Illation, an inference. (F. - L.) F. *illa-*
tion. - L. acc. *illationem*, a bringing in.

diva; see Patient.
 n; see Pane.
 th, Impede; see Pedal.
 see Pulsate.
 l; see Pendant.
 tive, Imperial; see Pare.
 inent; see Tenable.
 rious; see Viaduct.
 s; see Petition.
 re; see Pact.
 nent; see Plenary.
 ate, Imply; see Ply.
 e; see Deplore.
 , Importable; see Port (1).
 une; see Port (2).
 t; see Pose (1).
 tion; see Position.
 hume, an abscess. (F.-L. =
 ter *apostume*, as in Cotgrave. =
 stume, 'an apostume, an inward
 full of corrupt matter.' A still
 ling is *F. aposteme*, also in Cot-
 apostema. = Gk. ἀποστήμα, a
 way from, hence, a separation of
 utter. = Gk. ἀπό, away; στή, base
 I set, place, stand. (✓STA.)
 or; see Position.
 rish; see Pauper.
 ate; see Precarious.
 nable; see Prehensile.
 mate; see Natal.
 s; see Press.
 t; see Press.
 on; see Prehensile.
 aptu; see Exempt.
 riate; see Proper.
 re; see Probable.
 rise; see Vision.
 ant, shameless. (F.-L.) *F. im-*
L. impudens, stem of *impudens*,
 = *L. im-*, for *in*, not; *pudens*,
 res. pt. of *pudere*, to feel shame.
 a; see Pugilism.
 e; see Pulsate.
 ity; see Pain.
 ; see Putative.
 (E.) A. S. *in*. + Du. *in*, Icel.
 Dan. *i*, Goth. *in*, G. *in*, W. *yn*,
 e, L. *in*, Gk. *ἐν*, *ἐνί*. *In* is a
 form of *en*, as in Gk. *ἐν*; the
 seems to be a locative case, and
 related to Gk. *ἐν*, E. *on*; see
 nom. base ANA.) Der. *inn-er*,
in-, *in-most*, A. S. *innemest* (i.e.
 a double superl. form). The
innemest is also a corruption of
innemest. Also *in-ward*, *there-in*,

where-in, *with-in*, *in-as-much*, *in-so-much*,
in-ter, *in-tro*. And see *inn* (below).

inn, sb. (E.) M. E. *in*, *inn*. = A. S. *inn*,
in, sb. = A. S. *in*, *inn*, adv., within, indoors.
 = A. S. *in*, prep., in (above). + Icel. *inni*,
 an inn; *inni*, adv., indoors.

inning. (E.) Properly the securing or
 housing of grain, from *inn*, verb, due to
inn, sb., above. Hence *innings*, as a term
 at cricket, invariably used in the plural,
 because the side which is *in* consists of
 several players.

In- (1), prefix. (E.) In some words, it
 is only the prep. *in* in composition. Exx.:
in-born, *in-breathe*, *in-bred*, *in-land*, &c.

In- (2), prefix. (L.) In some words, it is
 the L. prep. *in* in composition. Exx.: *in-*
augurate, *in-carcerate*, &c. Sometimes, it
 has passed through French; as *in-dication*,
 &c. ¶ It becomes *il-* before *l*, *im-* before
b, *m*, and *p*, *ir-* before *r*.

In- (3), negative prefix. (L.; or F.-L.)
 From L. neg. prefix *in-*, cognate with E.
 neg. prefix *un-*; see *Un-* (1). ¶ It becomes
i- before *gn*, as in *i-gnoble*; *il-* before *l*;
im- before *b*, *m*, and *p*; *ir-* before *r*. Der.
in-ability, *in-accessible*, &c., &c.; for which
 see *able*, *access*, &c.

Inane, empty, silly, useless. (L.) L.
inanis, void, empty. Root unknown. Der.
inan-i-ty.

Inanition, exhaustion from lack of food.
 (F.-L.) F. *inanition*, 'an emptying';
 Cot. From the pp. of *inanire*, to empty;
 from *inanis* (above).

Inaugurate; see *Augur*.

Incandescent; see *Candid*.

Incantation; see *Cant* (1).

Incarcerate, to imprison. (L.) L. *in*,
in; and *carceratus*, pp. of *carcerare*, to im-
 prison, from *carcer*, a prison.

Incarnadine; see *Carnal*.

Incarnation; see *Carnal*.

Incendiary, *Incense*; see *Candid*.

Incentive; see *Cant* (1).

Inceptive; see *Capacious*.

Incessant; see *Cede*.

Incest; see *Caste*.

Inch, the twelfth part of a foot. (L.)
 M. E. *inche*. A. S. *ynce*. = L. *uncia*, an
 inch; also an ounce; orig. a small weight.
 Cf. Gk. *δύκος*, bulk, weight.

ounce (1), twelfth part of a pound. (F.
 = L.) O. F. *unce*. = L. *uncia* (above).

uncial, large, applied to letters. (L.)
 L. *uncialis*, adj. from *uncia*, inch. (From
 the size of the letters.)

Incident; see Cadence.
 Incipient; see Capacious.
 Incise; see Cæsura.
 Incite; see Cite.
 Incline, to lean towards. (F.-L.) F. *incliner*.—L. *inclinare*.—L. *in*, towards; *clinare**, to lean, cognate with E. Lean (1), q. v. (✓ KRI.) Doublet, *encline*.
 declension. (F.-L.) O. F. *declinaison*, used for the 'declension' of a noun.—L. *declinationem*, acc. of *declinatio*, declination, declension.—L. *declinatus*, pp. of *declinare* (below).
 decline. (F.-L.) O. F. *decliner*.—L. *de-clinare*, to lean or bend aside from.
 encline. (F.-L.) M. E. *enclinen*.—O. F. *encliner*.—L. *inclinare*; see Incline.
 recline. (L.) L. *re-clinare*, to lean back, lie down. See also Acolivity.
 Inclose, Include; see Clause.
 Incognito; see Noble.
 Income; see Come.
 Incommode; see Mode.
 Incorporate; see Corporal (2).
 Increase, Increment; see Crescent.
 Incubate, Incubus; see Covey.
 Inculcate; see Calk.
 Inculpate; see Culpable.
 Incumbent; see Covey.
 Incur, Incursion; see Current.
 Incurvate; see Curve.
 Indeed; see Do (1).
 Indemnify, Indemnity; see Damn.
 Indelible; see Delete.
 Indent; see Dental.
 Index, Indicate; see Diction.
 Indict, Indiction; see Diction.
 Indigenous; see Genus.
 Indigent, destitute. (F.-L.) F. *indigent*.—L. *indigent**, stem of pres. part. of *indigere*, to be in want.—L. *ind-*, for *indo* or *indu*, an O. Lat. extension from *in*, in (cf. Gk. *ēvdov*, within); *egere*, to want, be in need; cf. L. *indigus*, needy. Cf. Gk. *ἀχρῆ*, poor, needy (Theocritus). (✓ AGH.)
 Indigo, a blue dye. (F.-Span.—L.—Gk.—Pers.—Skt.) F. *indigo*.—Span. *indico*.—L. *indicum*, indigo; neut. of *Indicus*, Indian (hence Indian dye).—Gk. *ἰνδικόν*, indigo; neut. of *ἰνδικός*, Indian.—Pers. *Hind*, India; a name due to the river Indus.—Skt. *sindhu*, the river Indus; a large river.—Skt. *syand*, to flow. ¶ The Persian changes *s* into *h*.
 Indite; see Diction.
 Indolence; see Doleful.
 Indomitable; see Daunt.

Indubitable; see Dual.
 Induce, Induct; see Duke.
 Indue (1), to invest or clothe with, supply with. (L.) In Spenser, F. Q. iii. 6. 35.—L. *inducere*, to put into, put on, clothe with. The prefix is rather *ind-* than *in* (for this prefix see Indigent); cf. *ex-uvia*, spoils, *ind-uvia*, clothes. See Exuvium.
 Indue (2), a corruption of Endue, q. v.
 Indulgence. (F.-L.) F. *indulgence*.—L. *indulgentia*.—L. *indulgent**, stem of pres. pt. of *indulgere*, to be courteous to, indulge. (Of unknown origin.)
 Indurate; see Dure.
 Industry. (F.-L.) F. *industrie*.—L. *industria*.—L. *industrius*, diligent. Origin uncertain; perhaps from O. Lat. *indo*, within, and *stru-ere*, to arrange, build; see Structure.
 Inebriate; see Ebriety.
 Ineffable; see Fate.
 Inept; see Apt.
 Inert; see Art (2).
 Inexorable; see Oral.
 Infamy; see Fame.
 Infant, Infantry; see Fate.
 Infatuate; see Fatuous.
 Infect; see Faot.
 Infer; see Fertile.
 Inferior. (F.-L.) O. F. *inferieur*.—L. *inferiorem*, acc. of *inferior*, lower, comp. of *inferus*, low, nether. Strictly, *inferus* is itself a compar. form, answering to Skt. *adhara*, lower, from *adhas*, adv., underneath, low, down.
 infernal. (F.-L.) F. *infernal*.—L. *infernalis*, belonging to the lower regions.—L. *infernus*, lower; extended from *inferus* (above).
 Infest, to harass. (F.-L.) F. *infester*.—L. *infestare*, to attack.—L. *infestus*, attacking, hostile. *Infestus* = *infestus**; from *in*, against; and *fed-*, base of *ferere*, to strike, as seen in *offendere*, *de-ferere*.
 Infidel; see Faith.
 Infinite; see finite, under Final.
 Infirm, Infirmary, Infirmary; see Firm.
 Inflate; see Fiatulent.
 Infect; see Flexible.
 Inflict. (L.) L. *inflicus*, pp. of *infligere*, to inflict, lit. to strike upon.—L. *is*, upon; and *fligere*, to strike. (✓ BHLAGH.) See Afflict.
 Inflorescence; see Floral.
 Influence, Influenza, Influz; see Fluent.

see Form.
 ion, Infringe; see Fragile.
 te; see Fury.
 see Fuss (1).
 us, Ingenuous; see Genus.
 re. (C.) Gael. and Irish *aingeal*,
 prob. borrowed from *igniculus*,
L. ignis, fire. See Ignition.
 mass of unwrought metal. (E.)
 et, Chaucer, C. T. 16677, &c.,
 means a mould for molten metal.
 se sense is 'that which is poured
 ss of metal. = A. S. *in*, in; and
 ared, pp. of *gestian*, to pour, fuse.
 f. Du. *ingieten*, Swed. *ingjuta*,
 a. Also Du. *gieten*, G. *giessen*,
 (pp. *gotinn*), Dan. *gyde*, Swed.
 h. *giutan*, to pour, shed, fuse;
 with *L. fundere*. (✓ GHU.)
lingot, put for *lingot*. + G.
 pouring in, also an ingot.
 ; see Grain.
 ate; see Grace.
 ent, Ingress; see Grade.
 al, relating to the groin. (L.)
 , stem of *inguen*, the groin.
 ; see Habit.
 see Exhale.
 it; see Hesitate.
 ; see Heir.
 see Habit.
 il; see Amatory.
 y; see Equal.
 see Itinerant.
 see Jet (1).
 ion; see Join.
 see Jury.
 Encaustic.
 kind of tape. (F. - L.) In the
 arv. (1440) we find, '*Lynyolf*,
 , threde to sow wythe, *lynolf*.'
 is that the M. E. *liniolf* some-
 eared without the initial *l*. This
 o O. F. *lignel*, *lignioul*, *ligneul*,
 , shoemaker's thread; called in
 ngel, *linge*. We may conclude
 is a corrupt form of *ingle*, which
 he word *linge* without its initial
 a for the French def. article *l'*).
 ngel, an ingot, from E. *ingot*,
 has, contrariwise, been supplied.
lignel is from *ligne*, thread. = L.
 of *lineur*, hempen, flaxen. = L.
 a. See Linen.
 , a hint, intimation. (Scand. ?)
 ling, a whisper, murmur, low
 Alexander, when in disguise,

feared he was discovered, because he 'herd
 a *nyngkiling* of his name,' Allit. romance
 of Alexander, 2968; where a *nyngkiling*
 stands for an *ynghiling*. 'To *incle* the
 truthe' = to hint at the truth, Alisaunder
 (in app. to Wm. of Palerne), 616. I
 suspect it to be corrupted from Dan.
ymte, to murmur, mutter, an iterative verb
 from *ymja*, to mutter, hum (of imitative
 origin); so also Icel. *ymta*, to mutter.
 Inn; see In.
 Innate; see Natal.
 Innings; see In.
 Innocent, Innocuous; see Noxious.
 Innovate; see Now.
 Innuendo; see Nutation.
 Inoculate; see Ocular.
 Inordinate; see Order.
 Inquest, Inquire; see Query.
 Inscribe, see Scribe.
 Inscrutable; see Scrutiny.
 Insect; see Secant.
 Insert; see Series.
 Insidious; see Sedentary.
 Insignia; see Sign.
 Insinuate; see Sinus.
 Insipid; see Sapid.
 Insist; see State.
 Insolent. (F. - L.) M. E. *insolent*. = F.
insolent, saucy. = L. *insolent*, stem of *insol-*
ens, not customary, unusual, insolent. =
 L. *in*, not; *solens*, pres. pt. of *solere*, to be
 accustomed, be wont.
 Inspect; see Species.
 Inspire; see Spirit.
 Inspissate, to make thick. (L.) From
 pp. of L. *inspissare*, to thicken. = L. *in*,
 in; *spissus*, thick, dense.
 Instance; see State.
 Instead; see Stead.
 Instep, the upper part of the foot, where
 it rises to the front of the leg. (E.) For-
 merly *instup* and *instop* (Minsheu). The
 probability is that *instep* is a corruption,
 and that the true etymology is from *in* and
stoop, i. e. 'the in-bend' of the foot.
 Instigate; see Stimulate.
 Instil; see Still (2).
 Instinct; see Distinguish.
 Institute; see State.
 Instruct, Instrument; see Structure.
 Insular. (L.) L. *insularis*, insular. =
 L. *insula*, an island. Prob. from L. *in*
salo = in the main sea, where *salo* is abl. of
 L. *salum*, the main sea, cognate with Gk.
σάλος, surge, swell of the sea. Allied to
 Swell.

isle, an island. (F. - L.) O. F. *isle* (F. *île*). - L. *insula*, an island (above).

isolate, to insulate. (Ital. - L.) Suggested by Ital. *isolato*, detached, used as a term in architecture. - Ital. *isola*, an island. - L. *insula*, an island.

Insult; see Salient.

Insurgent, Insurrection; see Regent.

Intaglio; see Tailor.

Integer; see Tangent.

Intellect, Intelligence; see Legend.

Intend, Intense; see Tend (1).

Inter; see Terrace.

Inter, *prefix*, amongst. (L.) L. *inter*, among; a comparative form, answering to Skt. *antar*, within; closely allied to Interior, q. v.

Intercalate; see Calends.

Intercode; see Code.

Intercept; see Capacious.

Intercourse; see Current.

Interdict; see Diction.

Interest (1), profit, advantage. (F. - L.) O. F. *interest* (F. *intérêt*), an interest in a thing, interest for money. - L. *interest*, it is profitable; 3 pers. sing. of *interesse*, to concern, lit. 'be among.' - L. *inter*, among; *esse*, to be. See Inter- and Essence.

Interest (2), to engage the attention of another. (F. - L.) A curious word; formed (by partial confusion with the verb above) from the pp. *interessé* of the obsolete verb to *interessé*, used by Massinger and Ben Jonson. - O. F. *interessé*, 'interested, or touched in;' Cot. - L. *interesse*, to concern (as above). Der. Hence *dis-interested*, from the verb *disinterest*, orig. a pp. and put for *disinterested*.

Interfere; see Ferula.

Interior. (L.) L. *interior*, comp. of *intus*, within. *In-ternus* itself was orig. a comparative form, answering to Skt. *antar*, interior. The positive is the L. *in*, in; see In.

denizen, a naturalised citizen, inhabitant. (L.) Formerly *denizen*. - O. F. *denizen* (also *denizen*), used in the Liber Albus to denote a trader within the privilege of the city franchise, as opposed to *forain*. Formed by adding the suffix *-in* (-L. *-anus*) to O. F. *denin*, now spelt *denin*, within. - L. *de* *intus*, from within. - L. *de*, from; *intus*, within, allied to interior (above).

entrails, the inward parts. (F. - L.) O. F. *entrailles*, intestines. - Low L. *intus*

lia, also (more correctly) *intranea*, - L. *interanea*, entrails, neut. pl.

teraneus, inward, adj., from *inter*, with **internal**. (L.) Coined from *internus*, inward; extended from *inter* ward; see interior (above).

Interjacent, Interjection; see J.

Interloper; see Leap.

Intermit; see Missile.

Internal; see Interior.

Internecine, thoroughly destructive. (L.) L. *internecinus*, thoroughly destructive. - L. *internecio*, utter slaughter, *inter*, thoroughly (see White); and *ne* to kill.

Interpellation; see Pulsate.

Interpolate; see Polish.

Interpose; see Pose (1).

Interposition; see Position.

Interpret, to explain. (F. - L.) L. *interpretari*, to expound. - L. *interpret*, *interpretari*, an interpreter, properly an interpreter, the latter part of the word related rather to Gk. *ὑπάγειν* (= *ὑπάγειν*) to speak, than to Gk. *ὑπάγειν*, *ὑπάγειν* to do.

Interregnum; see Regent.

Interrogate; see Rogation.

Interrupt; see Rupture.

Intersect; see Secant.

Intersperse; see Sparse.

Interstice; see State.

Interval; see Wall.

Intervene; see Venture.

Intestate; see Testament.

Intestine. (F. - L.) F. *intestin*, 'intestine, inward;' Cot. - L. *intestus*, inward. Formed from L. *intus*, cognate with Gk. *ἐντός*, within; extended from L. *in*, in.

Intimate (1), to announce, hint. From pp. of L. *intimare*, to bring to announce. - L. *intimus*, inmost, corresponding to comp. *interior*; see Interior.

intimate (2), familiar. (L.) This is due to confusion with the word *intimate*. It is really founded on O. F. *intime*, ward, secret, deer, entirely affected; from L. *intimus* (above).

Intimidate; see Timid.

Into, prep. (E.) M. E. *into*; orig. words. A. S. *in* *to*, in to, where *in* is adverbially, and *to* is a preposition; and *to*.

Intone, to chant. (Low L. - L. and

intonare, to sing according to tone.
tonum, according to tone; where
 acc. of *tonus*, borrowed from Gk.
 be Tone.

icate. (Low L. = L. and Gk.)
 p. of Low L. *intoxicare*, to make
 L. *in*, into; *toxicum*, poison,
 d from Gk. *τοξικόν*, poison for
 Gk. *τοξικόν* is der. from *τόξον*, a
 which the pl. *τόξα* is used to mean

bid; see Trepidation.

ate, perplexed, obscure. (L.)
 e pp. of L. *intricare*, to perplex. =
 ; *trica*, pl. sb., hindrances, vexa-
 les.

cate. (L.) From pp. of L. *ex*-
 to disentangle. = L. *ex*, out of;
 pediments.

gue, to form secret plots. (F. = L.)
uer, formerly spelt *intriquer*, 'to
 perplex, insnare;' Cot. = L. *in*-
 above).

sis; see Sequence.

uce; see Duke.

pection; see Species.

de, to thrust oneself into. (L.)
dere, to thrust into. = L. *in*, in,
udere (pp. *trusus*), to thrust. Al-
 threaten.

use. (L.) L. *abstrusus*, difficult,
 d; pp. of *abs-trudere*, to thrust

ide. (L.) L. *de-trudere*, to thrust

ide. (L.) L. *ex-trudere*, to thrust

ide. (L.) L. *ob-trudere*, to thrust

ude. (L.) L. *pro-trudere*, to
 rth.

ion; see Tuition.

escence; see Tumid.

lation; see Undulate.

; see Operate.

e; see Evade.

gh; see Vehicle.

gle. (Unknown.) In Spenser, F. Q.

2. Orig. unknown. ¶ It can
 e from F. *aveugler*, to blind; yet

aveugle, to cajole, seduce, A.D.
 Froude's Hist. v. 132; and A.D.

ate Papers, ix. 247.

t; see Venture.

so, Invert; see Verse.

t; see Vest.

tigate; see Vestige.

Inveterate; see Veteran.

Invidious; see Vision.

Invite. (F. = L.) F. *inviter*. = L. *inui-*
tare, to ask, request, invite. Origin un-
 certain. Doublet, *vie*, q. v.

Invoke; see Vocal.

Invoice; see Viaduct.

Invoke; see Vocal.

Involute, Involve; see Voluble.

Iodine, an elementary body. (Gk.)
 Named from the violet colour of its vapour.
 = Gk. *ιώδης*, contr. form of *ιοειδής*, violet-
 like; with suffix *-ine*. = Gk. *ἰώ*, a violet;
ειδ-ος, appearance.

Iota. (Gk. = Heb.) Gk. *ἰώτα*, the smallest
 letter of the Gk. alphabet. = Heb. *yod*, the
 smallest letter of the Heb. alphabet, with
 the power of *y*. (Of Phœnician origin.)

Jot. (L. = Gk. = Heb.) Englished from
 L. *iota*, Matt. v. 18 (Vulgate). = Gk. *ἰώτα*
 (above).

Ipecacuanha, a medicinal root. (Port.
 = Brazilian.) Port. *ipecacuanha* (Span.
ipecacuana). From the Brazilian name of
 the plant; Guarani *ipé-kaa-guaña*. *Ipé* =
peb, small; *kaa*, plant; *guaña*, causing
 sickness.

Ir- (1), prefix. (L.; or F. = L.) Put for
 L. *in*, in, prep., when *r* follows.

Ir- (2), prefix. (L.; or F. = L.) Put for
 L. neg. prefix *in-*, when *r* follows.

Ire. (F. = L.) F. *ire*. = L. *ira*, anger.

irascible. (F. = L.) F. *irascible*. = L.
irascibilis, choleric, from *irasci*, to become
 angry. = L. *ira*, anger.

Iris, a rainbow. (L. = Gk.) L. *iris*. =
 Gk. *ἶρις*, a rainbow. Der. *irid-esc-ent*,
irid-ium, from *irid-*, stem of L. *iris*.

orris, a plant. (Ital. = L. = Gk.) Formerly
orice, *oris*. These are E. corruptions
 of O. Ital. *irios* (Ital. *ireos*). = O. Ital. *irios*,
 'oris-route,' Florio. Modified from L. *iris*,
 above.

Irk, to weary. (Scand.) M. E. *irken*,
 to tire. = Swed. *yrka*, to urge, enforce, press,
 press upon; cognate with L. *urgere*, to urge.
 See *Urge*. (✓WARG.)

Iron, a metal. (E.) M. E. *iren*, also *ire*.
 A. S. *fren*, older form *isen*, iron, both adj.
 and sb. + Du. *ijzer*, Icel. *járn* (contr. from
 O. Icel. *isarn*), Dan. Swed. *jern*; O. H. G.
isarn, G. *eisen*; Goth. *eisarn*, sb. (whence
eisarnein, adj.). And cf. W. *haiarn*, Irish
iarann, Bret. *houarn*, iron. β. The Teut.
 forms exactly correspond to an adj. form
 from *ice*; perhaps *iron* was named from its
 smooth hard surface when brightened

count. (F.-L.) M.E. *countee*. - O.F. *comitatus* (i.e. *com-té*), a province. - Low L. *comitatus*, acc. of *comitatus*, a county though the old meaning was a company or estate. - L. *comit-*, stem of *comes*, a count; see above.

exit. (L.) L. *exit*, i.e. 'he goes out,' used as a stage direction; 3rd pers. s. pres. *ex-ire*, to go out.

eyre, a circuit. (F.-L.) M.E. *eire*, *eyre*, esp. of a judge. - O.F. *eire*, *eyre*, way. - L. *iter*, a journey; see *Itinerant* (above).

Initial, pertaining to the beginning. (L.) *initialis*, adj. from *initium*, a beginning. *initus*, pp. of *in-ire*, to go in, to enter into or upon.

initiate, to begin. (L.) From pp. of *initiare*, to begin. - L. *initium* (above).

issue, progeny, result. (F.-L.) M.E. *issue*, sb. - O.F. *issue*, 'the issue, end, vent;' Cot. Fem. of *issu*, pp. of *issir*, to apart, go out. - L. *ex-ire*, to go out.

obit, a funeral rite. (F.-L.) O.F. *obit*, - L. acc. *obitum*, a going to or down, downfall, death. - L. *obitum*, supine of *obire*, to go near.

perish. (F.-L.) M.E. *perischen*. - F. *perir*, stem of pres. pt. of *perir*, to perish. *per-ire*, to come to naught, perish; *per-* is used with a destructive force like *E. for-* in *for-do*.

praetor, *pretor*, a Roman magistrate. (L.) L. *praetor*, lit. a goer before, leader; *præ-itor*. - L. *præ*, before; *itor*, a goer, from *ire*, to go.

preterite. (F.-L.) M.E. *preterit*. - F. *preterit*, m., *preterite*, fem. - L. *præteritus*, pp. of *præter-ire*, to pass by.

sedition. (F.-L.) O.F. *sedition*. - L. *seditionem*, a going apart, dissension,

mutiny. - L. *sed-*, apart; *it-um*, supine of *ire*, to go.

sudden. (F.-L.) M.E. *sodain*. - O.F. *sodain*, *sudain* (F. *soudain*). Cf. Ital. *subitaneo*, *subitano*, sudden. - Low L. *subitanus**, put for L. *subitaneus*, sudden, extended from *subitus*, sudden, lit. that which has come stealthily, orig. pp. of *sub-ire*, to come or go stealthily.

trance. (F.-L.) F. *transe*, 'a trance, or swoon;' Cot. Lit. a passing away (from consciousness). - L. acc. *transitum*, a passing away; see *transit* (below).

transient. (L.) From *transient-*, supposed stem of L. *transiens*, passing away, though the real stem is *trans-eunt-*; pres. pt. of *trans-ire*, to pass across or away.

transit. (L.) L. *transitus*, lit. a passing across. - L. *transitum*, supine of *trans-ire*, to pass across.

Ivory. (F.-L.) M.E. *iuorie* (= *ivoirie*). - O.F. *ivurie*, later *ivoire*. - L. *eboreus*, adj., made of ivory. - L. *ebor-*, stem of *ebur*, ivory. Perhaps allied to Skt. *ibha*, an elephant.

Ivy, an evergreen. (E.) A.S. *ifig*. + O.H.G. *ebah*. Perhaps allied to L. *apium*, parsley, a word borrowed from Gk. *amov* (whence prob. G. *epheu*, *epphich*).

Iwis, certainly. (E.) M.E. *ywis*, *iwis*. A.S. *gewis*, adj., certain (whence *gewislice*, adv., certainly). + Du. *gewis*, adj. and adv.; G. *gewiss*, adv. Cf. Icel. *viss*, certain, sure. Allied to Wit. (✓WID.) ¶ The M.E. prefix *i-* (A.S. *ge-*) is sometimes written apart from the rest of the word, and with a capital letter. Hence, by the mistake of editors, it has been printed *I wis*, and explained as 'I know.' This is the origin of the fictitious word *wis*, to know, given in some dictionaries.

J.

Jabber, to chatter. (Scand.) Formerly *jabber* and *jable*, weakened forms of *gabber* or *gabble*, which are frequentative forms on the base *gab*, as seen in Icel. *gabba*, mock. Cf. Du. *gabberen*, to jabber. See *Abble*.

Jacinth; see *Hyacinth*.

Jack (1), a saucy fellow, sailor. (F.-L. Gk. - Heb.) M.E. *Jacke*, *Jakke*, often used as a term of reproach, as in 'Jakke d.' Chaucer, C.T. 3708. [Really from F. *jaques*, but it is remarkable that *Jack* was

generally used formerly (as now) as a substitute for *John*.] - F. *Jaques*. - L. *Jacobus*. - Gk. *Iákωβos*. - Heb. *Ya'aqōb*, Jacob; lit. one who seizes by the heel. - Heb. root *'aqab*, to seize by the heel, supplant. ¶ The name was extended to denote various implements, such as a *smoke-jack*, a *boot-jack*; so also *Jack-o'-lent*, *Jack-o'-lantern*, *Jack-pudding*, *Jack-an-apes* (= *Jack o'apes*, with inserted *n* to prevent hiatus).

Jack (2), a coat of mail. (F.-L. - Gk. - Heb.) O.F. *Jaque*, 'James, also a'

or coat of mail; 'Cot. Cf. Ital. *giaco*, a coat of mail, Span. *jaco*, a soldier's jacket, G. *jacke*, a jacket. Of obscure origin; but prob. due to the *Jacquerie*, or revolt of the peasantry nicknamed *Jacques Bonhomme*, A. D. 1358; and hence due to F. *Jaques*, James; see above.

jacket, a short coat. (F.—L.—Gk.—Heb.) O. F. *jaquette*, a jacket; dimin. of O. F. *jaque*, a jack of mail (above).

Jacobin (F.—L.—Gk.—Heb.) M. E. *jacobin*.—F. *jacobin*.—Low Lat. *Jacobinus*, adj., formed from *Jacobus*, and applied to a friar of the order of St. Dominick. See **Jack** (1). β. Hence one of the *Jacobin* club in the French Revolution, which first met in the hall of the *Jacobin* friars in Paris, Oct. 1789. Also the name of a hooded (friar-like) pigeon.

Jacobite, an adherent of James II. (L.—Gk.—Heb.) From L. *Jacob-us*, James.

jockey, one who rides a race-horse. (F.—L.—Gk.—Heb.) A North. E. pronunciation of *Jackey*, dimin. of *Jack* as a personal name.

Jackal, a kind of wild animal. (Pers.) Pers. *shaghāl*. Cf. Skt. *ṣṛigāla*, a jackal, a fox.

Jacket, Jacobin, Jacobite; see **Jack**.

Jade (1), a sorry nag, an old woman. (Unknown.) Cf. Lowland Sc. *yawd*, *yawd*, a jade. Of unknown origin; perhaps from Icel. *jalda*, a mare; prov. Swed. *jäldä*, a mare (Rietz).

Jade (2), a hard dark-green stone. (Span.—L.) The jade brought from America by the Spaniards was called *piedra de ijada*, because it was believed to cure pain in the side; for a similar reason it was called *nephritis* (from Gk. *nephrós*, kidneys).—Span. *ijada*, the flank.—Span. *ijar*, the flank; cf. Port. *ilhal*, *ilhargu*, the flank, side.—L. *ilia*, pl., the flanks.

Jag, a notch, tooth. (C.) Irish *gag*, a cleft, from *gagam*, I split, notch; W. *gag*. Gael. *gag*, an aperture, cleft, chink; Gael. *gag*, to split, notch.

Jaguar, a beast of prey. (Brazil.) '*Jagua* in the Guarani [Brazilian] language is the common name for tigers and dogs; the generic name for tigers is *jaquarete*;' Clavigero, Hist. of Mexico, tr. by Cullen, ii. 318.

Jail; see **Cave**.

Jalap, the root of a plant. (Mexican.) Named from *Jalapa* or *Xalapa*, in Mexico.

Jam (1), to press, squeeze. (Scand.) The same word as *cham*, to chew, to champ, prov. E. *champ*, to tread heavily, also to chew; so also *champ*, hard, firm, *chammed* or pressed down. See **Champ**.

jam (2), a conserve of fruit. (Scand.) A soft substance, like that which is chewed 'And if we have any stronger meats, must be *chammed* afore by the nurse, as so put into the babes month;' Sir I. More, Works, p. 241 h. See above.

Jamb, side-post of a door; see **Gambol**.

Jangle, to sound discordantly. (F.—O. Low G.) M. E. *janglen*.—O. F. *jangle* to jangle, prattle.—Of Q. Low G. origin. cf. Du. *jangelen*, to importune, frequent. *janken*, to howl, yelp. An imitative word. cf. L. *gannire*, to yelp.

Janizary. (F.—Turk.) O. F. *Janisaires*, 'the Janizaries;' Cot. Of Turk. origin; it means 'new soldiers;' from Turk. *yeñi*, new; and *cheri*, soldiery. *Cher* is for *cherik*, a troop; of Pers. orig. (Zenker).

January. (L.) Englished from *Januarius*, a month named from the god Janus, who was supposed to have doo under his protection; cf. L. *ianua*, a door.

Japan, a name given to certain kinds of lacquered work. (Japan.) Named from the country. Der. *japan*, verb, to polish.

Jar (1), to make a harsh noise. (F.) It stands for an older form *char*, as found in the derivative *charken*, to creak (Prompt. Parv.) Again, *char* is from Teut. base KAR, corresponding to Ary base GAR, as seen in L. *garrus*, to peep, to croak; see **Garrulous**.

jargon, a confused talk. (F.—L.) *jargon*, orig. the chattering of birds, *jargon*. Cf. Span. *gerigonza*, jargon. Prob. from an extension of the base of L. *garrus*, prate, croak; cf. M. E. *charken*, to creak (above).

Jar (2), an earthen pot. (F.—Pers.—O. F. *jare*, 'a jarre;' Cot.—Pers. *jarra* a jar; cf. Pers. *jurrah*, a little cruse, jar.

Jargon; see **Jar** (1).

Jargonelle, a kind of pear. (F.—Ital.—Pers.?) F. *jargonelle*, a kind of pear, stony (Littre); formed (acc. to Littre) from F. *jarzon*, a yellow diamond, a stone.—Ital. *giargone*, a sort of yellow diamond. Perhaps from Pers. *sargan*, & coloured; from *sar*, gold (Devic).

ie, Jessamine, a plant. (F. = *jasmín*. (So also Span. *jasmín*.) *jasmin*, jasmine; *yásmín*, jessa-

a precious stone. (F. = L. = Gk. O. F. *jaspre* (Littre), an occa-
lling of *jaspe*, a jasper. = L. *ias-*
c. of *iaspis*. = Gk. *iaspis*. = Arab.
f. *yashb*, jasper; whence Pers.
ishf, jasper. Cf. Heb. *yáshpneh*,

figured linen cloth. (F. = Ital.
k. = Arab.) From O. F. *diapré*,
from the verb *diaprer*, to diaper,
lfe with flourishings; Cot. The
rmed from O. F. *diapre*, later
jasper, a stone much used for
il jewellery. = O. Ital. *diaspro*, a
etrarch). = L. *iaspidem*, acc. of
asper; cf. prov. Ital. *diacere*, put
ere, to lie (Diez). = Gk. *iaspis*

ce. (F. = L.) M. E. *iaunis*; the
xrescent. = F. *jaunisse*, yellow-
ce, the jaundice. = F. *jaune* (old-
g; *jaune*), yellow. = L. *galbinus*,
ellow. = L. *galbus*, yellow. Al-
llow.

to ramble. (Scand.) The same
k. *jaunt*, to jeer; whence *jaunder*,
out idly. = Swed. dial. *ganta*, to
buffoon, sport, jest; O. Swed.
toy. = Swed. dial. *gant*, a buffoon,
t, droll. Cf. Icel. *gan*, frantic
Der. *jaunt*, sb., an excursion.

y, Janty, fantastical. (F. = L.)
rt for *janfyl*, old spelling of *gentle*
But obviously confused with the
t, to stroll about (above).

t; see Gaff.

E.) Formerly *chaw*; see Chew.

e Gay.

s; see Zeal.

o mock, scoff; see Shear.

h. (Heb.) Heb. *yahvêh*, or,
rectly, *yahveh*, God; see article
h in Dict. of the Bible.

hungry, meagre. (L.) L. *ieiun-*
g, hungry, dry.

see Gellid.

Gennet, a small Spanish horse.
an. = Arab.) O. F. *genette*, 'a
'Spanish horse'; Cot. = Span.
mag; but orig. 'a horse-soldier.'
ish origin; traced by Dozy to
dta, a tribe of Barbary celebrated
ally.

Jenneting, a kind of early apple. (Un-
known.) Spelt *ginniting* in Bacon, Ess. 46.
Origin unknown; the 'etymology' from
'June-eating' is a miserable jest; Bacon
says they come in *July*. But see p. 579.

Jeopardy; see Joke.

Jerboa, a rodent quadruped. (Arab.)
Arab. *yarbu'*, (1) the flesh of the back or
loins, an oblique descending muscle, (2)
the jerboa, from the use it makes of the
strong muscles in its hind legs, in taking
long leaps.

Jerk (E.) We find *jerk*, *jert*, and *gird*
all used in much the same sense, orig. to
strike with a lash, whip, or rod. *Jerk* ap-
pears to be a mere variant of *jert* or *gird*;
M. E. *girden*, to strike. See *gird* (2),
given under *Yard* (2).

Jerked beef. (Peruvian.) A singular
corruption of *charqui*, the S. American
name for 'jerked' beef, or beef dried
in a particular way. It appears to be a
Peruvian word; see Prescott, Conquest of
Peru, c. v.

Jerkin, a jacket, short coat. (Du.)
Dimin. of Du. *jurk*, a frock (Sewel), by
help of the once common Du. dimin. suffix
-ken, now supplanted by *-je* or *-tje*. Cf.
fir-kin, *kilder-kin*.

Jersey, fine wool, a woollen jacket.
(Jersey.) From *Jersey*, one of the Channel
Islands.

Jessamine; see Jasmine.

Jesses; see Jet (1).

Jest; see Gerund.

Jesuit; see below.

Jesus, the Saviour. (L. = Gk. = Heb.)
L. *Iesus*. = Gk. *Ἰησοῦς*. = Heb. *Yêshu'a*,
Jeshua (Nehem. viii. 17); contr. form of *Ye-*
hoshu'a, Jehoshua (Numb. xiii. 16); signi-
fying saviour, lit. 'help of Jehovah.' = Heb.
root *yasha'*, to be large, to save. Der.
jesu-it, one of the society of Jesus.

Jet (1), to throw out, fling about, spout.
(F. = L.) Formerly, to *jet* was to strut
about. M. E. *ietten*, to strut. = O. F.
jetter, *jecter*, *getter*, to throw, fling, push
forth. = L. *iactare*, to fling; frequent. of
iacere, to throw. Allied to Gk. *iambros*, to
throw (whence *iambic*). Der. *jet*, sb. for-
merly in the sense of guise or fashion, &c.

abject, mean, lit. cast away. (L.) L.
abieci-us, pp. of *ab-icere*, to cast away.

adjacent, near to. (L.) From stem of
pres. pt. of *ad-iacere*, to lie near. *Iacere*,
to lie, is formed from *iacere*, to throw.

adjective. (L.) A grammatical w

jib, to shift the boom-sail from of the mast to another; Ash Also spelt *jibe*, *gybe*. — Dan. *gibbe*, b; Swed. dial. *gippa*, to jerk up.

Swed. *gippa*, to move up and d to E. *jump*. ¶ The form *gibe* o Du. *gijpen*, to turn suddenly, sail.

to move restively, as a horse. ad.) O. F. *giber*, to struggle with and feet (Roquefort); whence *iber* (F. *regimber*), to kick as a Swed. dial. *gippa*, to jerk up

the same as *Gibe*, q. v.

e *Gig*.

e *Gill* (4).

to clink. (E.) M. E. *ginglen*; tative verb from the base *jink*, *hink*; see *Chink* (2). Also allied

to peck with the beak; see

a small piece of work; see

; see *Jack* (1).

Jocular; see *Joke*.

(F. — L.) M. E. *joconde*. — *inde**, pleasant, only recorded in atives *jocondeux*, adj., *jocondité*, (efort). — L. *incundus*, pleasant; pfal. — L. *iunare*, to help; see

push slightly, jolt. (C.) M. E. W. *gogi*, to shake, agitate; Gael. as of the head; Irish *gogaim*, I iculate. Cf. also W. *ysgogi*, to shake, E. *shog*; allied to *Shake*. *og*, q. v.

Dory, the name of a fish. (F. — L.) is the vulgar name of the fish *dory*. *John* appears to be a r's prefix, like the *jack* in *jack-* n hardly be from an alleged F. *de*, which would be tautological

Dory is borrowed from F. *doré*, it. 'gilded,' *doré* being the fem. of *dorer*, to gild. — L. *deaurare*, L. *de auro*, of gold; see *Aureate*. F. — L.) O. F. *joindre*. — L. *iung-* *iunctus*, to join. (✓ YUG.)

Yoke.

to lie next to. (F. — L.) O. F. — L. *ad-iungere* (pp. *adiunctus*),

Der. *ad-iunct*, from the pp.

n. (F. — L.) O. F. *conjoindre*,

iungere (pp. *coniunctus*), to join

together. Der. *conjunct-ion*, *conjunct-ive*, from the pp.

conjugal, relating to marriage. (F. — L.) F. *conjugal*. — L. *conjugalis*, also *con-* *iugialis*, adj. — L. *conjugium*, marriage. — L. *conjugare*, to unite in a yoke. — L. *con-*, together; *iugare*, to connect, from *iugum*, a yoke.

conjugation. (L.) From L. *conjugatio*, a conjugation (Priscian); lit. a yoking together. — L. *coniugatus*, pp. of *con-iugare*, to yoke together (see above).

enjoin, to bid. (F. — L.) O. F. *en-* *joindre*. — L. *iniungere*, to bid, ordain, orig. to join into. — L. *in*, in; *iungere*, to join.

injunction, command. (L.) From L. *iniunctio*, an order. — L. *iniunctus*, pp. of *iniungere*, to bid; see *enjoin* (above).

joint. (F. — L.) O. F. *joinct*, *joint*, a joint, sb. — O. F. *joinct*, *joint*, pp. of *joindre*, to join; see *Join* (above).

jugular, pertaining to the side of the neck. (L.) From L. *iugul-um*, or *iugul-us*, the collar-bone, which joins the neck and shoulders; dimin. of *iugum*, a yoke.

junction, a joining. (L.) From L. *iunctio*, a joining. — L. *iunctus*, pp. of *iungere*, to join.

juncture, a union, a critical moment. (L.) The sense 'critical moment' is astrological, from the 'union' of planets. — L. *iunctura*, a joining. — L. pp. *iunctus* (above).

junta, a council. (Span. — L.) Span. *junta*, a congress; a fem. form of *junto* (below).

junto, a knot of men, a faction. (Span. — L.) Span. *junto*, united, conjoined. — L. *iunctus*, pp. of *iungere*, to join.

rejoin. (F. — L.) Lit. to join again; in legal language, to answer to a reply. — F. *rejoindre*. — L. *re-iungere*, to join again. Der. *rejoinder*, which is the F. infin. mood used as a sb., as in the case of *attainder*.

subjoin. (F. — L.) F. *subjoindre* (Cot.) — L. *sub-iungere*, to join beneath, annex, subjoin.

subjugate, to bring under the yoke. (L.) From pp. of L. *subiugare*, vb. — L. *sub iugo*, under the yoke.

subjunctive. (L.) L. *subiunctivus*, fit. joining on at the end, from the use of the subjunctive mood in dependent clauses. — L. *subiunctus*, pp. of *subiungere*, to subjoin; see *subjoin* (above).

Joint; see *Join*.

Joist; see *Jet* (1).

Joke, a jest. (L.) From L. *iocus*, a jest, game.

jeopardy, hazard. (F. = L.) M. E. *jupartie*, later *jopardye*, *jeopardie*. — O. F. *jeu parti*, lit. a divided game; a game in which the chances were equal, hence, a risk, hazard. — Low L. *iocus partitus*, the same; also an alternative. — L. *iocus*, a game; *partitus*, pp. of *partiri*, to part, divide, from *parti-*, crude form of *pars*, a part. ¶ The diphthong *eo* = F. *eu*; cf. *people* (= F. *peuple*).

jocose, merry. (L.) L. *iocosus*, sportive. — L. *iocus*, sport.

jocular. (L.) L. *iocularis*. — L. *ioculus*, a little jest, dimin. of *iocus*, a jest.

juggler. (F. = L.) M. E. *jogelour*. — O. F. *jogleor*, *jogleres*; later *jongleur*. — L. *ioculator*, a jester. — L. *ioculari*, to jest. — L. *ioculus*, a little jest, dimin. of *iocus*, joke.

Jole; see **Jowl**.

Jolly; see **Yule**.

Jolly-boat; see **Yawl**.

Jolt; see **Jowl**.

Jonquil, kind of narcissus; see **Junk** (2).

Jordan, a pot. (L. = Gk. = Heb. ?) M. E. *iordan* (*jordan*), Chaucer, C. T. 12239. Short for *Jordan-bottle*; it was customary for pilgrims to bring home water from the river Jordan, and a *jordan* was orig. a bottle, not a pot (Bardsley, Halliwell). — L. *Iordanes*. — Gk. Ἰορδάνης. — Heb. *Yarden*, i.e. 'flowing down.'

Jostle; see **Joust**.

Jot; see **Iota**.

Journal, **Journey**; see **Diary**.

Joust, **Just**, to tilt. (F. = L.) O. F. *jouster*, to tilt. — Low L. *iuxtare*, to approach (hence to approach with hostile intent, as in tilting). — L. *iuxta*, close to, hard by (whence O. F. *jouste*, close to). β. The form *iuxta* is short for *iug-is-tā*, fem. abl. of the superlative form of L. *iug-is*, continual. From the base *iug-* of *iungere*, to join. (✓YUG.)

jostle, **justle**, to push against. (F. = L.; with E. suffix.) A frequent. form, with suffix *-le*, from M. E. *jousten*, to tilt, push against.

Jovial; see **Deity**.

Jowl, **Jole**, the jaw or cheek. (E.) M. E. *jolle*; all the forms are corruptions of M. E. *chol*, *chaul*, which is a contraction of M. E. *chavel* (*chavel*), the jowl. — A. S. *ceafl*, the jaw; pl. *ceaflas*, the jaws, chaps. Allied to Chaps. q. v. ¶ The successive spellings are A. S. *ceafl*, *chafle* (Layamon), *chamel*, *chaul*, *chol*, *jole*, *jowl* (all found).

jolt, to jerk. (E.) From *joll*, verb, the *jole* or head; cf. As You Like It.

Joy; see **Gaud**.

Jubilation, a shouting for joy. From L. *iubilatio*, sb. — L. *iubila* of *iubilare*, to shout for joy. — L. a shout of joy. ¶ Quite distinct from *jubilee*.

Jubilee, a season of great joy. — Heb.) M. E. *jubilee*. — O. F. *jubilée*; Cot. — L. *iubilans*, the (Levit. xxv. 11); masc. of adj. belonging to the jubilee (Levit. xxv. Heb. *yóbel*, a blast of a trumpet, a joy. ¶ Distinct from the word above.

Judge. (F. = L.) F. *juge*. — L. acc. of *iudex*, a judge, lit. 'one who out law.' — L. *iudex*, law; *dicare*, to out. See **Jury** and **Diction**.

adjudge. (F. = L.) M. E. also *aiugen* (= *ajugen*). — O. F. *aj* decide. — L. *adiudicare*, to award. to; *iudicare*, to judge, from *iudex* of *iudex*, a judge (above).

adjudicate. (L.) From pp. *adiudicare* (above).

judicature. (F. = L.) F. *judicia*. Low L. *iudicatura*, office of a judgment. — L. *iudicatus*, pp. of *iudicare*. — L. *iudic-*, stem of *iudex*, a judge.

judicial. (F. = L.) O. F. *judicialis*, pertaining to courts of law. *iudicium*, a trial. — L. *iudici-*, crude form of *iudex*, a judge.

judicious. (F. = L.) F. *judicieux*. if from a L. form *iudiciorius* *. — L. crude form of *iudex*.

prejudge. (F. = L.) O. F. *prejuge*. L. *præ-iudicare*, to judge beforehand.

prejudice. (F. = L.) O. F. *prejudice*. — L. *præ-iudicium*, a judicial examination previous to a trial, also a prejudicial (above).

Jug, a kind of pitcher. (Heb.) Dr. vessels were formerly called *jack* and *jugs*, all of which represent C. names. *Jug* and *judge* were usual female names, sometimes equivalent *Jenny*, or *Joan*; see *Jannette*, *Jehan* Cotgrave. But they can hardly be *Joanna*; I suppose they stand for once a common name; see Gen. xxi.

Juggler; see **Joke**.

Jugular; see **Join**.

Juice. (F. = L.) M. E. *iuct*. O. F. *jus*, juice, broth. — L. *iuis*, broth 'mixture.' + Skt. *yudhis*, soap. (✓)

je, a fruit. (F. - L. - Gk. - Pers.) *jujuber*, pl. (Cot.) - L. *sizyphum*, a fruit of the tree called *sizyphus*. - *jujov*, fruit of the tree *jujovos*. - *jujafun*, *sisafun*, *sisafun*, the jujube-

je, a drink. (F. - Span. - Pers.) F. *julepe*. - Span. *julepe*. - Pers. *julib*, julep, a drink; from *gulab*, rose-water, also Pers. *gul*, a rose; *db*, water.

(L.) Englished from L. *Julius*, a (formerly called *Quinctilis*) named *Julius* Caesar, who was born in July.

(1), to leap, spring, skip. (Scand.)

Swed. *gumpa*, to spring, jump, wag allied to Swed. *guppa*, to move up

Den. *gumpe*, to jolt. + M. H. G.

to jump, *gumpeln*, to play the

gumpeln, to jump, prov. G. *gampen*,

hop, sport (Schmeller). Prob.

Jib (2).

to mix together confusedly.

We also find M. E. *jombren*, Ch.

1037; and *junper*, to mix har-

shly (More). In fact, *jumb-le*, *jomb-*

per are all frequentative forms of

to jump, used transitively. Thus

= to make to jump, jolt together,

discord; or, otherwise, to shake

make to agree. See Jump (1).

(2), exactly, pat. (Scand.) From

above, used in the sense to agree

esp. in the phr. to jump with.

not; Oth. i. 3. 5; cf. Tam.

295.

Juncture; see Join.

Englished from L. *Junius*,

of the month and of a Roman

Prob. allied to Juvenile.

(Skt.) Skt. *jangala*, adj., dry,

the *jungle* - waste land. ¶ The

sounds like *u* in *mud*.

Juniper; see Juvenile.

a Chinese vessel. (Port. -

(and Span.) *junco*, a junk. -

am, a ship, boat, bark, junk;

Chinese Dict. p. 120. Hence also

the junk.

pieces of old cordage. (Port.

junco, a rush; also junk, as a

i. e. rush-made ropes. - L.

of *iuncus*, a rush. ¶ *Junk*

meat, tough as old ropes.

op, is for *chunk*.)

wer. (F. - L.) F. *jonquille*;

rush-like leaves. - F. *jonc*,

et, a rush.

junket, a kind of sweetmeat. (Ital. - L.) Orig. a kind of cream-cheese, served up on rushes, whence its name. Ital. *guincata*, a kind of cream-cheese on rushes, also a junket (Florio). - Ital. *giunco*, a rush. - L. *iuncum*, acc. of *iuncus*, a rush.

Junta, Junto; see Join.

Juridical; see Jury.

Jurisdiction, Jurist; see Jury.

Jury, a body of sworn men. (F. - L.)

F. *jurée*, a jury, a company of sworn men;

orig. the fem. pp. of *jurare*, to swear. - L.

iurare, to swear, bind by an oath. +

Skt. *yu*, to bind. (✓YU.)

abjure. (L.) L. *ab-iurare*, to deny, lit.

to swear away from.

adjure. (L.) L. *ad-iurare*, to swear to.

adjust (1), to fit exactly. (F. - L.)

From F. *adjuster*, 'to adjust, place justly';

Cot. - L. *ad*, to; *iustus*, just, exact; see

just below.

conjure. (F. - L.) M. E. *coniuren*. -

F. *conjurér*. - L. *con-iurare*, to swear to-

gether, combine by oath.

injure. (F. - L.) F. *injurier*. - L.

iniuriari, to harm. - L. *iniuria*, harm. -

L. *iniurius*, wrong. - L. *in*, not; *iuri*,

crude form of *ius*, law, right.

juridical, pertaining to courts of law

or to a judge. (L.) From L. *iuridic-us*,

relating to the administration of justice. -

L. *iuri*, crude form of *ius*, law; *dicare*, to

proclaim. See just (1) below.

jurisdiction. (F. - L.) F. *jurisdiction*.

- L. *iurisdictionem*, acc. of *iurisdictione*,

administration of justice. - L. *iuris*, gen. of

ius, law (see just (1) below); and see

diction. ¶ So also *juris-prudence*.

jurist, a lawyer. (F. - L.) F. *juriste*

(Cot.) - Low L. *iurista*, a lawyer. - L. *iur*,

stem of *ius*, law; with suffix *-ista* (= Gk.

-ιστης).

juror, one of a jury. (F. - L.) Imitated

from F. *jureur*, a swearer, a juror. - L.

iuratore, acc. of *iurator*, one who swears.

- L. *iurare*, to swear; see Jury (above).

just (1), upright. (F. - L.) M. E. *Iust*.

- F. *juste*. - L. *iustum*, acc. of *iustus*, just,

according to right. - L. *ius*, right, that

which is fitting; cf. Skt. *yu*, to join.

(✓YU.)

justice. (F. - L.) F. *justice*. - L.

iustitia, justice; Low L. *iustitia*, a tri-

bunal, a judge. - L. *iusti*, for *iustus*, just;

see just (1) above.

justify. (F. - L.) F. *justifier*. - L.

iustificare, to shew to be just. - L. *iusti*.

for *instas*, just; *facere*, for *facere*, to make.

objurgation (F.-L.) *F. objurgation*.
-L. acc. *objurgationem*, a chiding. -L. *objurgatus*, pp. of *objurgare*, to chide.
-L. *ob*, against, *argere*, to sue, chide, which stands for *arguere**, from *argere*, stem of *argere*, law, and *-gare*, for *argere*, to drive.

perjure (F.-L.) *F. perjurer*. -L. *per-jurare*, to forswear.

Jury-mast, a temporary mast. (F.-L.) Shunt for *ajury-mast*; where *ajury* = O. F. *ajurie*, aid, succour (Godefroy). From *L. adiutare*, to aid; see *Aid*. Cf. M. E. *innere*, assistance: Prompt. Parv.

Just (2), Justice, Justify; see *Jury*.

Just (2), to joust; see *Joust*.

Justle; see *Joust*.

Jut; see *Jut* (1).

Juvenile, young. (F.-L.) *F. juven*. -L. *juvenis*, youthful. -L. *juv* young. See *Young*.

gin (3), a kind of spirit. (F.-L.) : for *genius*, a corruption of *F. juniper*. -L. acc. *juniperum*; see *Jun* below.

junior, younger. (L.) *L. iunior*, of *iunioris*, young (short for *iunioris*).

juniper, an evergreen shrub. (L.) *juniperus*, a juniper, lit. 'youth-renew' because it is evergreen. -L. *iunior* = *iunior* crude form of *iunioris*, young; *par* produce (see *Parent*).

Juxtaposition; see *Position*.

K.

Kail, Kale; see *Cole*.

Kails, ninepins. (Du.) Formerly also *keyles*; see *quille* in *Cotgrave*. These *kails* were cone-shaped. -Du. *kegel*, a pin, kail; *enid kegel spelen*, to play at ninepins. + Dan. *kegle*, a cone; *kegler*, nine-pins; Swed. *kegla*, a pin, cone; G. *kegel* (whence *F. quille*). Apparently a dimin. of Du. *keg*, *kegge*, a wedge; but Icel. *haggr* means a keg.

Kaleidoscope, an optical toy. (Gk.) From Gk. *kalos*, beautiful; *skopeo*, form; *σκοπεῖν*, to behold; because it enables one to behold beautiful forms.

Kalendar; see *Calends*.

Kangaroo, a quadruped. (Australian.) The native Australian name.

Kayles; see *Kails*.

Kedge (1), to warp a ship. (Scand.) Swed. dial. *kebs*, to tug at anything tough, work continually, drag oneself slowly forward, drive softly. To *kedg* is to drag a ship slowly forward, by help of a kedge-anchor, against tide. Hence *kedg-er*, *kedg-anchor*.

Kedge (2), Kidge, brisk, lively. (Scand.) An East-Anglian word. M. E. *kygge*, *kydge*. -Icel. *kykr*, corrupter form of *kvikr*, quick, lively; see *Quick*. Cf. G. *keck*, the same.

Keel (1), the bottom of a ship. (E. or Scand.) The form answers to A. S. *ceol*, a ship (= Icel. *hjöll*); but it has been confused with Icel. *hjöl*, Dan. *höl*, Swed. *köl*, the keel of a ship. + G. Du. *kiel*, a keel.

keelson, *kelson*, a piece of timber

next a ship's keel. (Scand.) Form *keelson* (Chapman). -Swed. *keelson*, *keelson* (Norweg. *keelson*), a keelson G. *keelson*. Lit. 'keel-swine'; but can hardly have been the orig. sense, better sense is given by Norw. *keelson* where *will* answers to G. *schwell*, E. see *Sill*. This suffix, not being understood easily have been corrupted to *will* and afterwards, in English, to *-will*.

Keel (2), to cool; see *Cool*.

Keelson; see *Keel* (1).

Keen, sharp. (E.) M. E. *keene*, *keene*; where *ke* is due to an older *ke*; orig. sense is 'knowing' or wise, or a + Du. *keene*, bold, daring; Icel. *keene*, *keene*, wise, also able; G. *keine*, b. O. H. G. *keuni*. The Teut. base KONYA, able, from Teut. base KAL to know; see *Can* (1).

Keep; see *Cheap*.

Keg, a small cask. (Scand.) Form also *cag*. -Icel. *haggr*, a keg; Swed. *hagge*, Norweg. *hagge*, a keg, a round mass or b. Prob. named from its roundness. Cf. *γυργύλας*, round.

Kelp, calcined ashes of sea-weed. Of unknown. (Also spelt *kilp*).

Ken; see *Can* (1).

Kennel (1); see *Canine*.

Kennel (2); see *Canal*.

Kerbstone, i.e. curb-stone; see *Curb*.

Kerchief; see *Cover*.

Kermes, the dried bodies of insects used dyeing crimson. (Arab. = Skt.) See *Crimson*.

ern (1), Kerne, an Irish soldier. (sh.) Irish *ceatharnach*, a soldier.

ern (2); see Quern.

ernel; see Corn.

ersey, coarse woollen cloth. (E.) med from *Kersey* (an A.S. word), a place three miles from Hadleigh, in Suffolk, where a woollen trade was once carried on. ¶ Not from *Jersey*, which is also used as the name of a material.

erseymere, a twilled cloth of fine wool. (Cashmere.) A corruption of *Cashmere* or *Cassimere*, by confusion with *sey* above.

ketch, a small yacht or hoy. (Turkish.) corrupted from Turk. *qaiq*, *qâiq*, a boat, (whence also Ital. *caicco*, F. *caïque*). The Du. *kits*, F. *caiche*, a ketch, are borrowed from E.

ketle. (L.) M. E. *ketel*. A. S. *cetel*; an A.S. word, but borrowed from L. *cistula*, a small bowl (whence also Goth. *tils*, Du. *ketel*, G. *kessel*, &c.). Dimin. of *ketel*, a bowl, deep vessel for cooking &c. Allied to Gk. *κότυλος*, a cup; see *styleton*.

key, hemlock, a hollow stem. (C.) M. E. *key*. — W. *ceys*, pl., hollow stalks, hemlock, allied to *cegid*, hemlock; Corn. *cegas*, hemlock. + L. *cicuta*, hemlock. ¶ *Key* = *kecks*, and is properly a plural form.

key. (E.) M. E. *keye*. A. S. *cæg*, *cage*, *key* + O. Fries. *kai*, *kei*, a key.

Chan, a prince. (Pers. — Tatar.) Pers. *shān*, lord, prince; of Tatar origin. Cf. *angir Khan*, i.e. great lord, a Tatar (Chaucer's *Cambuscan*).

cibe, a chilblain. (E.) W. *cibrust*, chilblains; explained by Pugh as standing for *gwest*. — W. *cib*, a cup; *gwest*, a humour, lady, disease; hence 'a cup-like malady,' in the rounded form. The E. word has served only the syllable *cib*, rejecting the latter syllable. Prob. allied to Cup.

kick. (C.) M. E. *kiken*. — W. *cicio*, to kick; Gael. *ceig*, to kick. O. W. *cic*, a foot.

kickshaw, a dainty dish. (F. — L.) A. S. *sb*; the pl. is *kickshawes*. (Shak.) curious corruption of F. *quelque chose*, something, hence, a trifle, a delicacy. Spelt *liquechese* by Dryden. — F. *quelque chose*, *quel-que-chose*, of what sort, with suffix *-quam*; *que*, a cause, a thing.

kid, a young goat. (Scand.) M. E. *kid*. Dan. *kid*, Swed. *kid*, Icel. *kið*, a kid + *kin*. Allied to Chit, Child. (✓ GI, ✓ GA.)

kidnap, to steal young children. (Scand.) *Kid*, in thieves' slang, means a child; *nab* is our *nab*. — Dan. *kid*, a kid; *nafte*, to nab; see *Nab*.

Kidney. (Scand.) Corruption of M. E. *kidnere*, *kidneer*; *nere* is also used alone. 1. Here *kid* is a corruption of *quid* or *quith*; cf. prov. E. *kite*, the belly, which is the same word. — Icel. *kviðr*, womb, Swed. *qvad* (A. S. *cwið*), the womb; this word is cognate with Skt. *jathara*, the belly, womb, Gk. *γαστήρ*. 2. M. E. *nere* is also a Scand. word. — Icel. *nýra*, Dan. *nyre*, Swed. *njure*, a kidney; cognate with Du. *nier*, G. *niere*, and allied to Gk. *νεφρός*, kidney.

Kilderkin. (Du.) A corruption of O. Du. *kindeken*, also *kinneken*, the eighth part of a vat. The lit. sense is 'little child,' because the measure is a small one as compared with a tun, vat, or barrel. Formed, with dimin. suffix *-ken* (now nearly obsolete), from Du. *kind*, a child, cognate with E. Child, q. v. The mod. Du. name is *kinnetje*, by substitution of *-tje* for *-ken*.

Kill. (Scand.) M. E. *killen*, more commonly *cullen*. The old sense was merely to strike. 'We *kylle* of thin heued' = we strike off thy head; Allit. Poems, B. 876. — Icel. *kolla*, to hit on the head, harm; from *kollr*, top, head, pate; Norweg. *kylla*, to poll trees, from *koll*, top, head, crown, poll. So also Du. *kollen*, to knock down; *kol*, a knock on the head.

Kiln. (L.) A. S. *clyn*, also *cylene*; merely borrowed from L. *culina*, a kitchen (hence, a drying-house). See Culinary.

Kilt. (Scand.) The sb. is derived from the verb *kilt*, to tuck up. — Dan. *kilte*, to tuck up; Swed. dial. *kilta*, to swaddle. Again, this verb is from the sb. seen in Swed. dial. *kilta*, the lap, Icel. *kjalta*, lap (whence *kjöltu-barn*, a baby in the lap), Goth. *kilthei*, the womb. Allied to Child. From the sense of womb or lap we pass to that of swaddling a child and of kilting or tucking up clothes.

Kimbo; see Akimbo.

Kin, genus, race. (E.) M. E. *kin*, *kenn*. A. S. *cynn*, orig. a tribe. + Icel. *kyn*, kin, Du. *kunne*, sex; Goth. *kuni*, tribe. Allied to Genus. (✓ GAN.)

kind (1), adj., natural, loving. (E.) M. E. *kunde*, *kinde*. A. S. *cynðe*, natural, in-born; allied to Goth. *kunds*, born. Allied to Kin. (✓ GAN.)

kind (2), sb., nature, sort. (E.) M. E. *kund*, *kind*. A. S. *cynd*, *ge-cynd*, nature;

due to the adj. above. **Der.** *kind-ly*, natural.

kindle (2), to bring forth young. (E.) M.E. *kindlen*; from the adj. now spelt *kind*; see above. We find also M.E. *kindel*, sb., a progeny, from the A.S. *cynd*, nature, or from the adj. *cynde*, natural.

kindred (E.) The former *d* is crescent. M.E. *kinrede*. — A.S. *cyn*, kin; *-ræden*, a suffix signifying law, state, condition (so also *hat-red* from *hate*). *Ræden* is allied to the verb *to read*.

king, a chief ruler. (E.) A.S. *cyning*, a king; lit. 'belonging to the tribe,' or 'son of the tribe'; hence, elected by the tribe. — A.S. *cyn*, a tribe, kin; with suffix *-ing*, as in *Ælfred Æpelwulfing* = Ælfred the son of Æthelwulf. + O. Sax. *kuning*, from *kuni*, tribe; O. Fries. *kinning*; Icel. *konungr*; Swed. *konung*; Dan. *konge*; Du. *konig*; G. *könig*. O.H.G. *chuning* (from O.H.G. *chunni*, a tribe, race).

kingdom (E.) M.E. *kingdom*; not really a compound of *king* and suffix *-dom*, but an easy substitution for M.E. *kinedom*. A.S. *cyneðm*, a kingdom. The A.S. *cyn* signifies 'royal,' very common in composition, and is allied to A.S. *cyn*, a tribe. The substitution of *kingdom* for A.S. *cyneðm* makes little practical difference; see *king* above.

Kindle (1), to inflame; see *Candle*.

Kindle (2), to bring forth young; see *Kin*.

Kindred; see *Kin*.

Kine, cows; see *Cow*.

King Kingdom; see *Kin*.

Kink, a twist in a rope. (Scand.) A Northern word. — Swed. *kink*, Norweg. *kink*, a twist in a rope. (So also Du. *kink*.) Allied to Norweg. *kika*, *kinka*, to writhe, Icel. *kikna*, to sink at the knees under a burden, Icel. *keiker*, bent back. (Teut. base KIK, to bend.)

Kipper, to cure salmon. (Du.) This meaning is an accidental one, arising from a habit of curing *kipper-salmon*, i.e. salmon during the spawning season, which were cured because of inferior quality. A salmon, after spawning, was called a *kipper* (Pennant). The lit. sense is 'spawner.' — Du. *kippen*, to hatch; also to catch, seize. + Icel. *kippa*, Swed. dial. *kippa*, Norweg. *kippa*, to snatch.

Kirk, a church. (Scand. — E. — Gk.) M.E. *kirke*. — Icel. *kirkja*; borrowed from A.S. *cirice*, *circe*, a church. See *Church*.

Kirtle, a sort of gown or petticoat. (E.

or Scand.) M.E. *kirtel*. A.S. *cyrtel*, a tunic. + Icel. *kyrtill*, Dan. *kiortel*, Swed. *kiortel*; evidently dimin. forms. Prob. a dimin. of *skirt*; cf. Icel. *skyrta*, Dan. *skjorte*, Swed. *skjorta*, a shirt, skirt. The loss of *s* may have been due to L. *curtus*, short, which is from the same root as *skirt*, and *short*; see *Skirt*, *Shirt*, *Curt*. Cl. Du. *kort*, G. *kurz*, short.

Kiss, a salute with the lips. (E.) The vowel *i* is due to the verb, which is formed from the sb. by vowel-change. M.E. *cou*, sb., a kiss; whence *kissen*, verb. A.S. *cu*, sb.; whence *cyssan*, verb. + Du. *kus*, Icel. *koss*, Dan. *kys*, Swed. *kyss*, G. *kuss*, a kiss. Allied to Goth. *kustus*, a proof, test, L. *gustus*, a taste. The Goth. *kustus* is from *kisan*, to choose. A kiss is a gust or taste, or something choice. Allied to *Choose* and *Gust*.

Kit (1), a milk-pail, tub; also, an outfit. (O. Low G.) M.E. *kit*. — O. Du. *kitte*, a tub; Du. *kit*. Cf. Norweg. *kitte*, a comb.

Kit (2), a small violin. (L. — Gk.) Short for A.S. *cytere*, a cittern; from L. *cithara*; see *Cithern*.

Kit (3), a brood, family, quantity. (E.) A variant of *kith*. 'The whole kit' = the whole kith. See under *Can* (1).

Kit-cat, **Kit-kat**, the name given to portraits of a particular size. (Personal name.) The size adopted by Sir G. Kneller for painting members of the *Kit-Kat* club, which used to meet at a house kept by *Christopher Kat* (Haydn). *Kit* is for *Christopher* (Gk. *Χριστο-φόρος*, lit. 'Christ-bearing').

Kitchen; see *Cook*.

Kite, a bird, a toy for flying. (E.) M.E. *kite*. A.S. *cýta*, a kite.

Kith; see *Can* (1).

Kitten; see *Cat*.

Knack, a snap, dexterity, trick. (E.) Imitative, like *Knap*. Cf. Gael. *cnag*, Irish *cnag*, a crack, *cnagaim*, I knock, strike; W. *cner*, a snap. It meant (1) a snap, (2) a snap with the finger or nail, (3) a jester's trick, piece of dexterity, (4) a joke, trifle, toy, &c.

knag, a knot in wood, peg. (C.) M.E. *knage*, a peg, a knot in wood. — Irish *cnag*, a knob, peg, *cnag*, a knot in wood; Gael. *cnag*, knob, pin, peg. Cf. W. *cnn*, a lump. Just as E. *bump*, a swelling from a blow, is from the verb *to bump*, so *knag*, orig. a bump, knob, is from Irish *cnag*.

ck, strike, Gael. *cnag*, to crack, snap
ngers, knock, W. *cnocio*, to knock.
knack above.

ick-knack, a trick, trifle, toy. (E.)
plication of *knack*, in the sense of
toy. Cf. Du. *knikken*, to snap,
med form of *knakken*, to crack; a
of Celtic origin.

ock, to strike, rap. (E.) M. E.
n. A. S. *cnucian*. Gael. *cnac*, to
cnag, to knock; Irish *cnagaim*, I
; W. *cnocio*, to knock; Corn. *cnoucy*,
ck. An imitative word, closely allied
ack.

oll (1), a hillock. (C.) M. E. *knol*.
mol. (So also Du. *knol*, a turnip, from
ndness, Dan. *knold*, a knoll, Swed.
a bump, G. *knollen*, a knoll, clod,
; a word of Celtic origin. — W. *cnol*,
l, hillock; a dimin. form. The orig.
in Gael. *cnoc*, a hill, knoll, hillock,
noe, a hillock, a turnip.

ackle, the projecting joint of the
(C.) M. E. *knokil*; cf. O. Fries.
Du. *knokkel*, Dan. *knokkel*, G. *knö-*
knuckle. A dimin. form; the shorter
appears in Swed. *knoge*, a knuckle,
keke, a bone, knuckle, knot of a tree,
chen, a bone; words of Celtic origin.
cnuc, a lump, bump, Gael. *cnag*, a
Irish *cnag*, a knob; see *knag*
).

ngin, a wooden cup. (C.) Irish
Gael. *noigean*, a noggin. The
has lost an initial *c*; cf. Gael. *cnagan*,
a knob, a peg, an earthen pipkin,
naguire, a noggin. Named from its
form, or from knotty wood; cf.
cnagaidh, buncy; Irish *cnag*, a
blow, bump, *cnag*, a knot in wood.
lge, a slight push. (E.) Lowl. Sc.
to push, strike, strike with the
es. A derivative of *Knock* (above).
in. *knuge*, to press, Swed. *knoge*, a
e.

cker, a dealer in old horses. (Scand.)
erly meant a saddler and harness-
(Ray). — Icel. *knakkr*, a saddle.
g; see *Knack*.

p, to snap. (Du.) Du. *knappen*, to
crack, crush, eat (whence *knapper*,
ingerbread, a lie). Cf. Dan. *kneppe*,
p; Swed. *knep*, a trick. A parallel
to *knack*, and of imitative origin.
cnap, to strike, beat, thump; Irish
m, I strike. See *Knop* (below).

psack. (Du.) Du. *knapsak*, a

knapsack, lit. a provision-bag. — Du. *knap*,
eating, *knappen*, to crush, eat (a word of
Celtic origin, as above); *sak*, a sack (a
word of Hebrew origin); see *Sack*.

knapweed, knopweed, a weed with
a hard head or *knop*; see *Knop* (below).

knave, a boy, servant, sly fellow. (E.;
perhaps C.) M. E. *knave* (*knave*), a boy,
servant. A. S. *cnafa*, older form *cnafa*,
a boy. (So also Du. *knaaf*, a lad, ser-
vant; Icel. *knafi*, servant-boy; G. *knabe*,
boy.) All of Celtic origin (the Celtic boys
being servants to the Teutons); cf. Gael.
cnapach, a youngster, a stout smart boy,
orig. an adj. signifying knobby, lumpy,
stout; from the sb. *cnap*, a knob. We
may therefore regard it as ultimately a
derivative of *knop*; see below.

knob, a weakened and later form of
knop.

knop, a bump, protuberance, boss. (E.)
M. E. *knop*, a rose-bud; *knaf* is also a
hill-top (whence *Nab Scar*). A. S. *cnaf*,
a hill-top (so also Du. *knop*, a knob, bud,
Icel. *knapp*, Dan. *knaf*, *knop*, Swed. *knopp*,
knop, G. *knopf*, all in the sense of knob,
button, stud). We may also compare
Gael. *cnaf*, a knob, button, boss, stud,
hillock, also a slight blow; from the verb
cnaf, to thump, beat (hence, to raise a
bump); W. *cnaf*, a knob; Irish *cnaf*,
knob, bunch, hillock, from *cnapaim*, I
strike. See *Knaf* (above).

nap (2), the roughish surface of cloth.
(E.) M. E. *noppe*, nap, orig. a little *knop*
or knob on cloth, which was cut away with
little nippers, thus leaving what we now
call *nap*. The same as *knop*.

nape, the joint of the neck behind. (E.)
M. E. *nape*, of which the orig. sense was
'knob,' as applied to the slight projection
at the back of the head, above the neck.
The same word as *knaf* or *knop*.

Knave; see under *Knaf*.

Knead, to mould by pressure. (E.)
M. E. *kneden*. A. S. *cneden* (pt. t. *cnæd*,
pp. *cnodens*), a strong verb, to knead.
+ Du. *kneden*, Icel. *knöða*, Swed. *knäda*,
G. *kneten* (all from Teut. base KNAD).
Allied to Russ. *gnetate*, *gnesti*, to press,
squeeze.

Knee. (E.) M. E. *kne*, pl. *knees*; also
cnco, pl. *cncon*. A. S. *cnecw*, *cnec*. + Du.
knē, Icel. *kné*, Dan. *knæ*, Swed. *knä*, G.
knie, Goth. *knīu*. + L. *genu*, Gk. *γόνυ*, Skt.
jānu. (Aryan GANU, knee). See *Genu-*
flexion, Pentagon, &c.

kneel, to fall on the knees. (Scand.) M. E. *knelen*. — Dan. *knale*; formed from *kna*, knee.

Knell, **Knoll**, to sound as a bell, toll. (E.) M. E. *knillen*. A. S. *cnyllan*, to knock, beat noisily. + Du. *knallen*, to give a loud report, Dan. *knalde*, to explode; Swed. *knalla*, to resound, G. *knallen*, to make a loud noise, Icel. *gnella*, to scream. Words of imitative origin, to denote a loud noise; cf. Du. *knal*, Dan. *knald*, Swed. *knall*, G. *knall*, a loud noise.

Knick-knack; see **Knack**.

Knife; see **Nip**.

Knight, a youth, servant, man-at-arms. (E.) M. E. *knight*. A. S. *cniht*, a boy, servant. + Du. *knecht*, a servant; Dan. *knegt*, man-servant, knave (at cards); Swed. *knekt*, soldier, knave (at cards); G. *knecht*. β. Perhaps *cniht* = *cyn-ih**, belonging to the kin or tribe; cf. Gk. *γνήσιος*, legitimate, from *γῖνος*, kin; see **Kin**.

Knit; see **Knot**.

Knob; see **Knap**.

Knock, **Knoll** (1), a hillock; see **Knack**.

Knoll (2); see **Knell**.

Knop; see **Knap**.

Knot. (E.) M. E. *knotte*. — A. S. *cnotta*, a knot. + Du. *knot*; Icel. *knútr*; Dan. *knude*; Swed. *knut*; G. *knoten*. + L. *nodus* (for *gnodus*). See **Node**.

knit. (E.) A. S. *cnyttan*, to form into a knot, to knot; formed (by vowel-change of *o* to *y*) from *cnotta*, a knot. + Icel. *knýta*, from *knútr*, sb.; Dan. *knytte*, from *knude*; Swed. *knyta*, from *knut*.

noddle, the head. (E.) M. E. *nodle*,

nodil, the noddle. Dimin. of *knad*, a word lost in M. E., but the same as O. Du. *knadde*, a knob (Hexham), Icel. *knúðr*, a knob, ball, G. *knoten*, a knot, knob. This is a mere variant of *knot*.

Knout, a scourge. (Russ. — Scand.) *Knute*, a whip, scourge. — Icel. *knútr*, a knot.

Know, to be assured of. (E.) M. E. *knownen*. A. S. *cneowan* (pt. t. *cneofa*, pp. *cneofen*). + Icel. *kná*, O. H. G. *cneon*. Further allied to Russ. *znati*, to know; L. *noscere* (for *gnoscere*); Gk. *γινώσκω*; Skt. *jñá*, to know. (All from a base GNA, a secondary form of GAN, to know.)

knowledge. (E.; with Scand. *nylra*.) M. E. *knowlege*, *knawleche*. The suffix *-leche* is a weakened form of *-leke*, answering to Icel. *-leikr*, *-leiki*, Swed. *-lek*, a suffix used for forming abstract nouns. Cf. Icel. *kar-leikr*, Swed. *kär-lek*, love, Icel. *sann-leikr*, truth, *heilag-leiki*, holiness. The A. S. spelling of this suffix is *-líc*, and it occurs in E. *wed-lock*; it is the same as A. S. *líc*, a game, sport, play; see **Lark** (2).

Knuckle; see **Knack**.

Knurr, **Knur**, a knot in wood, wooden ball. (O. Low G.) M. E. *knor*. Not in A. S. — O. Du. *knorre*, a hard swelling, knot in wood. + Dan. *knort*, a knot; G. *knorren*, a lump. See **Gnarled**.

Koran, sacred book of the Mohammedans. (Arab.) Arab. *qurán*, reading, a legible book, the Koran. — Arab. root *qara*, he read. (The *a* is long.)

alcoran; the same word with the Arab. def. art. *al* (the) prefixed.

Kythe; see **Can** (1).

L

Label; see **Lap** (2).

Labial. (L.) Late L. *labialis*, pertaining to the lips. — L. *labium*, the lip. See **Lap** (1), **Lip**.

labellum, a pendulous petal. (L.) L. *labellum*, dimin. of *labium*, a lip.

labiate. (L.) A botanical term. — L. *labi-um*, a lip; with suffix *-ate* (L. *-atus*).

Laboratory; see **Labour**.

Labour, toil. (F. — L.) M. E. *labour*. — O. F. *labour* (later *labeur*). — L. *labōrem*, acc. of *labor*, *labos*, toil. Allied to *robur*, strength. (✓ RABH.)

belabour. (F. — L.; with E. *prefix*.)

Coined by prefixing E. *be-* (= *by*) to E. *labour*, a word of F. origin (above).

elaborate. (L.) L. *elaboratus*, pp. of *elaborare*, to labour greatly. — L. *e*, out, greatly; *laborare*, to work, from *labor*, labour.

laboratory. (L.) Formerly *elaboratory* (Blount). — O. F. *elaboratoire* (C). Formed from L. *elaboratus*, pp. of *elaborare*, to elaborate, work out.

laborious. (F. — L.) M. E. *rious*. — F. *laborieux*. — L. *labori*, toilsome. — L. *labori-*, crude form of *labor*.

urnum, a tree. (L.) *L. laburnum*,
xvi. 18. Perhaps = *alburnum*.

rinth, a maze. (F. = L. = Gk.)
rinthe. = *L. labyrinthus*. = Gk. *λα-*
a maze, a place full of lanes or
Put for *λαβύρινθος*; from *λαβρα*,
λαύρα, a lane.

(1), a resinous substance. (Pers. =
Pers. *lak*, *luk*, gum-lac, whence
lake is obtained for dyeing. = Skt.
lac; put for *raktd*, lac. = Skt.
pp. of *ranj*, to dye, colour, redden;
ranga, colour, paint. Der. gum-
lac.

uer, **lacker**, a sort of varnish. (F.
= Pers. = Skt.) F. *lacre* (Cot.) =
ere, sealing-wax. = Port. *laca*, gum-
ers. *lak*, gum-lac (above).

(2), a crimson colour. (F. = Pers.
F. *laque* (Cot.) = Pers. *lák*, lake.
lak, gum-lac (above).

(3), a hundred thousand. (Hind. =
A lac of rupees = 100,000 rupees. =
tani *lak* (also *lakh*), a lac. = Skt.
a hundred thousand; apparently
ference to the number of lac-insects
it; see **Lac** (1).

(4), a cord, tie. (F. = L.) M. E. *las*,
O. F. *las*, *lags*, a snare, noose. = L.
a noose, snare, knot. Allied to
re, to allure; cf. E. *elicit*, *delight*.

(5), a rope with a noose. (Span. = L.)
a. *lazo* (Minshien); mod. Span. *lazo*,
see above. ¶ The E. word is from
Span., with *s* = E. *sr*; the Span.
z sounded as voiceless *th*.

het, a little lace, thong. (F. = L.)
lacet. = O. F. *lacet*, a lace; dimin.
a lace; see above.

rate, to tear. (L.) From pp. of
rare, to tear. = L. *lacer*, mangled,
Gk. *λακερός*, torn; *laxis*, a rent;
apch, to tear. (✓ **WRAK**)
erate. (L.) From pp. of *L. di-lac-*
o tear asunder.

rymal, **Lacrima**, pertaining to
(L.) Thespelling *lachrymal* is bad.
eryma, better *lacruma*, *lacrima*, a
O. L. *lacrima*, a tear. Cognate
Gk. *δάκρυ*, a tear, and E. *tear*; see
(1). Der. (from L. *lacrima*) *lachrym-*
ful; *lachrymatory*, a tear-bottle.

(1), want. (O. Low G.) The old
often 'failure' or 'fault.' M. E.
Not in A. S. = Du. *lak*, blemish,
laken, to blame. Cf. Icel. *laker*, de-
lacking. Perhaps allied to **Leak**.

lack (2), to be destitute of. (O. Low G.)
M. E. *lakken*; weak verb; from *lah*, sb.
See above.

Lacker; see **Lacquer**, under **Lac** (1).

Lackey, **Lacquey**, a footman, menial
attendant. (F. = Span. = Arab.?) From
O. F. *laquay*, 'a lackey, footboy;' Cot.
There was also an O. F. form *alacay*;
Littré shews that, in the 15th cent., a cer-
tain class of soldiers (esp. crossbow-men),
were called *alagues*, *alacays*, or *lacays*. (The
prefix *a-* is prob. due to Arab. *al*, the def.
article.) Prob. from Span. *lacayo*, Port.
lacaio, a lackey; Port. *lacaia*, a woman-
servant in dramatic performances. = Arab.
luka', worthless, servile; as a sb., a slave;
lak'd, fem., mean, servile. Cf. *lakif*, *lakf*,
servile, *lak'd'i*, slovenly. ¶ This is a guess;
it is much disputed; Diez connects it with
Ital. *leccare*, G. *lecken*, to lick.

Laconic, brief and pithy. (L. = Gk.)
L. *Laconicus*, Laconian. = Gk. *Λακωνικός*,
Laconian. = Gk. *Λάκων*, a Laconian, Spartan.
These men were celebrated for their brief
and pithy locution.

Lacquer; see **Lac** (1).

Lacteal, relating to milk. (L.) From
L. *lacte-us*, milky. = L. *lact-*, stem of *lac*,
milk. + Gk. *γαλακτ-*, stem of *γάλα*, milk.
Root unknown.

lettuce, a succulent plant. (F. = L.)
M. E. *letuce*. = O. F. *laictuce*, *laituce*,
not recorded, old form of *laictue* (Cot.),
mod. F. *laitue*, lettuce. = L. *lactuca*, lettuce;
named from its juiciness. = L. *lact-*, stem of
lac, milk.

Lad, a youth. (C.) M. E. *ladd*. = Irish
lath, a youth, champion; W. *llawd*, a
youth. Allied to Irish *luth*, nimble, active,
Gael. *laidir*, strong, *luth*, strength; and to
Goth. *jugga-lauths*, a young man (from
liudan, to grow).

lass, a girl. (C.) Contracted from W.
llodes, a girl, fem. form of *llawd*, a lad.

Ladanum; see **Laudanum**.

Ladder. (E.) M. E. *laddre*. A. S. *hlæder*,
a ladder. + Du. *ladder*, ladder, rails of
a cart; O. H. G. *hleitra*, G. *leiter*, a
ladder.

Lade (1), to load. (E.) Formerly a
strong verb; we still use the pp. *laden*.
M. E. *laden*. A. S. *hladan* (pt. t. *hlōd*, pp.
hladen), meaning (1) to load, heap up,
heap together, (2) to draw out water, lade
out, drain. + Du. *laden*, Icel. *hláða*, Dan.
lade, Swed. *ladda*, Goth. *hlathan* (in *af-*
hlathan), G. *be-laden*, to lade. (Teut. base

HLATH, to lade). Allied to Russ. *klade*, a load.

ballast, a load to steady a ship. (Du.) From Du. *ballast*, ballast, + Dan. *ballast*, *baglast*; Swed. *barlast*, O. Swed. *ballast*. The Dan. *baglast*, lit. 'back-load,' is a late form due to popular etymology; the older Dan. form was *barlast*. Again, both Dan. and Swed. *barlast* are corruptions of O. Swed. *ballast*. So also E. Fries. *ballast*, lit. 'unprofitable load' (Koolman).—Du. *bat*, evil (as in *bat-daddi*, evil deed); *last*, load. See *Bale* (2), and *last* (4), below.

lade (2), to draw out water, drain. (E.) The same word as *Lade* (1).

ladle, a large spoon. (E.) M. E. *ladel*; so named from being used for dipping out or *lading* water from a vessel; from M. E. *laden*, to lade out; see above.

last (4), a load, large weight, ship's cargo. (E.) M. E. *last*. A. S. *hlæst*, a burden. Formed from A. S. *hladan*, to lade, load. + Icel. *hlæss*, a cart-load, from *hlaða*; Dan. *last*, cargo, from *lade*; Swed. Du. and G. *last*, a burden.

load, a burden. (E.) The sense of 'burden' seems to be due to the verb *Lade* (1) above; a confusion caused by the use of *lead*, verb, in the sense 'to carry.' Really = *Lode*, q. v.

Lady; see *Loaf*.

Lag, late, sluggish. (C.) W. *llag*, slack, loose, sluggish; Corn. *lac*, loose, remiss. + L. *laxus*, lax; see *Lax*, *Languid*.

Lagoon; see *Lake* (1).

Lair; see *Lay* (3).

Lair, den; see *Lie* (3).

Laity; see *Lay* (3).

Lake (1), a pool. (L.) A. S. *lac*. = L. *lacus*, a lake. + Gk. *λάκκος*, a hollow, hole, pit, pond.

lagoon. (Ital. - L.) Ital. *lagune*, a pool; also *laguna*. The former is an augmentative of L. *lacus*; the latter is from L. *lacuna*, extended from *lacus*.

loch, a lake. (Gaelic). Gael. *loch*, a lake. + W. *llwch*, Corn. *lo*, Bret. *louch*; L. *lacus*.

lough, a lake. (Irish). Irish *loch*; the same as Gael. *loch* (above).

Lake (2), crimson; see *Lac* (1).

Lama (1), a high priest. (Thibetan). We speak of the *grand lama* of Thibet, i. e. chief or high priest (Webster).

Lama (2); see *Llama*.

Lamb. (E.) M. E. *lamb*, *lomb*. A. S. *lamb*. + Du. *lam*, Icel. *lamb*, Dan. *lam*, Swed. and G. *lamm*, Goth. *lamb*, a young sheep.

Lambent, flickering. (L.) 'A *la* flame.' = L. *lambent*, stem of pres. *lambere*, to lick, sometimes appli flames. + Gk. *λάττειν*, to lick. All **Lap** (1).

lamprey, a fish. (F. - L.) O. F. *lan* (Ital. *lampreda*). = Low L. *lampreda*, spelt *lampetra*. Lit. 'licker of rock cause the fish cleaves to them. = L. *ere*, to lick; *petra*, a rock; see *Petri*. **Lame**, disabled, esp. in the legs M. E. *lame*. A. S. *lama*. + Du. *lam* *lami*, Dan. *lam*, Swed. *lam*, G. *lahmi* orig. sense is bruised, maimed; fi base *LAM*, to break. Cf. Russ. *lom* break; Icel. *lama*, to bruise; prov. E to bruise.

Lament, vb. (F. - L.) F. *lamen*. L. *lamentari*, to wail. = L. *lament*, mournful cry; from the base *la*, to a cry; cf. *la-trare*, to bark. Cf. also *laiate*, to bark, scold; Gk. *πάειν*, to (✓ RA.) Der. *lament*, sb.

Lamina. (L.) L. *lamina*, a thin of metal.

Lammas; see *Loaf*.

Lamp. (F. - L. - Gk.) O. F. *lan* L. *lampas*. = Gk. *λαμπάς*, a torch, lig Gk. *λάμπειν*, to shine. (✓ LAP, RA)

lantern. (F. - L. - Gk.) M. E. *terne*. = F. *lanterne*, = L. *lanterna*, *lā* a lantern (not a true L. word). *Lan* = *lanterna* = *lampterna*, borrowed Gk. *λαμπτήρ*, a light, torch. = Gk. *λά*, to shine. ¶ Sometimes spelt *lant* because *horn* was used for the sid lanterns!

Lampoon; see *Lap* (1).

Lamprey; see *Lambent*.

Lance. (F. - L.) F. *lance*. = L. *la* + Gk. *λόγχη*, a lance. Der. *lance*, to pierce; *lanc-er*.

lancegay, a kind of spear. (F. + and F. - Span. = Moorish). Obsolete corruption of *lance-zagaye*, compound *lance* (as above), and F. *zagaye*, a kil Moorish pike. The latter word an to Span. *azagaya* (= *al zagaya*), whe is the Arab. def. article, and *zagaya*. O. Span. word for 'dart,' of Moorish or So Port. *azagaia*, whence E. *azagai*.

lanceolate, lance-shaped. (L.) *lanceolatus*, furnished with a spike, *lanceola*, a spike; dimin. of *lancea* (ab

lancet. (F. - L.) M. E. *lancet*. O. F. *lancette*, dimin. of *lance*, a (above).

other spelling of *lance*, verb, so of *launch* (below).

lanch, to hurl a spear, send the water. (F. — L.) M. E. *url*. — F. *lancer*, to hurl, fling, prick, pierce. — F. *lance*, a

) M. E. *land*, *land*. A. S. Icel. Dan. Swed. Goth. G. *up-land*, *out-land-ish*.

kind of coach. (G.) Said to m *Landau*, a town in Bavaria.

nate with E. *land*; G. *au* is i- in M. E. *i-land*; see *Island*.

e, a count of a province. (Du.) f. — Du. *land*, land; *graaf*, a

landgravi-ine, from Du. *land* of *landgraa*; see *Margrave*.

a bird; see *Rail* (3). e. (Du.) Formerly *landskip*;

m Dutch painters. — Du. *land* scape, a province. — Du. *land*,

hap, a suffix corresponding to *riend-ship*, derived from the

we spell *shape*. ¶ The Du. o us more like *sk* than *sh*;

iling with *sc*. et, a German foot-soldier, a

s. (F. — G.) F. *lansquenet*, ht [a misspelling] or German

ot. — G. *lands-knecht*, a foot-lands, put for *landes*, gen. of

; *knecht*, a soldier (E. *knight*). met = *land's-knight*; orig. a

he Low Countries. M. E. *lane*, *lone*. A. S. *lâne*,

+ O. Fries. *lona*, *lana*, Du. narrow passage.

; see *Lingual*. (F. — L.) M. E. *languishen*,

stem of pres. part. of *languish*. — L. *languere*, to be

to Gk. *λαγνάζειν*, to slacken, e, slack; Icel. *lakra*, to lag;

(✓LAG.) (L.) L. *languidus*, feeble. — o be languid or weak.

dulness. (F. — L.) M. E. *languer*. — L. *languore*,

— L. *languere* (above). see *Lanyard*.

s, wool-bearing. (L.) From *ferre*, to bear.

der, thin. (E.) M. E. *lank*. dender. The orig. sense was

g; see *Link* (1). et; see *Land*.

Lantern; see *Lamp*.

Lanyard, **Laniard**, a certain small rope in a ship. (F. — L.?) Formerly spelt

lannier, the final *d* being excrement. — O. F. *laniere*, 'a long and narrow band or

thong of leather;' Cot. Orig. uncertain; prob. Latin; yet it is difficult to connect it

with L. *lanarius*, woollen, or with *lanarius*, belonging to a *lanius*, i. e. butcher.

Lap (1), to lick up with the tongue. (E.) M. E. *lappen*. A. S. *lapan*, to lap.

+ Icel. *leppja*, Dan. *labe*, O. H. G. *laffan*, to lap up. + W. *llepio*, L. *lambere*, Gk. *λάττειν*,

to lap with the tongue. (Base LAP.) Allied to *lambent*, *labial*, and *lip*.

lampoon. (F. — Teut.) F. *lampon*, orig. a drinking-song; from the exclamation

lampons! = let us drink (Littré). — F. *lamper*, nasalised form of O. F. *lapper*, to lap up;

of Teut. origin. **Lap** (2), the loose part of a coat, an

apron, part of the body covered by an apron, a fold. (E.) M. E. *lappe*. A. S.

lappa, a loosely hanging portion. + Du. *lap*, Dan. *lap*, Swed. *lapp*, G. *lappen*, a

patch, shred, rag. Cf. Icel. *lapa*, to hang down; Skt. *lamb*, *ramb*, to hang down.

(✓RAB.) Allied to *Lobe*, *Limbo*, *Lapse*, *Limp* (1).

label, a small slip of paper, &c. (F. — O. H. G.) M. E. *label*. — O. F. *label*, a

label (in heraldry); mod. F. *lambeau*. Orig. 'a small flap' or shred. — O. H. G.

lappa, G. *lappen*, a patch, shred, rag (above). ¶ So also *lap-el*, a flap of a coat, dimin. of

E. *lap*; *lapp-et*, also dimin. of E. *lap*; whence also the verb *to lap over*.

Lap (3), to wrap. (E.) M. E. *lappen*, also *wlappen*, another form of *wrappen*;

see *Wrap*. Quite distinct from *lap* (2). The form *wlappen* explains *de-velop*, *en-velop*.

Lapidary, one who sets precious stones. (L.) Englished from L. *lapidarius*, a stone-

mason, a jeweller. — L. *lapid-*, stem of *lapis*, a stone. Allied to Gk. *λίπας*, a bare rock,

λεπίς, a flake, *λέπειν*, to peel. See *Leaf*.

dilapidate, to pull down stone buildings, to ruin. (L.) From pp. of L. *dilapidare*, to scatter like stones. — L. *di-*, for

dis, apart; *lapid-*, base of *lapis*, a stone.

Lapse. (L.) From L. *lapsare*, to slip, frequent. of *labi* (pp. *lapsus*), to glide,

slip, trip. (✓RAB.) Allied to *Lap* (2). **collapse**, to shrink together, fall in.

(L.) First used in the pp. *collapsed*, Englished from L. *collapsus*, pp. of *collabi*,

to fall together. — *L. col-* (for *con-*, i.e. *cum*), together; *labi*, to slip.

elapse, to glide away. (*L.*) From *L. elapsus*, pp. of *e-labi*, to glide away.

illapse, a gliding in, a sudden entrance. (*L.*) *L. illapsus*, sb. a gliding in. — *L. il-* (for *in*), in; *lapsus*, a gliding, from pp. of *labi*.

relapse, to slide back into a former state. (*L.*) From *L. relapsus*, pp. of *re-labi*, to slide back.

Lapwing; see *Leap*.

Larboard. (*E. or Scand.?*) Cotgrave has: '*Babort*, the larboard side of a ship.' The *M. E.* spelling appears to be *laddebord*, if, indeed, this be the same word; see *Allit. Poems* ed. Morris, C. 106. This possibly answers to Icel. *hlaða*, to take in sail (properly to lade), *Swed. ladda*, to lade. But it is very uncertain. The word *board* means 'side of a ship,' as in *starboard*. ¶ The *F. babort, babord* = *G. backbord*, where *back* (lit. back) is 'forecastle,' orig. placed on the left side (*Littre*).

Larceny, robbery. (*F.-L.*) The *-y* is an *E.* addition. — *O. F. larrecin* (*F. larcin*), larceny. — *L. latrocinium*, robbery; formed with suffix *-cinium* (as in *tiro-cinium*) from *latro*, a robber. Allied to *Gk. λάτρεω*, a hireling, used in a bad sense; the base appears in *Gk. λαφ.* to get, seen in *ἀπο-λαύειν*, to get, enjoy; cf. *L. lu-crum*, gain. See *Lucre*.

Larch, a tree. (*F.-L.-Gk.*) *O. F. larege*, 'the larch'; *Cot.-L. laricem*, acc. of *larix*, a larch. — *Gk. λάριξ*, a larch.

Lard. (*F.-L.*) *O. F. lard.* — *L. larda, larida*, lard, fat of bacon. Cf. *Gk. λαρός*, nice, *λαρινός*, fat. Der. *lard-er*, from *O. F. lardier*, a tub to keep bacon in, hence a room in which to keep bacon and meat. Also *inter-lard*.

Large. (*F.-L.*) *F. large.* — *L. largus*, great.

largess, a liberal gift. (*F.-L.*) *F. largesse*, bounty. — *Low L. largitia**, not found, put for *L. largitia*, a bestowing. — *L. largitus*, pp. of *largiri*, to bestow. — *L. largus*, large, liberal.

Lark (1), a bird. (*E.*) Another form is *lavrock* (*Burns*). *M. E. lark*, also *lave rock*. — *A. S. lāwerce*, later *lāuerce, lāferce*. + *Icel. lavirki*, a lark; *Low G. lewerke*, *O. H. G. lerehha, G. lerche*, *Du. leeuwrik*, *Swed. lārka*, *Dan. lørke*. β. The *Icel. lavirki* = worker of craft, from *læ*, craft, *virk*, work.

S. lāwerce = *lāw-*

*werca**, worker of gulle. The name to some superstition which regards the bird as of ill omen.

Lark (2), a game, fun. (*E.*) Intrusive, the spelling being phonetic, should rather be *laak* (*aa* as *a* in *laak*). *M. E. lak, lok*; (*Northern*) *laik, lác*, sport, play, contest. + *Icel. leik, lek*, *Dan. leg*, *Goth. laiks*; cf. *Goth. laikan*, to skip for joy. Der. *wed-lock*, (where it is a suffix).

Larum; short for *Alarum*.

Larva. (*E.*) *L. larua*, a ghoul, used as a scientific name for a caterpillar.

Larynx. (*L.-Gk.*) *L. larynx*, *λάρυγξ* (gen. *λάρυγγος*), throat.

Lascar, a native *E. Indian* (Pers.) *Pers. lashkar*, a soldier in an army.

Lascivious. (*L.*) Corrupted *lascivus*, lustful. Cf. *Russ. laska*, caress, *Skt. lasha*, to desire, *las*, to (✓ *RAS*).

Lash (1), to bind firmly together. *Du. lasschen*, to join, scarf together a piece, joint, seam. So also *Sw. laska*, to scarf, *Swed. laska*, to scarf, joint. The verb is from which further appears in *Low G. lase*, to scarf, *G. lasche*, a flap, groove for timber. The orig. form was prob. with the sense of flap; see below.

Lash (2), a thong, stripe. (*O. Scand.*) *M. E. lasshe*, the flexible whip; cf. *Low G. laska*, a flag word above). *Lash* in the sense of lash is from its use in lashing or binding together; *Swed. laska*, to stick together, verb *lash*, to scourge, is to use a lash.

Lass; see *Lad*.

Lassitude, weariness. (*F.-L.*) *L. lassitudo*, weariness. — *wearied*; put for *lad-tus**, and a *Late*.

Lasso; see *Lace*.

Last (1), latest; see *Late*.

Last (2), a wooden mould of the last. (*E.*) *M. E. last, last, last*, *leäst*, a foot-track, path, track (whence the mod. sense follows). *leest*, a last, form; *Icel. leisti*, below the ankle; *Swed. läst*, *Dan. leisten*, a shoemaker's last; *Goth. foot-track*. The standard form is *Goth. laist*, with orig. sense 'to find' from *Goth. lais*, I know (find or

n, to find out. Akin to **Learn**.

to endure. (E.) M. E. *lasten*, *læstan*, to observe, perform.

'to follow in the track of;'
a foot-track (above). + Goth.
follow after, from *laists*; G.
flow out, from *leisten*, sb.

a burden; see **Lade** (1).
catch, fastening. (E.) M. E.
ch, from *lascchen*, to catch. =
to seize, catch hold of.

to seize. (E.) M. E. *clucchen*, to
the sb. *cloche* (also *clouche*,
v, talon. This sb. is allied to
a hook, crook, *clechen* (pt. t.
catch, seize. This verb *clechen*
i. *gelaccan* (pt. t. *gelahte*), to
formed from *laccan* (above) by
(a common prefix).

see **Laco**.

M. E. *lat*; comp. *later*, *latter*,
, *latst* (Ormulum, 4168), *last*.
ow, late. + Du. *laat*, Icel. *latr*,
wed. *lat*; Goth. *lats*, slothful,
ary; L. *lassus* (for *lad-tus**),
n the verb to *let*, i.e. let go,
ate means neglected, slothful,
pt. (1).

another form of *later* (above).

latest; contracted form of *latest*.

to hinder. (E.) M. E. *letten*;

to hinder, make late. = A. S.

ow. + Du. *letten*, from *laat*;

from *latr*; Goth. *latjan*, to

lats, slothful.

see **Latin**.

dden. (L.) L. *latens*, stem of

latere, to lie hid. + Gk. *λανθα-*

an), to lie hid. (✓ **RADH**.)

(L.) L. *lateralis*, belonging

to L. *later*, stem of *latus*, side.

al. (L.) Late L. *collateralis*,

= L. *col-* (= *com* = *cum*), with;

(ove).

ateral. (L.) From L. *quadri-*

-sided. = L. *quadri-*, for *quadi-*

to four; *lateralis*, adj.

to **Quadrato**.

) North E. *lat*. M. E. *latte*.

a lath; pl. *latte*. + Du. *lat*;

ence F. *latte*.

mixed metal, bronze. (F. =

loun. = O. F. *laton* (F. *laiton*),

latte, a lath. thin plate; be-

metal was hammered out into

thin plates. Cf. Port. *lata*, tin-plate, *latas*,
laths.

lattice. (F. - G.) Formerly *lattis*. M. E.
latis. = F. *lattice*, lath-work, lattice-work.

= F. *latte*, a lath. = G. *latte*, a lath.

Lathe (1), a machine for turning wood,
&c. (Scand.) Icel. *lðð* (gen. *lðð-ar*), a
smith's lathe. Perhaps for *hlðð*, and from
hlaða, to lade; cf. A. S. *hlæd-weogl*, a wheel
of a well, for drawing water; see **Lade** (2).

Lathe (2), a division of a county. (E.)
A. S. *læð*, *læð*, a lathe, province; Thorpe,
Ancient Laws, i. 184. 455.

Lather. (E.) M. E. *lather*. A. S. *læðor*,
lather; whence *læðrian*, to anoint. + Icel.
lauðr, froth, foam, soap. Allied to **Lye**
and **Lave**. (Base **LU**.)

Latin. (F. - L.) F. *Latin*. = L. *Latinus*,
belonging to *Latium*. Der. *latin-er*, an
interpreter; put for *Latiner*.

lateen, triangular, applied to sails.

(F. - L.) F. *latine*, as in *voile latine*, a
lateen sail; *latine* is the fem. of *Latin*,
Latin (Roman).

Latitude, breadth. (F. - L.) M. E.
latitude. = F. *latitude*. = L. *latitudo* (stem
latitudin-), breadth. = L. *latus*, broad;
short for O. L. *stlatus* = *stratus*, spread out,
pp. of *sternere*, to spread; see **Stratum**.

(✓ **STAR**.)

Latten; see **Lath**.

Latter; see **Late**.

Lattice; see **Lath**.

Laud, to praise. (L.) M. E. *lauden*. =
L. *laudare*, to praise. = L. *laud-*, stem of
laus, praise.

allow (2), to approve of. (F. - L.)
M. E. *alouen*. = O. F. *alouer*, later *allouer*,
to approve of. = L. *allaudare*. = L. *al-* (for
ad), to; *laudare*, to praise.

Laudanum. (L. - Gk. - Pers.) Now
a preparation of opium, but formerly ap-
plied to a different drug. 'Laudanum,
Ladanum, *Labdanum*, a sweet-smelling
transparent gum gathered from the leaves
of *Cistus Ledon*, a shrub, of which they
make pomander, it smells like wine mingled
with spices;' Blount, 1674. (Laudanum
has a like strong smell). = L. *lādanum*, *lā-*
danum, resin from the shrub *lada* (Pliny).
= Gk. *λήδανον*, *λάδανον* (same). = Gk.
λήδον, a shrub. = Pers. *lādan*, the gum-
herb *lada* (Richardson).

Laugh. (E.) M. E. *laughen*, *lehghen*.
A. S. *hleghan*, *hlīhan* (pt. t. *hlōh*), to
laugh. + Du. *laghen*, Icel. *hlāja*, Dan. *lee*,
Swed. *le*, G. *lachen*, Goth. *hlakjan* (pt. t.

hleh). (Base HLAH = Aryan KARK; cf. Gk. *κλέειν*, to caw, L. *crociare*, *glocire*, E. *crake*, *crack*, *crack*, *cluck*, &c.) Der. *laughter*, A. S. *hleahhtor*.

Launch; see **Lance**.

Laundress; see **Lave**.

Laurel. (F. = L.) M. E. *lore*, *lorer*, *laurer*. = F. *laurier*. = L. *laurarius**, not found, formed from L. *laurus*, a laurel-tree.

laureate. (L.) L. *laureatus*, crowned with laurel. = L. *laurea*, fem. of *laureus*, adj. formed from *laurus* (above).

Lava; see **Lave**.

Lave, to wash. (F. = L.) F. *laver*. = L. *lavare*. + Gk. *λῴειν*, to wash. (Base LU.) Der. *lav-er*, O. F. *lavoire*, a washing-pool (Cot.); *lav-at-ory*, F. *lavatoire*, L. *lauatorium*, neut. of *lauatorius*, adj., belonging to a washer.

ablution. (F. = L.) F.; from L. acc. *ablutionem*, a washing away. = L. *abluere*, to wash away. = L. *ab*, away; *luere*, to wash (closely allied to *lavare*).

alluvial, washed down, applied to soil. (L.) L. *alluvi-us*, alluvial. = L. *al-* (= *ad*), to, in addition; *luere*, to wash.

antediluvian, before the flood. (L.) L. *ante*, before; *diluvium*, deluge; see **deluge** (below).

deluge. (F. = L.) O. F. *deluge*. = L. *diluvium*, a washing away. = L. *di-luere*, to wash away.

dilute. (L.) L. *dilutus*, pp. of *di-luere*, to wash away, also to mix with water.

laundress, a washerwoman. (F. = L.) Formed by adding F. suffix *-ess* to M. E. *launder* or *lavander*, a washerwoman. = O. F. *lavandiere*, 'a laundress or washing-woman;' Cot. = Low L. *lauanderia* (same). = L. *lauand-us*, fut. pass. part. of *lavare*, to wash. Der. *laundr-y* = *laundery*.

lava. (Ital. = L.) Ital. *lava*, a stream (esp. of molten rock). = L. *lavare*, to wash, *lave*.

lavender, a plant. (F. = Ital. = L.) M. E. *lavendre*, the *r* being an E. addition. = F. *lavande*, lavender; Cot. = Ital. *lavanda*, lavender; used for being laid in freshly washed linen. = Ital. *lavanda*, a washing. = L. *lavare*, to wash.

lotion, a washing, external medicinal application. (L.) L. *lotio-em*, acc. of *lotio*, a washing. = L. *lotus*, pp. of *lavare*, to wash.

Lavish, profuse, prodigal. (E.) Formerly spelt *lavish*, *lavet*; also *lavy*. Formed

with suffix *-ish* (A. S. *-isc*) from the sole verb *lave*, to pour out, *lade* water; M. E. *launen*, to bale out was whence the metaphorical use of *lavare*, give bountifully. 'He *lavet* hys gyften God *lavisher* His gyfts; Allit. Poems, 607. It answers to A. S. *lāfan*, *gelāf* (a doubtful word in Beowulf, ed. Gr. 2722); Du. *laven*, G. *laden*, to refuse Cf. Gk. *λάσσειν*, to empty out. ¶ The word is almost certainly E., but was previously confused with *lave*. Der. *lavish*, v. **Law**; see **Lie** (1).

Lawn (1), a space of grass-covered ground, a glade. (F. = G. or C.) M. *laund* (the *d* has been dropped). = O. *lande*, 'a land or laund, a wild, untillable shrubby, or grassy plain;' Cot. Cf. It. and Span. *landa*, a heath. β. Of disputed origin; referred by Littré to G. *land* (= *lana*), open country; and by Diez to *lann*, a bushy shrub, of which the *lannon* means 'waste lands.' Perhaps comes to the same thing; for E. and *land* may be the same as Irish *lann*, (enclosed) piece of land, if the sense 'enclosure' be not original. Cf. W. *llan*. Gael. *lann*, an enclosure, piece of land.

Lawn (2), fine linen. (F. place-name) Richardson supposes it to be a corruption of O. F. *linon*, 'a fine, thin, or open-woven linnen; also lawn;' Cot. But this seems impossible. Nor can it well be from Span. *lona*, coarse sail-cloth. Palsgrave has *Laune linnen*, prob. for *Lan lynn* where *Lan* is the 16th cent. spelling of *Laon*, to the N.W. of Rheims. *Lan* was also called 'cloth of Remes, i. Rheims; see Baret's *Alvearie*. (A like guess.)

Lawyer; see **Lie** (1).

Lax, slack. (L.) L. *laxus*, slack, loose Allied to **Lag**.

laxative, loosening. (F. = L.) F. *laxatif*. = L. *laxativus*, loosening. = L. *laxare*, pp. of *laxare*, to loosen. = L. *laxus*, lax.

lazy, slow, slothful. (F. = L.) We find the verb to *laze*. 'S'endormir en *sentinal* to *laze* it,' &c.; Cot. The *-y* is an E. addition, as in *shin-y*, *murk-y*; and *laze* from M. E. *lasche*, *lache*, *lasche*, slow (Palsgrave, Chaucer). = O. F. *lasche* (F. *lâche*) 'slack, loose, . . . weak, faint, . . . remiss, slow,' &c.; Cot. = Low L. *lascus**, not found, a corrupt pronunciation of L. *laxus*, lax, loose; cf. Ital. *lasco*, lazy.

lease (1), to let a tenement. (F. = L.)

lapwing, a bird. (E.) M. E. *lappe-winke*. A. S. *hlæpewince*, lit. 'one who turns about in running.'—A. S. *hlæp-an*, to run; *wince**, one who turns; see **Winch**.

orlop, a deck of a ship. (Du.) Formerly *orloope* (Phillips). Contracted from Du. *overloop*, a running over, a deck of a ship, an orlope (Sewel). So called because it traverses the ship. — Du. *over*, over; *loopen*, to run; see **elope** (above).

Learn. (E.) M. E. *lernen*. A. S. *leornian*. + G. *lernen*, to learn. From Teut. base *lis*, to find out; whence also A. S. *lêran* (G. *lehren*), to teach. And see **Last** (2).

lore, learning. (E.) M. E. *lore* (= *loor*). A. S. *lár*, lore. This answers to a Goth. form *laisa** (not found), from Goth. *lais*. I have found out, pt. t. of *leisan*, to find out; see **Last** (2). [The change from *s* to *r* is common; see *iron*, *hare*.] + Du. *leer*, G. *lehre*, O. H. G. *lêra*, doctrine; of similar origin.

Lease (1), to let tenements; see **Lax**.

Lease (2), to glean. (E.) M. E. *lesen*. A. S. *lesan*, to gather. + Du. *lesen*, to gather, to read; G. *lesen*; Goth. *lisan*, pt. t. *las*, to gather.

Leash. (F. = L.); see **Lax**.

Leasing, a falsehood; see **Loose**.

Least; see **Less**.

Leather. (E.) M. E. *lether*. A. S. *leðer*. + Du. *leder*, Icel. *leðr*, Dan. *leder*, Swed. *läder*, G. *leder*, leather. Der. *leather-n*.

Leave (1), to quit; see **Live**.

Leave (2), permission; see **Lief**.

Leaven; see **Levity**.

Lecher; see **Lick**.

Lectern, **Lecturn**, a reading-desk. (Low L. = Gk.) Corrupted from Low L. *lectrinum*, a reading desk, pulpit; we find M. E. *leterone*, *lectorne*, *lectrone*, *lectrun* (Prompt. Parv.). — Low L. *lectrum*, a pulpit. — Gk. *λέκτρον*, a couch; also a rest or support for a book. Akin to Gk. *λέχος*, a couch, bed; cf. L. *lectus*, a couch. Allied to **Lie** (1). ¶ Observe that it has no connection with *lecture*.

Lecture, **Lecture**; see **Legend**.

Ledge, **Ledger**; see **Lie** (1).

Lee, a sheltered place; part of a ship away from the wind. (Scand.) M. E. *lee*, shelter. — Icel. *hlé*, lee (of a ship); Dan. *lee*, Swed. *lää*. + Du. *lij*; A. S. *hleð*, *hleow*, a covering, a shelter, whence prov. E. *lew*, warm, also a shelter. See **Lukewarm**. ¶ The peculiar use is Scand.; yet the

pronunciation *lew-ard*, for *lee-ward*, preserves the E. *lew*.

Leech (1), a physician. (E.) M. *leche*. A. S. *læce*, one who heals; cf. A. *lácnian*, to heal. + Icel. *læknir*, Dan. *læge*, Swed. *läkare*, Goth. *leiheis*, a leech; Icel. *lækna*, Dan. *læge*, Swed. *läka*, Goth. *laimon*, to heal.

leech (2), a blood-sucking worm. (I. A. S. *læce*, lit. 'the healer,' the same word as the above.

Leech (3), **Leach**, the border or edge of a sail at the sides. (Scand.) Icel. *læk*, leech-line; Swed. *lik*, Dan. *lig*, a bolt-rope. + O. Du. *lyken*, a bolt-rope (Sewel).

Leek. (E.) M. E. *leek*. A. S. *leac*. Du. *look*, Icel. *laukr*, Dan. *løg*, Swed. *lauk*. G. *lauch*. Der. *gar-lic*, *char-lock*, *he-lock* (latter syllable).

Leer, a sly look. (E.) The verb is development from the sb., which is an old word. M. E. *lere*, the cheek, face, complexion, mien; usually in a good sense, but Skelton has it in a bad sense. A. S. *lære*, the cheek; hence, the face, look, mien. Icel. *hlýr*, the cheek. ¶ Allied to *loeren*, to peep, peer, which is quite distinct from Du. *loeren*, to lurk. See **Lower** (2).

Lees, dregs of wine. (F.) Pl. of a verb form *lee*, not used. — F. *lie*, 'the lees'; Cf. Low L. *lia*, pl. *lia*, lees (10th cent.). Origin unknown.

Left, the weaker hand. (E.) M. E. *left*, *lyft*. A. S. *left*; Mr. Sweet points out that 'inanis, *left*,' occurs in a gloss (M. Quellen, i. 443), and that the same has *senne* for *synne* (sin); so that *left* for *lyft*, with the sense 'worthless,' 'weak'; cf. A. S. *lyft-æðl*, palsy. + No. Fries. *lefst*, *lefter hond*, left hand; O. I. *lyft*, *lycht*, left. β. The form of the b is LUB; prob. allied to **Lop**. ¶ Allied to L. *laevus*, Gk. *λαίος*.

Leg. (Scand.) M. E. *leg* (pl. *legges*). Icel. *leggr*, a leg; Dan. *læg*, the calf of leg; Swed. *lugg* (the same).

Legacy; see **Legal**.

Legal, pertaining to the law. (F. = F. *legal*. — L. *legalis*, legal. — L. *leg-*, stem *lex*, law, cognate with E. *law*. β. The sense is 'that which lies,' that which is fixed; cf. Gk. *κείρας νόμος*, the law is fixed from *κείμαι*, I lie. (✓ LAGH.)

allege. (F. = L.) M. E. *alegen*, *alege*. — F. *alleguer*, 'to alludge,' Cot. — L. *legare*, to send, dispatch; also to be

d, mention. — L. *al-* (for *ad*), to; to send, appoint, from *leg-*, stem of *legere*.

al-, a due proportion in mixing metals.

al- Formerly *allay*; M. E. *alay*. —

alay, *aley*, *alloy*. — O. F. *alcier*, *aley*, *al-*

al-, to bind together; L. *alligare*, to bind together;

al-, p. 249, col. 2, l. 18. The O. F. *al-*

al-, became *aloi*, and was misunder-

stood being *à loi* = L. *ad legem*, according

to law. (Misplaced.)

al-, a partner. (F. — L.) F. *al-*

al-, L. *colliga*, a partner in office. —

(= *con-*, for *cum*), with; *legare*, to

send an embassy; see *legate* (below).

al-, an assembly, seminary. (F. — L.)

al-, L. *collegium*, society of col-

leges or persons. — L. *collega*, a colleague

(*al-*).

al-, a chosen deputy. (L.) L. *al-*

al-, pp. of *de-legare*, to depute, ap-

point.

al-, loyal, true. (F. — L.) M. E. *al-*

al-, man F. *leal*, O. F. *leial*, legal, hence,

al-, L. *legalis*, legal. Doublets,

al-, *loyal*.

al-, (L.) M. E. *legacie*; a coined

(as if = L. *legatus**, not found) from

al-, a bequest, neut. of pp. of

al-, to appoint, bequeath; see below.

al-, a commissioner. (F. — L.) M. E.

al-, O. F. *legat*, a pope's ambassador.

al-, *legatus*, a deputy; pp. of *legare*, to

send. — L. *leg-*, stem of *lex*, law.

al-, (L.; with F. suffix.) A bar-

word; coined from L. *legatus*, ap-

point, with F. suffix *-al* (= L. *-atus*).

al-, (L.) L. *legislator*, a pro-

poser of a law. — L. *legis*, gen. of *lex*, a

law, a proposer, lit. bringer, from

(= *latum*), to bear, bring, from

L.; see *Tolerate*. Der. *legislate*, &c.

al-, (F. — L.) O. F. *legiste* (F.)

al-, Low L. *legista*, one skilled in

law. — L. *leg-*, stem of *lex*, law (with

suffix *-ista* = *-iornis*).

al-, (L.) Low L. *legitimus*,

legitimare, to declare to be lawful. —

al-, according to law. — L. *legi-*,

form of *lex*, law; with suffix *-ti-mus*.

al-, faithful. (F. — L.) F. *loyal* (Cot.).

al-, legal (hence just, loyal); see

(above).

al-, to consign to exile. (L.)

pp. of L. *re-legare*, to send away,

send.

al-, a marvellous story. (F. — L.)

M. E. *legende*. — O. F. *legende*, a legend, story. — Low L. *legenda*, a legend; L. *legenda*, neut. pl. things to be read. — L. *legendus*, fut. pass. part. of *legere*, to read, orig. to gather, collect. — Gk. *λέγειν*, to tell, speak. (Base LAG.)

al-, coil (1), to gather together. (F. — L.)

*Coiled up in a cable; Beaumont and

Fletcher. — O. F. *coillir*, to collect. — L.

colligere; see collect below.

al-, collect, vb. (F. — L.) O. F. *collecter*,

to collect money (Roquefort). — Low L.

collectare (the same), from *collecta*, a col-

lection, orig. fem. of pp. of *colligere*, to

collect. — L. *col-* (= *con-* = *cum*), with; *legere*,

to gather.

al-, collect, sb. (L.) Low L. *collecta*, a

collection in money, an assembly for

prayer, hence a short prayer; see the

word above.

al-, cull, to collect, select. (F. — L.) M. E.

cullen. — O. F. *coillir*, *cuillir*, to collect;

see coil (1) above.

al-, diligent, industrious. (F. — L.) O. F.

diligent. — L. *diligent*, stem of *diligens*,

careful, diligent, lit. loving (fond); pres.

pt. of *diligere*, to love, select, lit. choose

between. — L. *di-* (= *dis-*), apart; *legere*, to

choose.

al-, elect, chosen. (L.) L. *electus*, pp. of

eligere, to choose out. — L. *e*, out; *legere*,

to choose.

al-, elegant, choice, neat. (F. — L.) O. F.

elegant. — L. *elegant*, stem of *elegans*, taste-

ful, neat. — L. *e*, out; *leg-*, base of *legere*,

to choose.

al-, eligible. (F. — L.) F. *eligible*. — Low

L. *eligibilis*, fit to be chosen. — L. *eligere*,

to choose; see elect above.

al-, intellect. (F. — L.) O. F. *intellect*. —

L. *intellectus*, perception, discernment. —

L. *intellectus*, pp. of *intelligere*, to discern.

— L. *intel-*, for *inter*, between; *legere*,

to choose.

al-, intelligence. (F. — L.) F. *intelligence*.

— L. *intelligentia*, perception. — L. *intel-*

ligent, stem of pres. pt. of *intelligere*, to

discern, understand (above).

al-, intelligible. (F. — L.) F. *intelligible*.

— L. *intelligibilis*, perceptible to the senses.

— L. *intelligere*, to discern (above).

al-, lection, a reading, portion to be read.

(L.) From L. *lectio*, a reading. — L. *lectus*,

pp. of *legere*, to read.

al-, lecture, a discourse. (F. — L.) F. *lec-*

ture, a reading. — Low L. *lectura*, a com-

mentary. — L. *lectus*, pp. of *legere*, to read.

legible, readable. (F. - L.) O. F. *legible*. - L. *legibilis*, legible. - L. *legere*, to read.

legion, a large body of soldiers. (F. - L.) M. E. *legioun*. - O. F. *legion*. - L. *legionem*, acc. of *legio*, a Roman legion, body of from 4200 to 6000 men. - L. *legere*, to gather, select a band.

legume, a pod. (F. - L.) F. *légume*, pulse, a pod. - L. *legumen* (stem *legumin-*), pulse, bean-plant; applied to a crop that can be picked (not cut). - L. *legere*, to gather. Der. *legumin-ous*.

lesson. (F. - L.) M. E. *lesson*. - F. *leçon*. - L. *lectionem*, acc. of *lectio*, a reading; see *lection* (above). Doublet, *lection*.

neglect. (L.) L. *neglectus*, pp. of *negligere*, to neglect (put for *nec-ligere*). - L. *nec*, nor, not, contr. form of *neque*; *legere*, to gather, select.

negligence. (F. - L.) F. *négligence*. - L. *negligentia*, carelessness. - L. *negligent-*, stem of pres. part. of *negligere*, to neglect (above).

predilection, a choosing beforehand. (L.) From L. *præ*, before; *dilectio*, choice, from *di-ligere*, to choose; see *diligent* (above).

recollect, to remember. (F. - L.) Lit. 'to gather again; from *re-* (prefix) and *collect*; see *collect* (above).

select, choice. (L.) L. *selectus*, pp. of *seligere*, to choose. - L. *se-*, apart; *legere*, to pick, choose. Der. *select*, verb.

Legerdmain; see *Levity*.

Leger-line; see *Levity*.

Legible, **Legion**; see *Legend*.

Legislator, **Legist**; see *Legal*.

Legitimate; see *Legal*.

Legume; see *Legend*.

Leisure; see *Licence*.

Leman, **Lemman**; see *Lief*.

Lemma, an assumption. (L. - Gk.) L. *lemma*. - Gk. *λήμμα*, a thing taken; in logic, a premiss taken for granted. - Gk. *ἐπιλαμβάνει*, perf. pass. of *λαμβάνειν*, to take (base λαβ-); cf. Skt. *rabh*, to take. (✓ RABH.)

dilemma, a perplexity. (L. - Gk.) L. *dilemma*. - Gk. *δύλημμα*, a double proposition or argument in which one is caught between two difficulties. - Gk. *διλαμβάνωμαι*, I am caught between. - Gk. *διά*, between; *λαμβάνειν*, to take, catch.

Lemming, **Leming**, a kind of Norwegian rat. (Norweg.) Norweg. *lemming*;

also occurring as *lemming*, *limende*, &c. Cf. Swed. *lemel*, a lemming. Origin obscure; Aasen derives it from Norweg. *lenja*, to strike, beat, maim, lit. 'lame', and explains it to mean 'destroying'; from the destruction committed by them; see *Lame*. But the word may be Lapp; the Lapp name is *loumek*.

Lemon. (F. - Pers.) Formerly *limon*. - F. *limon*. - Pers. *limân*, *limânâ*, a lemon, citron.

Lemur, a nocturnal animal. (L.) L. *lemur*, a ghost; so nicknamed by naturalists from its nocturnal habits.

Lend; see *Loan*.

Length; see *Long*.

Lenient, mild. (L.) From pres. part. of L. *lenire*, to soothe. - L. *lenis*, soft, mild.

lenity. (L.) Englished from L. *lenitas*, mildness. - L. *lenis* (above).

relent. (F. - L.) Altered from F. *ra-lentir*, to slacken, to relent (cf. L. *relescescere*, to slacken). - F. *ra-*, put for *re-* (L. *re-*); L. *lentus*, slack, slow, allied to *lenis*, gentle (above).

Lens, a piece of glass used in optics. (L.) So called from the resemblance of a double-convex lens to the shape of the seed of a lentil. - L. *lens*, a lentil.

lentil, a plant. (F. - L.) M. E. *lentil*. - O. F. *lentille*. - L. *lenticula*, a little lentil; double dimin. of *lenti*, crude form of *lens*, a lentil.

Lent, a fast of 40 days, beginning with Ash-Wednesday. (E.) The fast is in spring-time; the old sense is simply spring. M. E. *lent*, *lenten*. A. S. *lenten*, the spring; supposed to be derived from *lang*, long, because in spring the days lengthen; this is possible. + Du. *lente*, spring; G. *lens*, O. H. G. *lenzin*, *lengisen*. Der. *lenten*, adj., from A. S. *lenten*, sb.

Lentil; see *Lens*.

Lentisk, the mastic-tree. (F. - L.) F. *lentisque*. - L. *lentiscum*, *lentiscus*, named from the clamminess of its resin. - L. *lentus*, sticky, pliant. See *Lenient*.

Leo, a lion. (L. - Gk.) L. *leo*. - Gk. *λέων*, a lion. We also find Du. *leeuw*, G. *löwe*, Russ. *lev*, Lithuan. *lewas*, *lavis*, a lion. Cf. Heb. *libi*, a lion.

leopard. (F. - L. - Gk.) O. F. *leopard*. - L. *leopardus*. - Gk. *λεόπαρδος*, a leopard supposed to be a mongrel between a panther (panther) and a lioness. - Gk. *λέων*, a lion; *πάρδος*, a pard.

LEPER.

n. (F. - L. - Gk.) F. *lion*. - L. *leo*. acc. of *leo*; see *Leo* (above).

per. (F. - L. - Gk.) The sense has changed; *lepre* formerly meant the disease itself; and what we now call a *leper* called a *leprous man*. 'The *lepre* of was clensid;' Wyclif, Matt. viii. 3. - *lepre*, 'a leprosie;' Cot. - L. *lepra*. - *lepra*, leprosy; so called because the scales off. - Gk. *lépros*, scaly, scabby. k. *lépor*, a scale. - Gk. *léneiv*, to peel. ss. *lupite*, Lithuan. *lūpti*, to peel. (✓)

pidoptera, a term applied to insects whose wings are covered with scales. (Gk.) *lepidō-*, crude form of *lepis*, a scale; pl. of *πτερόν*, a wing (allied to E. *pter*).

prosy. (F. - L. - Gk.) A coined word, from the adj. *leprous*; which is from *leprous* = L. *leprosus*, afflicted with *lepra*, leprosy (above).

porine, belonging to a hare. (L.) L. *lepus*, adj., from *lepori-*, crude form of *lepus*, a hare.

reret. (F. - L.) O. F. *levrault*, 'a leper, or young hare;' Cot. The suffix -*Low* L. -*aldus*, from O. H. G. *wald*, common as a suffix. The base *lepor-* = L. *lepor-*, stem of *lepus*, a hare.

prosy; see *Leper*.

ion, an injury. (F. - L.) F. *lesion*. Cot. - L. *lesionem*, acc. of *lesio*, injury. - L. *lassus*, pp. of *ludere*, to

le. (L.) L. *collidere*, to dash together. - L. *col-* (= *con-* = *cum*), together; to strike, hurt. Der. *collision* (from *collis-us*).

(L.) L. *elidere*, to strike out. *elision* (from pp. *elid-us*).

ion, a striking against. (L.) From *illidere*, to strike against. - L. *illidere*, to strike against. - L. *illidere*; *ludere*, to strike.

aller. (E.) Used as comp. of *le-* from a different root. M. E. *le-*, adv. A. S. *lassa*, less. - O. Fries. *lessa*, less. β. The word appears in Goth *las-rus*, feeble; feeble, ailing, *lasma*, to decay.

a double comp.; *less-en*, verb.

M. E. *lest*, adj., *lest*, adv. whence *lest* by contraction; a term from the same base *las-*.

that, that not. (E.) Not due to A. S. phrase *ðy læs ðe*

LEVITY.

= for the reason less that; wherein ðy the reason) was soon dropped, and *la* coalesced into *lest*. Here *las* = less, and ðe is the indeclinable relative.

nevertheless; see *Never*.

-less, suffix; see *Loose*.

Lessee; see *Lax*.

Lesson; see *Legend*.

Lest; see *Less*.

Lest (1), to permit. (E.) M. E. *lete* strong verb, pt. t. *lat*, *leet*, pp. *laten*, *lete*. A. S. *létan*, *létan*, pt. t. *lét*, *lét*, pp. *létan*. + Du. *laten* (*liet*, *gelaten*); Icel. *lata* (*lata*, *látinn*); Dan. *lade*, Swed. *lata*, Goth. *letan* (*lailot*, *letans*); G. *lassen* (*liess*, *gelassen*). From the same base as *Late*. (Base LAT.)

Lest (2), to hinder; see *Late*.

Lethal, deadly. (F. - L.; or L.) F. *lethal*, 'deadly;' Cot. - L. *lethalis*, for *letalis*, mortal. - L. *letum*, death.

Lethe, oblivion. (L. - Gk.) L. *lethe*. - Gk. *λήθη*, a forgetting; the river of oblivion. - Gk. *λαθ-*, base of *λανθάνειν*, to lie hid; see *Latent*. (✓ RADH.)

lethargy, a heavy sleep. (F. - L. - Gk.) O. F. *lethargie*, a lethargy; Cot. - L. *lethargia*. - Gk. *ληθαργία*, drowsiness. - Gk. *λήθαργος*, forgetful. - Gk. *λήθη*, oblivion (above).

Letter; see *Liniment*.

Lettuce; see *Lacteal*.

Levant, Levee; see *Levity*.

Level; see *Librate*.

Lever; see *Levity*.

Leveret; see *Leporine*.

Leviathan. (L. - Heb.) Late L. *leviathan*, Job xl. 20 (Vulgate). - Heb. *livyathan*, an aquatic animal, dragon, serpent; named from its twisting itself in curves. - Heb. root *lwdh*, to cleave; Arab. root *lawd*, to bend, whence *lawd*, the twisting or coiling of a serpent.

Levigate, to make smooth. (L.) Out of use. - L. *lenigatus*, pp. of *lenigare*, to make smooth. - L. *len-is*, smooth; -*ig-*, for *agere*, to make. Cf. Gk. *leios*, smooth.

Levite, one of the tribe of Levi. (L. - Gk. - Heb.) L. *Leuita*. - Gk. *Λευίτης*, Lu. x. 32. - Heb. *Levi*, one of the sons of Jacob.

Levity, lightness, frivolity. (L.) From L. *levitas*, lightness. - L. *levis*, light. Allied to *Light* (2).

alleviate. (L.) From pp. of Low L. *alleuiare*, used for L. *alleuare*, to lighten. L. *al-* (for *ad*), to; *leuare*, to lift, lighten, from *levis*, light.

elevate. (L.) From pp. of *L. e-leuare*, to lift up.

leaven, ferment. (F.-L.) M. E. *leuain*. -F. *levain*. -L. *leuamen*, an alleviation; here used in the orig. sense of 'that which raises.' -L. *leuare*, to raise. -L. *leuis*, light.

legerdemain, sleight of hand. (F.-L.) O. F. *legier de main*, lit. light of hand. Cf. Ital. *leggiere, leggiere*, light. The O. F. *legier* answers to a Low L. form *leuiarius**, made by adding -arius to L. *leui-s*, light. F. *de*=L. *de*, of. F. *main*=L. *manum*, acc. of *manus*, a hand.

leger-line, ledger-line, in music, a short line added above or below the staff. (F.-L.) Properly *leger-line*; where *leger*=F. *liger* (formerly *legier*), light; because these lines are small and short. See the word above.

levant, the E. of the Mediterranean Sea. (Ital.-L.) Ital. *levante*, E. wind, eastern country or part (where the sun rises). -L. *leuant*, stem of pres. part. of *leuare*, to raise; whence *se leuare*, to rise. -L. *leuis*, light.

leves, a morning assembly. (F.-L.) Misused for F. *le lever* (Littre). -F. *lever*, to raise; see *levy* (below).

lever. (F.-L.) M. E. *levour*. -F. *leveur*, a raiser, lifter. -L. *levatorem*, acc. of *levator*, a lifter. -L. *leuare*, to lift. -L. *leuis*, light.

levy, the act of raising men for an army; the force raised. (F.-L.) F. *levée*, 'a levy, or levying of an army;' Cot. Fem. of pp. of *lever*, to raise. -L. *leuare*, to raise. -L. *leuis*, light.

relevant. (F.-L.) The orig. sense is 'helpful;' hence, of use for the matter in hand. -F. *relevant*, pres. part. of *relever*, to raise up, assist, help. -L. *re-leuare*, to raise again.

relieve. (F.-L.) M. E. *releuen* (= *releven*). -F. *relever*, to raise up, relieve. -L. *re-leuare*, to raise again. Der. *relief*, M. E. *relief*, O. F. *relief* (F. *relief*), a sb. due to the verb *relever*.

Lewd, ignorant, base. (E.) M. E. *lewed*, ignorant. A. S. *læwede*, adj., ignorant, hence lay, belonging to the laity; the orig. sense was enfeebled, as it is the pp. of *læwan*, to weaken, enfeeble. A more usual sense of *læwan* was to betray; cf. Goth. *leujan*, to betray, from *lew*, an occasion, opportunity. The train of thought runs thus: occasion, opportunity, betrayal, en-

feeblement, ignorance, baseness, licentiousness.

Lexicon. (Gk.) Gk. *λεξικόν*, a dictionary; neut. of *λεξικός*, adj., belonging to words. -Gk. *λέξις*, a saying. -Gk. *λέγειν*, to speak; see *Legend*.

Ley, a meadow; see Lea.

Liabie; see Ligament.

Lias, a formation of limestone. (F.-C.?) F. *lias*, formerly *liais*, *liois*, a hard freestone. Prob. from Bret. *liach*, *leach*, a stone; cf. Gael. *leac*, W. *llech*, a flat stone; see *Cromlech*.

Lib; see Lop.

Libation, the pouring forth of wine in honour of a deity. (F.-L.) F. *libation*. -L. acc. *libationem*. -L. *libatus*, pp. of *libare*, to taste, sip, pour out. -Gk. *λαμβάνειν*, to pour out, shed, offer a libation. Cf. Skt. *√* *libh*, to distil. (✓ RI.)

Libel; see Library.

Liberal. (F.-L.) M. E. *liberal*. -O. F. *liberal*. -L. *liberalis*, befitting a free man, generous. -L. *liber*, free. Allied to *libet*, it pleases, it is one's pleasure; Skt. *libhā*, to desire.

deliver. (F.-L.) O. F. *delivrer*, to set free. -Low L. *deliberare*, to set free. -L. *de*, from; *liberare*, to free, from *liber*, free.

liberate. (L.) From pp. of L. *liberare*, to set free. -L. *liber*, free.

libertine. (L.) Cf. Acts, vi. 9. -L. *libertinus*, adj., belonging to a freed man, also sb., a freed man; later applied to denote the licentious liberty of a certain sect (Acts, vi. 9). -L. *libertus*, a freed man. -L. *liber*, free.

liberty. (F.-L.) M. E. *libertez*. -F. *liberté*. -L. *libertatem*, acc. of *libertas*, freedom. -L. *liber*, free.

livery, a delivery, a thing delivered, uniform allowed to servants. (F.-L.) M. E. *liuere* (= *liuerè*, three syllables). -F. *livrer*, 'a delivery of a thing that is given, the thing so given, a livery;' Cot. Orig. fem. of pp. of *livrer*, to deliver, give freely. -L. *liberare*, to set free, give freely; see *liberate* (above).

Libidinous, lustful. (F.-L.) F. *libidineux*. -L. *libidinosus*, lustful. -L. *libido*, crude form of *libido*, lust, pleasure. -L. *libet*, it pleases. Cf. Skt. *libhā*, to desire. Allied to *Liberate*.

Library. (F.-L.) F. *librairie*. -*libraria*, a book-shop; fem. of *liberarius*, belonging to books. -L. *libr-*, stem of *liber*, a book, orig. the bark of a tree.

writing material). Cf. Gk. *λεπίς*, rind.

, a written accusation. (L.) M. E. brief piece of writing. — L. *libellus*, book, a notice (Matt. v. 31); dimin. a book (above).

ite, to balance, be poised, move when balanced. (L.) The verb is due to the sb. *libration* (Kersey). c. *librationem*, a poisoning. — L. *libra*, of *librare*, to balance. — L. *libra*, a level; also a pound of 12 oz. + pa, a pound of 12 oz.

operate, carefully weighed and con- (L.) L. *deliberatus*, pp. of *de-*, to consult. — L. *de*, thoroughly; to weigh, from *libra*, a balance.

l, an instrument for determining thing is horizontal. (F. — L.) M. E. *level* (*livel*, *level*). — O. F. *livel*, later *liveau*; mod. F. *niveau*, a level. *bella*, a level; dimin. of *libra*, a

ice, **Licence**, leave, abuse of free- (F. — L.) M. E. *lycence*. — F. *licence*, *centia*, freedom to act. — L. *licent-*, *tere*, to be allowable, orig. 'to be'. It is the intrans. form connected *linguere*, to leave. (✓RIK.) Der. more usually *licence*, verb.

quent, failing in duty. (L.) L. *delin-*, stem of pres. pt. of *delinquere*, to omit one's duty. — L. *de*, away, *inquere*, to leave.

liction, complete abandonment. — acc. *derelictionem*, complete neg- *derelictus*, pp. of *derelinquere*, to — L. *de*, from; *re-linguere*, to leave

t, unlawful. (F. — L.) F. *illicite*, us; Cot. — L. *illicitus*, not allowed. (for *in-*), not; *licitus*, pp. of *licere*, allowed.

ire, freedom from employment. (F. A. E. *leyser*. — O. F. *leisir* (F. *loisir*), orig. an infin. mood, meaning 'to ditted'. — L. *licere*, to be permitted. spelling is bad; it should be *leiser*; *pleasure* is in the same case.

itiate, one who has a grant to a profession. (L.) Englished from *licentiatus*, pp. of *licentiare*, to — L. *licentia*, licence; see **Licence**

tious. (F. — L.) F. *licencieux*. — *tiorus*, full of licence. — L. *licentia*, (above).

relic, a memorial. (F. — L.) Chiefly in the pl.; M. E. *relikes*. — F. *reliques*, s. pl. 'reliques'; Cot. — L. *reliquias*, acc. of *reliquia*, pl. remains. — L. *re-linguere*, to leave behind.

relict, a widow. (L.) L. *relicta*, fem. of *relictus*, pp. of *re-linguere* (above).

relinquish. (F. — L.) O. F. *relinquis*, from vb. *relinquir*. — L. *re-linguere*.

reliquary, a casket for relics. (F. — L.) F. *reliquaire*, 'a casket wherein reliques be kept'; Cot. — Low L. *reliquarium* (same). — L. *reliquia*, crude form of *reliquia*, relics; see **relic** (above).

Lichen, a moss. (L. — Gk.) L. *lichen*. — Gk. *λεῖχην*, lichen, tree-moss; also, an eruption on the skin. Generally connected with Gk. *λεῖχειν*, to lick up; from its encroachment. Cf. Russ. *lishai*, a lichen, a tetter.

Lich-gate; see **Like** (1).

Lick, to lap. (E.) M. E. *likken*. A. S. *liccian*. + Du. *likken*, G. *lecken*, Goth. *bi-laigon* (be-lick), Russ. *lizate*, L. *lingere*, Gk. *λεῖχειν*, Skt. *lih*, *rih*, to lick. (✓RIGH.)

lecher. (F. — G.) M. E. *lechor*, *lechour*. — O. F. *lecheor*, lit. one who licks up, a man addicted to gluttony and lewdness. — O. F. *lecher* (F. *lécher*), to lick. — O. H. G. *lechón* (G. *lecken*), to lick (above).

relish, to taste with pleasure. (F. — L. and G.) O. F. *relecher*, to lick over again. — F. *re-*, again; *lecher*, to lick. — L. *re-*, again; O. H. G. *lechón*, to lick (above).

Licorice, Liquorice. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. E. *licoris*. — O. F. *licorice**, not recorded, later *liquerice*, 'lickorice'; Cot. — L. *liquiritia*, liquorice; a corrupted form of the true spelling *glycyrrhiza* (Pliny, Nat. Hist. xxii. 9. 11). — Gk. *γλυκύριζα*, liquorice, lit. 'sweet root'. — Gk. *γλυκύς*, sweet; *ρίζα*, root. See **Dulcet** and **Wort**.

Lictor; see **Ligament**.

Lid, a cover. (E.) M. E. *lid*. A. S. *hlid*, a lid. — A. S. *hlid-en*, pp. of *hlidan*, to cover. + Du. *lid*, a lid; Icel. *hlíð*, a gate, gateway, gap, breach; M. H. G. *lit*, *lid*, a cover (obsolete). Cf. Gk. *κλισίς*, a folding door, gate; allied to *κλίνειν*, to lean. (✓KRI.)

Lie (1), to rest, abide. (E.) A strong verb. M. E. *liggen*, *lien*, pt. t. *lay*, *ley*, pp. *leien*, *lein*. A. S. *ligan*, pt. t. *lag*, pp. *legen*. + Du. *liggen*, Icel. *liggja*, Dan. *ligge*, Swed. *ligga*, G. *liegen*, Goth. *ligan*, Russ. *ležate*; Lat. base *leg-* (in *lectus*, bed); Gk. base *λεχ-* (in *λέχος*, bed). (✓LAGH.)

allay, to assuage. (E.) M. E. *alaien*, in Gower, C. A. iii. 11, 273. A. S. *dlegan*, to lay down, lay aside. — A. S. *ā*, prefix (answering to Goth. *us-*, G. *er-*); *legan*, to lay; see *lay* below. ¶ It seems to have been confused (in sense and writing, if not in speech) with M. E. *aleggen*, to alleviate, from O. F. *aleger* = Low L. *alleuiare*, to alleviate; see *alleviate* under *Levity*. But the *form* and *sound* remain truly English.

belay, to fasten a rope. (Du.) Du. *beleggen*, to overlay, also to belay a rope. — Du. *be-* (same as E. *be-*); *leggen*, to lay, cognate with E. *lay*.

beleaguer, to besiege. (Du.) Du. *belegeren*, to besiege. — Du. *be-* (same as E. *be-*); *leger*, a camp, encamped army; see *lair* (below). + G. *belagern*, from *lager*, a camp; Swed. *belägra*; Dan. *belægge*, also *beleire*.

lair, den or retreat of a wild beast. (E.) M. E. *leir*. A. S. *leger*, a lair, couch, bed. — A. S. *leg-en*, pp. of *ligan*, to lie down, rest. + Du. *leger*, a bed, lair, from *liggen*; G. *lager*, O. H. G. *legar*, a couch, from O. H. G. *liggan*, to lie; Goth. *liggs*, a couch. Doublet, *leaguer* (below).

law, a rule of action, edict. (E.) M. E. *lawē*. A. S. *lagu* (not common; the usual A. S. word is *de*). The sense is 'that which lies,' or is fixed (cf. Gk. *κείμενος νόμος*, the law is fixed, from *κείμεν*, I lie). — A. S. *lag*, pt. t. of *ligan*, to lie. + O. Sax. *lag*; Icel. *lög*, pl. but in sing. sense, a law, from *lag*, a stratum, order; Swed. *lag*; Dan. *lov*. Cf. L. *lex*. Der. *law-y-er* (cf. *saw-y-er*).

lay (1), to cause to lie down, set. (E.) M. E. *leggen*, pt. t. *leide*, pp. *leid*. A. S. *legan*, pt. t. *legde*, pp. *gelegd*; causal of *ligan*, to lie. + Du. *leggen*, Icel. *leggja*, Dan. *lægge*, Swed. *lägga*, G. *legen*, Goth. *lagjan*.

layer, a stratum, tier, bed. (E.) E. *lay er*, that which lays; but almost certainly an ignorant substitution for M. E. *leir*, a lair, couch, place for lying down in; hence a bed, stratum, &c. See *lair* (above).

leaguer, a camp. (Du.) In All's Well, iii. 6. 27. — Du. *leger*, a lair, a camp. See *lair* (above).

ledge, a slight shelf, ridge. (Scand.) Cf. Norfolk *ledge*, a bar of a gate, rail of a chair. Of Scand. origin; allied to Swed. *lagg*, the rim of a cask, Icel. *lög*, the ledge or rim at the bottom of a cask; Norweg. *logg* (pl. *legger*), the lowest part of a vessel. Cf. also Norw. *lega*, a couch, lair, bed,

support on which anything rests. All fr. Icel. *liggja*. Swed. *ligga*, Dan. *ligge*, to lie. The sense is 'support.'

ledger, a book in which a summary accounts is preserved. (Du.) Formerly *ledger-book*. (We also find *leger ambadors*, i.e. such as remained for some time at a foreign court.) A *ledger-book* is one that lies always ready. — Du. *legger*, that lies down (the nether mill-stone is also so called). — Du. *leggen*, to lie, a common corruption of *liggen*, to lie (like *lay* for *lie* in English). Similarly, in Middle-English a large book was called a *liggar* (that which lies), because not portable. ¶ Confused with O. F. *legier*, light; Howell uses *leger-book* for 'portable book,' which is contrary to the usual sense. See *lead* in Richardson.

log (1), a block, piece of wood. (Scand.) Icel. *lög*, a felled tree, log; Swed. *lög*, a felled tree, a tree that has been blown down. So called from its lying on the ground, as distinguished from the living tree. — Teut. base LAG, to lie. Du. *logg-ats*, a sort of game with bits of wood, *log-wood*, so called because imported from logs, also called *black-wood* (Kersey).

log (2), a piece of wood with a line, for measuring the rate of a ship. (Scand.) Swed. *logg*, as a sea-term; whence *log-line*, a log-line, *log-bok*, a log-book, *logga*, to heave the log; Dan. *log*, *log-line*, *log-bog*, *logge*, vb. Variant of the word above.

logger-head, a dunce, a piece of timber (in a whale-boat) over which a line is passed to make it run more slowly. (Scand. and E.) A similar formation to *blockhead*. **low** (1), humble, inferior. (Scand.) M. E. *lowh*, also *lah*. — Icel. *lág*, low; Swed. *låg*, Dan. *lav*. The orig. sense is that which lies down, or lies low (as *lay* say); from Icel. *lág*, stem of pt. pl. of *ligga* to lie. Der. *be-low* (= by low); also *lowen* verb, i.e. to let lower, from *low-er*, comparative of *low*, adj.

rely, to repose on, trustfully. (L. and E.) A barbarous compound. Lit. 'to lie back, lie against.' From L. *re-*, prefix back (as in *re-cline*); E. *lie*, to rest. Der. *reliance*, with F. suffix.

lie (2), to tell a falsehood. (E.) M. E. *lighen*, pt. t. *leh*, pp. *lowen*. A. S. *leagan*, pt. t. *leag*, pp. *lügen*. + Du. *liegen*, Icel. *ljuga*, Dan. *lyve*, Swed. *ljuga*, Goth. *liugen*. Cf. Russ. *lgate*, *liugate*, to lie, *loje*, a lie. (Base LUG.)

(E.) M. E. *leaf*. A. S. *leof*. Icel. *ljúfr*, Swed. *ljuf*, Goth. *liub*. Cf. Russ. *liuboi*, agreeable, we; L. *libet*, *libet*, it pleases; desire. (✓LUBH.)

(E.) M. E. *beleuen* (*beleven*). Suffix *be-* (by) is substituted for prefix *ge-*. A. S. *gelyfan*, to bestow, dear. - A. S. *ge-*, prefix; (above). + Goth. *galaubjan*, to believe, dear; G. *glauben*, to believe, from G. *laube*, dear.

(E.) *leave*, permission, farewell. (E.) *leave* = to take permission to leave = by your permission. (E.) A. S. *leof*, permission.

The root as A. S. *leof*, dear, the orig. sense was pleasure; at, permission. + Du. *-lof*, as in *lof*, *ver-lof*, leave; Icel. *leyfi*, permission, *lob* (1) praise, (2) Dan. *lov*, Swed. *lof*, praise, *er-laub*, *ver-laub*, leave, *er-mitt*, *lob*, praise.

(E.) *leeman*, a sweetheart. (E.) *leoman*, also *leafman*. - A. S. *leof*, a man or woman. (Short form.) And see Furlough.

(E.) *liege*, subject. (F. - O. H. G.) *liege* has been altered by confusion with *liege*, bound. In old use, we find 'a *liege* lord' as meaning a lord exact opposition to the imman. M. E. *lige*, *lege*; *lege* = sovereignty, Bruce, v. 165. - *liege*, *liege*, *leal*; a *liege* lord of a free band, and his *lieges* were free men, faithful to him, in other service. - O. H. G. *ledig*, free, esp. from all of service; the orig. sense was 'one likes'. - O. H. G. *lidan*, to take one's way, cognate with *to travel*. Cf. Icel. *liðugr*, to travel; O. Du. *ledig*, free, a Lode.

(E.) *liege*, the duty of a subject to - O. H. G. M. E. *alegeance*. - F. *le* (= L. *ad*), to; O. F. *lige*, from O. F. *lige*, *liege*, *le*.

(E.) *liege*, an ambassador; see *le* (1).

Ligament.

tenant; see *Locus*.

guard; see *Live*.

Lifelong; see *Live*.

Lift (1), to raise; see *Loft*.

Lift (2), to steal. (E.) We speak of a *shop-lifter*, a thief; see Shak. Troil. i. 2, 109. Properly, the verb should be *lift*. An E. word, but only preserved in Gothic. Cf. Goth. *hlifan*, to steal; *hliftus*, a thief. Cognate with L. *clepere*, to steal. Goth. *hliftus* = Gk. κλέπτης, a thief.

Ligament, a band, the membrane connecting the moveable bones. (F. - L.) F. *ligament*. - L. *ligamentum*, a tie, band. - L. *liga-re*, to tie; with suffix *-mentum*.

alligation, a rule in arithmetic. (L.) From L. *alligatio*, a binding, band. - L. *alligatus*, pp. of *alligare*, to bind; see *ally* (below).

ally, to bind together. (F. - L.) M. E. *alien*. - O. F. *alier*, to bind up. - L. *al-* (= *ad*), to; *ligare*, to bind. Der. *alliance*, M. E. *aliaunce*.

league (1), a bond, alliance. (F. - L.) F. *ligue*, 'a league'; Cot. - Low L. *liga*, a league. - L. *ligare*, to bind.

liable, responsible. (F. - L.) Formed, with suffix *-able*, from F. *li-er*, to tie. - L. *ligare*, to tie.

lictor, an officer in Rome. (L.) L. *lictor*, i. e. 'binder'; either from the fasces or 'bound' rods which he bore, or from binding culprits. Allied to *ligare*, to bind.

lien, a legal claim, charge on property. (F. - L.) F. *lien*, a band, or tie, anything that fastens or fetters. - L. *ligamen*, a tie. - L. *ligare*, to tie.

ligature, a bandage. (F. - L.) F. *ligature*, a tie, bandage. - L. *ligatura*, a binding. - L. *ligatus*, pp. of *ligare*, to tie.

oblige, to constrain. (F. - L.) F. *obliger*. - L. *ob-ligare*, to bind together, oblige.

rally (1), to re-assemble. (F. - L.) F. *rallier*. - F. *re-*, again; *allier*, to ally; see *ally* (above).

Light (1), illumination. (E.) M. E. *light*. - A. S. *leohht*, light. + Du. and G. *licht*, Goth. *liuhath*, light. The *t* is a suffix; cf. L. *lux* (stem *luc-*), light, Gk. λευκός, white, Skt. *ruch*, to shine. (✓RUK.)

enlighten, verb. (E.; with F. prefix.) Coined with F. prefix *en-* (L. *in*), compounded with *lighten*, verb; see below.

lighten (1), to illuminate, flash. (E.) 1. INTRANS., to shine as lightning; 'it *lightens*.' M. E. *lightenen*, more correctly *light-n-en*, where the *-n-* is formative.

and gives the sense 'to become light.' 2. TRANS. This is only the intrans. form incorrectly used with a trans. sense. The correct trans. form is simply to *light* = A. S. *lehtan*, from *leht*, sb.

lightning, an illuminating flash. (E.) Formed with suffix *-ing* from M. E. *lighten-en*, to lighten (above).

Light (2), not heavy. (E.) M. E. *light*. A. S. *leht*, adj. (put for *liht* *). + Du. *ligt*, Icel. *lietr*, Dan. *let*, Swed. *lätt*, Goth. *leihts*, G. *leicht*, O. H. G. *lhti*. Allied to L. *levis*, Gk. *ελαφς*. Skt. *raghu*, light. (Ground-form RAGHU; √RAGH.)

alight (1), to descend from. (E.) M. E. *alihten*, to alight from horseback; which stands for *of-lihten*, the prefix *a-* being = A. S. *of*. The simple form *lihtan* occurs in A. S., derived from *liht* * = *leht*, light. See **light** (3) below.

alight (2), to light upon. (E.) M. E. *alihten*, standing for *on-lihten*, the prefix *a-* being = A. S. *on*. See above.

light (3), to alight, settle, descend. (E.) M. E. *lihten*. A. S. *lihtan*, verb, to alight from, lit. to make light, relieve a horse of his burden. — A. S. *leht*, light (above). The sense 'to descend upon' (the earth) is secondary, due to the completed action of descending from a horse.

lighten (2), to alleviate. (E.) The *-en* is merely formative, as in *strengthen*. — A. S. *lihtan*, to make light. — A. S. *leht*, light.

lighten (3), to alight on. (E.) Extended from **light** (3) above.

lighter, a boat for unloading ships. (Du.) Borrowed from Du. *ligter*, a lighter, i. e. unloader. — Du. *ligt*, light.

lights, lungs. (E.) So named from their lightness. So also Russ. *legkoe*, lights; from *legkii*, light.

Lighten (1), to flash, **Lightning**; see **Light** (1).

Ligneous, woody. (L.) L. *ligneus*, wooden. — L. *lignum*, wood.

lign-aloes, a kind of tree. (L. and Gk.) A sort of translation of L. *lignum aloes*, lit. 'wood of aloes.' *Aloes* is gen. of *aloe*, from Gk. *ἀλόν*, *aloe*. See **Aloe**.

Ligule; see **Lingual**.

Ligure, a precious stone. (L. — Gk.) L. *ligurius*. — Gk. *λεγυριος*, a sort of gem (amber or jacinth); Exod. xxviii. 19.

Like (1), similar. (E.) M. E. *lyk*, *lik*. A. S. *lic*, commonly *ge-lic*. + Du. *ge-lijk*, Icel. *líkr*, *g-líkr*, Dan. *lig*, Swed. *lik*, Goth.

ge-leiks, G. *g-leich*, O. H. G. *ka-līh*. β. 'resembling in form,' and derived from sb. meaning 'form, shape,' viz. A. S. *form*, body, Icel. *lík*, Goth. *leik*, the be Du. *lijk*, a corpse, Dan. *lig*, Swed. *lík* corpse, G. *leiche*, O. H. G. *līh*.

alike, similar. (E.) M. E. *alike*, of A. S. *enlic*, like; from *lic*, like, with *on-* = *on*, prep.

lichgate, a churchyard gate. (E.) called because a corpse (in a bier) may rested under it. The former syllable M. E. *lich*, a corpse, but orig. the liv body; from A. S. *lic*, a body; see **Like** (1).

like (2), to be pleased with. (E.) 1 construction has altered; M. E. *likest*, pleases, is impersonal, as in mod. E. *if/like* = if it may please you. — A. S. *līc*, to please, lit. to be like or suitable for A. S. *lic*, *ge-lic*, like; see **Like** (1). + I. *líjken*, to suit; Icel. *líka*, to like; Go. *leikan*, to please (similarly derived).

liken, to compare. (Scand.) M. *líken*, to liken; but the true sense is transitive, viz. to be like. — Swed. *líka*, to resemble, (2) to liken, from *lík*, Icel. *líka*, the same, from *lig*, like.

Lilac, a shrub. (Span. — Turk. — Pers.) Span. *lilac*. — Turk. *leilag*, a lilac. — Pers. *lilaj*, *lilanj*, *lilang*, of which the present is indigo-plant. The initial *l* stands for *n*, and the above forms are from blue, whence *nilak*, blueish. The plant is named from the blueish tinge of its flowers in some varieties.

Lily, a plant. (L. — Gk.) A. S. *lilīe*. L. *lilium*. — Gk. *λεῖριον*, a lily.

Limb (1), a member, branch of a tree. (E.) M. E. *lim*. A. S. *lim*. + Icel. *lim* Dan. Swed. *lem*.

limber (2), part of a gun-carriage consisting of two wheels and a shaft (Scand.) From prov. E. *limbers*, *limms* thills or shafts, the *b* being excrement. Further, *limm-er-s* is a double plural; appears by the derivation. — Icel. *lim* boughs, branches (hence, shafts), pl. *lim*, foliage, closely related to *lime*, a lime.

Limb (2), the edge or border of sextant, &c. (L.) L. *limbus*, a bordering, edge.

limbo, *limbus*, the borders of hell. (L.) The orig. phrase is *in limbo*, where *limbo* is the abl. case of *limbus*, a border the *limbus patrum* was a supposed place on the border of hell, where the patriarchs abode till Christ's descent into hell.

limbeck, the same as Alembic.

limber (1), flexible, pliant; see (1).

limber (2); see Limb (1).

limbo, Limbus; see Limb (2).

lime (1), bird-lime, mortar. (E.) M. E.

lim, viscous substance. A. S. lim,

lim, cement. + Du. lijn, Icel. lim,

lim, Swed. lim, glue; G. leim, glue;

rus. slime. (✓ R.)

lime (2), a tree; see Lind.

lime (3), a kind of citron. (F.-Pers.)

limon = Pers. limūd, a lemon, citron. See

on.

limit. (F.-L.) F. limite, a limit, =

limitem, acc. of limes, a boundary;

limen, a threshold. Cf. L. limus,

verse.

liminate. (L.) From pp. of L.

limare, to get rid of. = L. e, forth;

limen, stem of limen, a threshold (above).

limel, the headpiece of a door. (F.-

M. E. lintel. = O. F. lintel (F. linteau).

limb L. lintellus, a lintel, put for limi-

te, dimin. of L. limes (stem limit-), a

dary; see Limit (above).

liminary, introductory. (F.-L.)

limed from pre-, prefix, before; and O. F.

limaire, 'set before the entry of, dedi-

cating at the beginning or threshold. = L.

limen, crude form of limen, threshold

(re).

limon, to paint; see Lucid.

limp (1), flaccid, pliant. (E.) A

limed form of a base LIP, a weakened

form of LAP, as seen in E. lap, a flap; see

(2). Allied words are Icel. limpa,

limpa, weakness; Bavarian lampecht,

limpecht, down-hanging, from the verb

limpen, to hang loosely down; Skt. lamba,

limba, hanging, lamb, to hang down. Cf. W.

limp, flabby, limbin, limber, drooping,

limp. (✓ RAB, RAMB.)

limber (1), flexible. (E.) Closely

allied to limp (above); put for limper.

limber (2), suffix -er is adjectival, as in A. S. fag-

ger, and in E. fitt-er.

limp (2), to walk lamely. (E.) In

S. Mer. Ven. lib. 2. 130. We find

limp-healt, adj., halting; and a

late form in M. H. G. limphin, to

limp. More likely allied to limp (1) than

limp.

limpet, a small shell-fish. (F.-L.)

Early limpet (Phillips, 1706). A. S.

lim, orig. a lamprey, which also

sticks to rocks. = Low L. lemprida, for

L. lampedra, a lamprey. See Lamprey,

s. v. Lambent. Cf. 'Lemprida, lem-

pedu;' Wright's Vocab. 438. 17.

Limpid, pure, bright. (F.-L.) F. lim-

pide. = L. limpidus, clear. Allied to

Lymph; also to Gk. λαμπρός, bright,

λάμπειν, to shine.

Linch-pin, a pin to fasten a wheel on

an axle. (E.) Formerly lins-pin, lit.

'axle-pin.' = A. S. lynis, an axle-tree. + Du.

luns, a lynch-pin, Low G. lunse, G. lünse,

a lynch-pin.

Lind, Linden, the lime-tree. (E.) The

true form of the sb. is lind, and lind-en is

the adj. from it. Hence lind-en tree =

lind; the same thing. M. E. lind. A. S.

lind, the tree; also a shield, commonly of

this wood. The wood is white, smooth,

and easily carved; we may therefore connect

it with G. gelind, gelinde, smooth,

Icel. linr, smooth, soft, L. lentus, pliant,

A. S. lise (for lindre*), pliant. + Du. linde,

Icel. Dan. Swed. lind, G. linde.

lime (2), the linden tree. (E.) Lime is

a corruption of line, as in Shak. Temp. v.

10; and line is a corruption of lind

(above); the lengthening of i being due to

loss of d.

line, a thread, thin cord; also a stroke,

row, rank, verse (L.; or F.-L.). In the

sense 'cord,' we find A. S. line, directly

from L. linea. In the other senses, it is

from F. ligne, also from L. linea. β. The

L. linea meant orig. a string made of flax,

being fem. of adj. lineus, made of flax. =

L. linum, flax. Cf. Gk. λίνον, flax. Der.

out-line.

delineate. (L.) From pp. of L.

delineare, to sketch in outline. = L. de,

down; lineare, to mark out, from linea, a line.

lineage. (F.-L.) F. lignage, a lineage.

= F. ligne, a line, rank. = L. linea, a line

(above).

lineal. (L.) L. linealis, belonging to

a line. = L. linea, a line.

lineament, a feature. (F.-L.) F.

lineament, Cot. = L. lineamentum, a drawing,

delineation. = L. lineare, to draw a

line. = L. linea, a line.

linear. (L.) L. linearis, belonging to

a line. = L. linea, a line.

linen, cloth made of flax. (L.) Used as

a sb., but really an old adj.; the old sb.

being M. E. lin, A. S. llin, flax. = L. linum,

flax. (Cf. gold-en from gold.) See linseed

(below).

to lisp, not found; regularly from A. S. *wlisp*, adj., lispings, utterance. + Du. *lispfen*, Dan. *l      *, G. *lispeln*. (Imitative.) ; see *Lithe*.

a border of cloth, selvage. (E.) A. S. *list*. + Du. *lijst*, Icel. *liste*, Swed. *list*, G. *leiste*, O. H. G. *leiste* was orig. long.)

to enter on a list. (F. = G.; with *fix*.) Coined by prefixing F. *en* the word below.

a catalogue. (F. = G.) F. *liste*, I.; also, a list or selvage. It a strip, (2) a roll or list of names. O. H. G. *lista*, a border; I.

; see *Lists*.

to choose, have pleasure in; see

to listen; see below.

(E.) We also find *list*; also *list-en* and *lust-en*, the former derived from the latter by a formation in Goth. *full-n-an*, to become *listan*, to listen to. = A. S. *l      *, from a base HLUS, as in *l      *, to hearken. Cf. Icel. *listen*, from *hlust*, the ear; W. *l      *, also L. *clu-ere*, Gk. *κλ      *, to hear. (✓KRU.) ; see *Lust*.

round enclosed for a tournament. M. E. *listes*, s. pl., the lists. The cent; and *liste* stands for *lisse**, *lisse* (F. *lice*), 'a list or tiltyard'; Ital. *liccia*, Span. *lisa*, Port. *lic      *, tilting. = Low L. *licia*, s. pl., *licia duelli*, the lists. Apparently a *licium*, a thread, a small girdle, a space roped in.)

a form of prayer. (F. = L. = Gk.) *litania*, afterwards altered to *litanie*, *litanie*. = L. *litania*. = Gk. *λειτουργία*, = Gk. *λατρεύω*, to pray. = Gk. *προσεύχομαι*, pray, *λειτουργία*, prayer, en-

Literature; see *Liniment*.

ge, protoxide of lead. (F. = L. = E. *litharge*. = F. *litharge*, 'lithargie', I.; Cot. = L. *lithargyrus*. = Gk. *λίθος*, 'stone-silver'. = Gk. *λίθος*, *ργυρος*, silver; see *Argent*.

raphy, writing on stone. (Gk.) from Gk. *λίθος*, a stone; *γράφειν*,

lithomy, cutting for stone. (L. = Gk.)

L. *lithotomia*. = Gk. *λιθοτομία*. = Gk. *λίθος*, stone; *τομή*, for *τομή*, base of *τέμνειν*, to cut; see *Tome*.

Lithe, pliant, flexible, active. (E.) M. E. *lithe*. A. S. *l      *, *l      *, gentle, soft (put for *l      **, the long *i* being due to loss of *n*). + G. *gelinde*, O. H. G. *lindi*, soft, tender; L. *lentus*, pliant. Allied to Icel. *linr*, L. *lenis*, soft. Der. *lissom*, i. e. *lithe-some*.

Lithography, Lithotomy; see *Litharge*.

Litigation, a contest in law. (L.) From L. *litigatio*, a disputing. = L. *litigatus*, pp. of *litigare*, to dispute. = L. *lit*, stem of *lis*, strife; *-igare*, for *agere*, to carry on. L. *lis* = O. Lat. *stlis*, allied to E. *Strife*.

Litigious, contentious. (F. = L.) It also once meant debateable. = F. *litigieux*, 'debatefull'; Cot. = L. *litigiosus*, adj., from *litigium*, contention. = L. *litigare*, to dispute (above).

Litmus, a kind of dye. (Du.) Corrupted from Du. *lakmoes*, a blue dye-stuff. = Du. *lak*, lac; *moes*, pulp. + G. *lackmuss*, litmus; from *lack*, lac, *mus*, pulp. See *Lac*.

Litter (1), a portable bed. (F. = L.) M. E. *litere*. = O. F. *litiere*. = Low L. *lectaria*, a litter. = L. *lectus*, a bed. (Base LAGH.) Allied to *Lectern*.

Litter (2), materials for a bed, heap of straw to lie on, confused mass of things scattered. (F. = L.) The same word, applied to a straw bed for animals, &c.

Litter (3), a brood. (F. = L.) Really the same word as the last, and not to be connected (as in Vigfusson) with Icel. *l      *. See the various senses of M. E. *lytere* in the Prompt. Parv., and cf. F. *accoucher*, E. 'to be in the straw.'

Little. (E.) M. E. *litel*, *lutel*. A. S. *lytel*, little; we also find the shorter form *lyt*. + Du. *luttel*, little, *lutje*, a little; Icel. *littill*, also *litt*, adv.; Dan. *liden*, also *lille* (= little*); Swed. *liten*, Goth. *leitils*, O. H. G. *luzil*. All from the base LUT, to deceive; cf. A. S. *lytig*, deceitful, *lot*, deceit; Goth. *liuts*, deceitful, *lutan*, to betray; oldest sense to stoop; see *Lout*. The old sense 'base' or 'mean' is still in use. ¶ Not allied to *less*.

Littoral, belonging to the sea-shore. (L.) L. *littoralis*, adj., from *littus* or *litus* (stem *litor-*), sea-shore.

Liturgy, public prayer. (F. = L. = Gk.) O. F. *liturgie*, *lyturgie*. = Low L. *liturgia*. = Gk. *λειτουργία*, public service. = Gk. *λαΐτο-s*, public; *εργον*, work, &c

E. *work*. *Λεῖτος*, also *Λεῖτος*, is from Gk. *λεῖος*, *laos*, the people; see *Lay* (3).

Live (1), to exist. (E.) M. E. *liuēn* (*liuēn*). A. S. *lifian*, to live, dwell; orig. sense to remain, be left behind. + Du. *leven*, to live; Icel. *lífa*, to be left, to live; Dan. *leve*, Swed. *lefva*, Goth. *liban*, to live; G. *leben*, to live, O. H. G. *liban* (whence G. *b-leiben*), to remain. (Base LIB.)

leave (1), to forsake, quit. (E.) M. E. *leuen* (*leven*). A. S. *lēfan*, to leave a heritage, leave behind one; from *láf*, a heritage, that which is left or remains. — A. S. *lifian*, to remain (above). + Icel. *leifa*, to leave, from *leif*, heritage, which from *lífa*, to be left. Cf. Goth. *laiba*, a remnant, from *liban*, to be left, to live. ¶ Not allied to Gk. *λείπειν* (Curtius, Fick).

life. (E.) M. E. *lif*, *lyf*; gen. *lynes*, dat. *lyue* (*live*). A. S. *lif*, gen. *lifes*, dat. *life*, pl. *lifas*. From the base of A. S. *lifian*, to remain; see *Live* (above). + Icel. *líf*, *lífi*, Dan. *liv*, Swed. *lif*, O. H. G. *lip*, life (whence G. *leib*, the body).

lifeguard. (E.) From *life* and *guard*. ¶ Not from G. *leibgarde*, a body-guard, which is only a cognate word, with the orig. sense of 'life-guard,' from O. H. G. *lip*, life.

lifelong; better **livelong** (below).

live (2), adj., alive. (E.) Short for *alive*, which is not a true orig. adj., but due to the phrase *a live* (a *live*) = A. S. *on life*, in life, hence, alive. *Life* is the dat. case of *lif*, life; hence the *i* in *live* is long.

livelihood. (E.) Corruption of M. E. *liuelode* (*liuelode*), i.e. life-leading, means of living; older spelling *liflode*, *liflade*. From A. S. *lif*, life; *lād*, a leading, way, provisions to live by, a course, a lode; see *Lode*.

livelong, long-lasting. (E.) The same as *life-long*, i.e. long as life is; but *livelong* is the older spelling.

lively. (E.) M. E. *lifty*, i.e. life-like.

Liver. (E.) M. E. *liuer* (= *liver*). A. S. *lifer*. + Du. *lever*, Icel. *lifir*, Dan. *lever*, Swed. *lefver*, G. *leber*. Cf. Russ. *liver'*, the pluck of animals. Perhaps allied to *lobe*.

Livery; see *Liberal*.

Livid, discoloured. (F. — L.) F. *livide*. — L. *lividus*, blueish. — L. *livere*, to be blueish.

Lizard, a four-footed reptile. (F. — L.) M. E. *lesarde*. = F. *lesard*, *lezard*. — L. *lacerta*, a lizard.

alligator. (Span. = L.) Lit. 'the

lizard.' — Span. *el lagarto*, the lizard the great lizard. — L. *ille*, he, that; *la* a lizard.

Llama, a quadruped. (Peruvian.) *L* is a Peruvian word, meaning 'the' Prescott.

Lo, behold! (E.) M. E. *lo*. A. S. *lo* interjection. It seems to have been fused with *lóc*, i.e. look thou; though vowel is different.

Loach, **Loche**, a small fish. (F.) *loche*, 'the loach,' Cot. Span. *loja*, Origin unknown.

Load, a burden; see *Lade*.

Load-star, **Load-stone**; see *Lod*.

Loaf. (E.) M. E. *lof*, *loof*. A. S. + Icel. *hleifr*, Goth. *hlafis*, *hlaiðs*, G. + Lithuan. *klepas*, bread, Russ. *kh* bread.

lady. (E.) Lit. 'loaf-kneader.' *hláfdige*, a lady. — A. S. *hláf*, a loaf; (probably) A. S. *dægece*, a kneader, from root seen in Goth. *digan*, to knead Dike, and see *Dairy*. ¶ *Lady* was cially used to mean the Virgin Mary; *lady-bird*, *lady's-slipper*, &c.

lammas, a name for Aug. 1. A. S. *hláf-masse*, lit. 'loaf-mass'; spellings *hlammasse*, *lammasse*. A was on this day offered as a first-fruit harvest. See *Mass* (2).

lord, a master. (E.) Lit. 'loaf-keeper' A. S. *hláford*, a lord; (probably) for *ward*, a loaf-ward; see *Ward*. ¶ etymology from *hláf*, loaf, and *ord*, (hence a crust of bread), is ridiculous.

Loam, clay. (E.) M. E. *lam*. A. S. *lām*. + Du. *leem*, G. *lehm*, O. H. G. Akin to *Lime* (1).

Loan, a lending, money lent. (E.) *lone* (= *lâne*). This corresponds to rare A. S. *lân*, commonly written as a loan. (We have a similar double in *dál*, dole, *dál*, deal.) + Du. *leene*, a gief; Icel. *lân*, a loan, *lén*, a gief; *laan*, Swed. *lån*, a loan; G. *lehn*, a gief. β. All from the verb seen in *lhan* (pt. t. *lāh*), to grant, Icel. *lífa* *leihen*, to lend; akin to L. *linguere* (*liqui*), Gk. *λείπειν*, Skt. *rich*, to leave. (✓ RIK.)

lend. (E.) The final *d* is excess M. E. *lenen*. A. S. *lānan*, to lend. — *lān*, a loan (above). + Icel. *lána*, from Dan. *laane*, from *laan*; Swed. *låna*, *lån*, a gief; G. *lehn*, from *lehn*.

Loath. (E.) M. E. *loth*. A. S.

rig. painful. — A. S. *lāð*, pt. t. of travel, experience, suffer. + Icel. n. Swed. *led*, odious; O. H. G. us, orig. painful, from O. H. G. travel, suffer (G. *leiden*). Akin Der. *loath-ly*, -some; also *loathe*,

; see Leaf.

flap of the ear, &c. (F. — Low L. F. *lobe*. — Late L. *lobus*. — Gk. lobe of the ear or liver; cognate (2). (✓RAB.)

r; see Locust.

Locate; see Locus.

see Lake (1).

(1), a fastening. (E.) M. E. *loke*. a fastening. + Icel. *loka*, a lock; a lid; G. *lock*, a dungeon. From LUK, to fasten, as in Icel. *lúka*, both. *galukan*, to shut up.

, a little gold case worn as an (F. — Scand. or E.) Orig. a fastidibras, pt. ii. c. i. 808). — F. latch of a door, dimin. of O. F. k, which is borrowed from Icel.

(2), a tuft of hair or wool. (E.)

A. S. *loc*. + Du. *lok*, Icel. *lokkr*, Swed. *lock*, G. *locke*. Orig. cf. Icel. *lykk*, a loop, bend,

; see Look (1).

um, a kind of cheap linen. (F. — *locrenan*, a sort of unbleached med from the place where it was. *Loc-Renan*, or *S. Renan*, near in Brittany. — Bret. *Lok-Ronan*, Ronan; from Bret. *lók*, a cell. otion; see Locous.

a place. (L.) L. *locus*, a place; *locus*, a place; prob. allied to E. (STAR.)

ts, to set aside. (L.) From pp. *allocare*, to allot. — L. *al-* (= *ad*), to place, from *locus*.

(1), to assign, grant. (F. — L.) r, to let out for hire, assign for se. — Low L. *allocare*, to allot

ate, to place together. (L.) From *locare*, to place together.

, to lay down, place, set. (F. — *couchen*, to set, arrange. — O. F. *alcher*, to place. — L. *collocare*, to her (above). Der. *couch*, sb., a which one is *couched* or laid.

ate, to put out of joint. (L.)

From pp. of L. *dis-locare*, to put out of place.

lieu, place, stead. (F. — L.) F. *lieu*. — L. *locum*, acc. of *locus*, a place.

lieutenant, a 'locum tenens,' deputy, &c. (F. — L.) F. *lieu tenant*. — L. *locum-tenent*, stem of *locum tenens*, one who hold's another's place. — L. *locum*, acc. of *locus*, a place; *tenens*, pres. pt. of *tener*, to hold.

local (F. — L.) F. *local*. — L. *localis*, belonging to a place. — L. *locus*, a place.

locate, to place. (L.) From pp. of L. *locare*, to place. — L. *locus*.

locomotion, motion from place to place. (L.) Coined from *loco*, crude form of *locus*, a place; and *motion*.

Locust, a winged insect. (L.) M. E. *locuste*. — L. *locusta*, a shell-fish, also a locust.

lobster, a kind of shell-fish. (L.) A. S. *loppestre*, a corrupter form of A. S. *lopust*, a corruption of L. *locusta*, (1) a lobster, (2) a locust. It was perhaps confused with Dan. *loppe*, a flea (lit. a jumper), as though *loppestre* meant jumper; but the true A. S. form of 'leap' is *hledpan*.

Lode, a vein of ore, a water-course. (E.) The true sense is 'course.' A. S. *lād*, a way, course, journey. — A. S. *lāð*, pt. t. of *lidan*, to travel, go. + Icel. *leið*, lode, way, course, from *lida*, to go; Swed. *led*, a course. (Base LITH.) Der. *lode-star* (below). ¶ And see load, p. 236, col. 1.

lead (1), to conduct. (E.) M. E. *leden*, pt. t. *ladde*, pp. *lad*. — A. S. *lēdan*, to lead. — A. S. *lād*, a course, way (above). + Icel. *leiða*, from *leið*; Swed. *leda*, from *led*; G. *leiten*, Du. *leiden*.

lodestar, *loadstar*, the polar star. (E.) Lit. 'way-star,' star that guides; see *Lode* above.

lodestone, *loadstone*, a magnet. (E.) Compounded of *lode* and *stone*, in imitation of *lodestar*; it should rather have been *lead-stone*, since it means a stone that leads or draws, not a stone to guide.

Lodge; see Leaf.

Loft, an upper room. (Scand.) M. E. *loft*, properly 'air;' the peculiar sense is Scand. — Icel. *loft* (pron. *loft*), (1) air, sky, (2) an upper room; Dan. Swed. *loft*, a garret. Allied to A. S. *lyft*, air, sky, Goth. *luftus*, Du. *lucht* (for *luft**), G. *luft*, the air.

aloft, in the air. (Scand.) Icel. *á loft* (pron. *loft*), aloft, in the air. Here prefix *a-* = Icel. *d-* = A. S. *on*, in.

lift (1), to elevate. (Scand.) M. E. *lyften*. — Icel. *lyfta* (pron. *lyftia*), to lift, exalt in air, from *loft*, air; Dan. *løfte*, from *loft*; Swed. *lyfta*, from *loft*. (The *i*=*y*, mutation of *o*.) Der. *up-lift*.

Log (1), a block of wood; see **Lie** (1).

Log (2), a piece of wood with a line, for measuring the rate of a ship; see **Lie** (1).

Log (3), a liquid measure. (Heb.) In Lev. xiv. 10. — Heb. *log*, a liquid measure, 12th part of a *hin*; orig. 'a basin.'

Logarithm; see **Arithmetio**.

Loggerhead; see **Lie** (1).

Logic, the science of reasoning correctly. (F. — L. — Gk.) O. F. *logique*. — L. *logica*, put for *ars logica*, logic art. — Gk. *λογική*, put for *λογική τέχνη*, logic art; where *λογική* is fem. of *λογικός*, reasonable. — Gk. *λόγος*, a speech. — Gk. *λέγειν*, to say. + L. *legere*, to speak; see **Legend**.

analogy, proportion. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *analogie*. — L. *analogia*. — Gk. *ἀναλογία*, equality of ratios. — Gk. *ἀνά*, upon, through-out; -λογία, a form made by adding the suffix -ia to *λόγος*, a word, statement, from *λέγειν*, to speak.

apologue, a fable, story. (F. — Gk.) F. *apologue*. — Gk. *ἀπόλογος*, a story, fable. — Gk. *ἀπό*, from; *λόγος*, speech.

apology, a defence. (L. — Gk.) L. *apologia*. — Gk. *ἀπολογία*, a speech made in defence. — Gk. *ἀπό*, off; and *λόγος*, speech, from *λέγειν*, to speak.

catalogue, a list set down in order. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *catalogue*. — L. *catalogus*. — Gk. *κατάλογος*, a counting up, enrolment. — Gk. *κατά*, fully; *λόγος*, account.

decatalogue. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *decatalogue*. — L. *decalogus*. — Gk. *δεκάλογος*, the ten commandments. See **Decade**.

dialect, a variety of a language. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *dialecte*. — L. *dialectos*. — Gk. *διάλεκτος*, discourse, language, dialect. — Gk. *διαλέγομαι*, I discourse. — Gk. *διά*, between; *λέγειν*, to speak.

dialogue, a discourse. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *dialogue*. — L. *dialogus*. — Gk. *διάλογος*, a conversation. — Gk. *διαλέγομαι*, I discourse (above).

eclectic, choosing out; hence, a philosopher who selected doctrines from various sects. (Gk.) Gk. *ἐκλεκτικός*, selecting; as sb. an Eclectic. — Gk. *ἐκλέγειν*, to select. — Gk. *ἐκ*, out; *λέγειν*, to choose.

eclogue, a pastoral poem. (L. — Gk.) L. *ecloga* (the F. word was *églogue*). — Gk.

ἐκλογή, a selection, esp. of poems. — *ἐκ-λέγειν*, to choose out.

epilogue. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *épilogue*. — L. *epilogus*. — Gk. *ἐπι-λογος*, a concluding speech.

eulogy, praise. (L. — Gk.) From *eulogium*. — Gk. *εὐλογιον*, also *εὐλόγος*, praise, lit. good speaking. — Gk. *εὐ*, to praise; *λέγειν*, to speak.

monologue, a soliloquy. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *monologue*, properly 'one that loves to hear himself talk'; Cot. — Gk. *μόνος*, speaking alone. — Gk. *μόνος*, alone; *λέγειν*, to speak.

prologue, a preface. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *prologue*. — L. *prologus*. — Gk. *πρό-λογος*, a fore-speech.

syllogism, a reasoning from premises. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *syllogisme*. — L. *syllogismus*. — Gk. *συλλογισμός*, a reasoning. — Gk. *συν-λογίζομαι*, I reckon together, reason. — Gk. *συν-* (= *συν*), together; *λογίζομαι*, reckon, from *λόγος*, discourse, reasoning.

So also all words in -logy, the chief being *astro-logy*, *bio-*, *chrono-*, *concho-*, *dentomo-*, *elymo-*, *genea-*, *geo-*, *meta-*, *minera-*, *mytho-*, *necro-*, *noso-*, *ornitho-*, *osteo-*, *patho-*, *philo-*, *phraseo-*, *physio-*, *psycho-*, *tauto-*, *theo-*, *zoo-*logy, these in their due places.

Loin; see **Lumbar**.

Loiter; see **Lout**.

Loll, to lounge about. (O. Low M. E. *lollen*. — O. Du. *lollen*, to sit over fire; the orig. sense was prob. to be allied to **Lull**.)

Lollard, a name given to the followers of Wyclif. (O. Du.) It was confused. M. E. *loller*, i. e. one who lolls, a lazy fellow; see **Loll** above; but the words are prob. related. Latinised as *Lolla* from O. Du. *lollaerd*, (1) a mumbling prayers and hymns. (2) a Lollard, lit. 'a praiser' or 'singer'; first applied to a monk in Brabant. Formed with suffix -ard (as E. -ard in *drunk-ard*) from O. Du. *lollen*, *lullen*; to sing; see **Lull**.

Lone, short for *alone*; see **One**.

Long (1), extended. (E.) M. E. *long*. — A. S. *lang*, *long*. + Du. *lang*. Icel. *lang*. Dan. *lang*, Swed. *lång*, Goth. *lugga* (*langr*), G. *lang*; L. *longus*. Also M. H. G. *lingen*, to go hastily, Skt. *lagh*, to jump over, surpass, *lagh*, to go swiftly. The orig. sense had refer-ence to the length of the stride in running. (✓ RAGH.)

g, lengthwise of. (E.) M. E. *along*. *andlang*, along, prep. with gen. - *ad-*, prefix (allied to Gk. *ἀντι*, Skt. *er* against); *lang*, long. The sense is against in length. + G. *entlang*. See A- (3) and Long.

ng, to pertain to. (E.) M. E. *be-* from *be-*, prefix, and A. S. *langian*, after; see long (2) below. Cf. Du. *en*, to concern.

gate, to lengthen. (L.) From pp. *elongare*, to remove. - L. *e*, out; long (above).

th. (E.) M. E. *lengthe*. - A. S. *A. S. lang*, long. + Du. *lengte*, from Dan. *længde*, from *lang*; Swed. Icel. *lengd*. Der. *length-en*.

(1), a fish. (E.) M. E. *leng*; ng to A. S. *lenga**, put for *langa*, 'one', def. form of *lang*, long. S. *lengu*, length. Named from its slender shape. + Du. *leng*, a ling, from Icel. *langu*, from *langr*; Norw. *langa*, a ling; Swed. *länga*; G. *ling*, also called *längfisch*, long fish. er, to tarry. (E.) Frequent. form *lengen*, to tarry. - A. S. *lengan*, to put off. - A. S. *lang*, long. Cf. *lengja*, to lengthen, Du. *lengen*, to *en*, G. *verlängern*, to prolong.

(2), to desire, yearn; also to be. (E.) M. E. *lengen*. A. S. *langian*, then, also to long after, crave, long. *lang*, long. The orig. sense is to crave; hence to stretch the mind; also to apply, belong. Der.

evity, length of life. (L.) From *evitas*, long life. - L. *long-us*, long; usually *etas*, age, from *ævi* = *ævo*, form of *æuum*, life; see Age.

itude. (F. - L.) F. *longitude*. - *itudo*, length; in late Lat., the longitude of a place. - L. *longi* = *longo*, crude *longus*, long; with suffix *-tu-do*. *longitudin-al*, from stem *longitudin-*. go, a thrust, in fencing. (F. - L.) *longer*. The E. *a longer* is a mis-substitute for F. *allonge* (formerly *a*, lengthening; i. e. an extension of *dy* in delivering the thrust. - F. *er*, to lengthen (formerly *alonger*). - L. *ad*, to; *longare**, only used in *er*, to lengthen, from *longus*, long. *ang*, long from side to side. (F. - L.) *ng*. - L. *ob-longus*, long across. *long*, to continue. (F. - L.) M. E.

prolongen. - F. *prolonger*. - I. *prolongare*, to prolong. - L. *pro*, forward; *longus*, long. Doublet, *purlain*.

purloin, to steal. (F. - L.) O. F. *purloigner*, *porloigner*, to prolong, retard, delay (hence to keep back, detain, filch). - L. *pro-longare*, to prolong (above).

Loo, a game at cards. (F.) Formerly called *lanterloo*. - F. *lanturelu*, *lanturli*, interj., nonsense! fudge!, also a game at cards. The expression was orig. the refrain of a famous vaudeville (ab. 1640), afterwards used to give an evasive answer. Being purposely nonsensical, it admits of no further etymology.

Loof; see Luff.

Look, to see. (E.) M. E. *loken*. A. S. *lōcian*, to look. + M. H. G. *luogen*, to mark, behold, said to mean orig. 'to look through a hole,' to peep, from M. H. G. *luoc*, G. *loch*, a hole. Allied to **Look**. ¶ Distinct from Skt. *lok*, to see.

Loom (1), a machine for weaving cloth. (E.) M. E. *lome*, a tool, implement. A. S. *ge-lōma*, a tool, implement, instrument. Der. *heir-loom*, where *loom* meant any implement, hence a piece of furniture.

Loom (2), to appear faintly or at a distance. (F. - L.) The orig. sense is to glimmer, shine faintly. M. E. *lumen*, to shine. - O. F. *lumer*, to shine, give light (Cotgrave). - L. *luminare*, to shine. - L. *lumen*, light. See Luminous. ¶ O. F. *lumer* is preserved in F. *allumer*. Cf. also Icel. *ljōma*, to gleam.

Loon (1), **Lown**, a base fellow. (O. Low G.) Put for *lowm**, *lowm**; whence M. E. *lowmyshe*, *lownyshe*, and Lowl. Sc. *loamy*, dull, slow. - O. Du. *loen*, a lown, also *lome*, slow, inactive. That *m* is the older letter appears from Du. *lummel*, Dan. *lømmel*, Swed. *lymmel*, G. *lümme*, a lown, lubber. Allied to O. H. G. *luomi*, drooping, mild, M. H. G. *luomen*, *lōmen*, to droop. Perhaps allied to **Lame**.

Loon (2), a water-bird, diver. (Scand.) A corruption of the Shetland name *loom*. - Icel. *lómur*, Swed. Dan. *lom*, a loon. Prob. the same word as the above, from the awkward motion of diving-birds on land; cf. *booby*, *gull*, *goose*, *owl*, &c.

Loop. (C.) Irish and Gael. *lub*, a loop, bow, staple, noose, orig. a bend. - Irish and Gael. *lub*, to bend. Der. *loop-hole*.

Loose, slack. (Scand.) M. E. *lous*, *los*; it is difficult to account for the vowel-sound, but Prof. Zupitza shews (in *Anglia*, vii. 152) that it is due to the Scand. form.

The true M. E. form is *lees*, answering to A. S. *lēas*, (1) loose, (2) false. — Icel. *lauss*, Swed. Dan. *lør*, loose; O. Sax. *lōs*, O. Du. *loos*, (1) loose, (2) false (where mod. Du. has *los*, loose, *loos*, false); G. *los*, loose; Goth. *laus*, empty, vain. (Base LUS, to lose.)

leasing, falsehood. (E.) M. E. *lesing*. A. S. *lēdsung*, falsehood; from *lēds*, false (above). Cf. Icel. *lausung*, falsehood; Du. *loos*, false.

-less, suffix. (E.) The true sense is loose, i. e. freed from; *faith-less* = free of faith, loose from faith. A. S. *-lēds*, suffix, the same word as *lēas*, loose. So also G. *-los*.

loose, loosen, verb. (E.) The true form is *loose*, later *loosen* by analogy with *strengthen*, &c. M. E. *losen*, *lousen* (where *n* is merely the sign of the infinitive). — A. S. *losian*, to lose, also trans. to set free. — A. S. *los*, loss, destruction; allied to A. S. *lēas*, false, vain, loose; see loose above. Other languages derive the verb directly from the adj.; thus Du. *lossen*, Icel. *leysa*, Swed. *lösa*, Dan. *løse*, G. *lösen*, Goth. *lausjan*; to loosen, are derived (respectively) from Du. *los*, Icel. *lauss*, Swed. and Dan. *lös*, G. *los*, Goth. *laus*, loose, vain.

lose. (E.) There are two M. E. forms, viz. *losien* and *lesen* (the latter being obsolete). 1. M. E. *losien* is from A. S. *losian*, to become loose, escape, sometimes to lose; from A. S. *los*, loss; see above. 2. M. E. *lesen* is from A. S. *lēsan*, strong verb, to lose (pt. t. *lēds*, pp. *loren*). This is cognate with Du. *liezen*, only in comp. *ver-liezen*, G. *lieren*, only in comp. *ver-lieren*, Goth. *liusan*, only in *fra-liusan*, to loose. (Teut. base LUS; cf. LU, as in L. *lu-ere*, Gk. *λύ-ειν*, to set free.) Der. *lorn*, lost, A. S. pp. *loren*; also *forlorn*, q. v.

loss, sb. (E.) M. E. *los*. A. S. *los*, destruction. Allied to lose (above).

louse, an insect. (E.) M. E. *lous*, pl. *lys*. A. S. *lūs*, pl. *lys* (lice). + Du. *luis*, Dan. *luus*, Swed. *lus*, Icel. *lús*, G. *laus*. The orig. sense is 'destroyer'; from the base LUS; see Loose (above). Cf. Goth. *lausjan*, to make of none effect.

Loot, plunder. (Hindi. — Skt.) Hindi *lūt* (with cerebral *t*), loot, plunder. The cerebral *t* shews that *r* is elided. — Skt. *lotra*, shorter form of *loptra*, booty, spoil. — Skt. *lup*, to break, spoil; allied to L. *rumpere*, to break. See Rapture. (✓RUP.) **Loot** = that which is robbed.

(O. Du.) O. Du. *luppen*, to maim,

castrate, mod. Du. *luppen*. Cf. Lith. *liūpti*, to peel.

lib, to castrate. (Du.) Du. *luppen* above. Der. *g-lib*, verb, the same (ol. lete); cf. O. Du. *gelubt*, 'gelt,' Hexham.

Loquacious, talkative. (L.) Coi from L. *loquaci*, crude form of *loqui*, talkative. — L. *loqui*, to speak. + R. *reche*, to speak; Skt. *lap* (for *lak*), to speak. (✓RAK.)

allocation, an address. (L.) From *allocutio*, an address. — L. *al-* (for *ad*), *locutio*, a speaking, from *locutus*, pp. *loqui*, to speak.

circumlocution. (L.) L. *circumlocutio*, a periphrasis. — L. *circumlocutus*, of *circum-loqui*, to speak in a roundabout way.

colloquy. (L.) From L. *colloqui*, conversation. — L. *col-loqui*, to converse with, lit. to speak together.

elocution. (L.) From L. *elocutio*, an utterance. — L. *elocutus*, pp. of *e-loqui*, to speak out.

eloquent. (F.—L.) M. E. *eloqu*. — O. F. *eloquent*. — L. *eloquent*, of pres. pt. of *e-loqui*, to speak out clearly.

obloquy, calumny. (L.) L. *obloqui*, contradiction. — L. *ob-loqui*, to speak against.

prolocutor, the chairman of a conference. (L.) L. *prolocutor*, an advocate. — L. *prolocutus*, pp. of *pro-loqui*, to speak in public.

soliloquy. (L.) Late L. *soliloqui*, a speaking to oneself (Augustine). — L. *solus*, alone; *loqui*, to speak.

ventriloquist. (L.) Coined, with *venter* (L. *-ista*, Gk. *-ιστης*), from L. *venter*, belly, a speaker from the belly, a ventriloquist. — L. *uentri*, crude form of *uentis*, belly; *loqui*, to speak.

Lord; see Loaf.

Lore; see Learn.

Loriot; see Aureate.

Lorn, lost. (E.) A. S. *loren*, pp. *loren*, to lose; see lose, under Loose.

Lory, a bird of the parrot kind. (Mal.) Also called *lury*. — Malay *luri*, *nduri*, a lory.

Loose, Loss; see Loose.

Lot, a portion, share. (E.) M. E. A. S. *hlōt*, also *hlōt*, a lot, share. — A. S. *hlut-on*, pl. of pt. t. of *hlēotan* (pt. t. *hlōt*) to obtain by lot. + Du. *lot*; Icel. *lot*, from str. vb. *hljóta*, to obtain by lot; D.

G. *loos*, Goth. *hlauts*, a lot.
)
sign a portion to. (L. and E.)
compound. — L. *al-*, for *ad*,
and E. *lot*.

o, a game. (Ital. — Teut.) F.
rm of the Ital. *lotto*, a lottery,
at. origin; see *Lot*.

(E.; with F. suffix.) In
70. Formed by adding *-ery*
brew-ery, *fish-ery*. (The F.
owed from English.)

Loath.

e Lave.

o, Lottery; see *Lot*.

Egyptian water-lily. (L. —
s, *lotos*. — Gk. *λोटός*, (1) the
the Cyrenean lotus, the eaters
called *lotophagi*, (3) the lily

M. E. *loud*. A. S. *hlūd*.
G. *laut*, L. *-clutus*, in *in-*
ned; Gk. *κλυτός*, renowned;
heard, from *κρη*, to hear.

dly. (E.) M. E. *a loude*, i. e.
a loud voice. Here *a* is for
L. (2); and *loude* is the Jat.
dj. *loud* (above). Cf. M. E.
d, a din; from A. S. *hlūd*, loud.
Lake (1).

oll about. (F. — L.) The
l from a sb., being a corrup-
an idle fellow or lounge,
amon word in the 16th and
— F. *longis*, an idle, drowsy,
low (Cot.). Littré supposes
e of *longis* was due to a pun,
ce to L. *longus*, long, hence
y man; for, strictly speaking,
roper name, being the O. F.
ngius or *Longinus*, the name
steries) of the centurion who
ody of Christ. This name
in the apocryphal gospel of
nd was doubtless suggested
a lance, in John, xix. 34.

Loose.

wn. (E.) The lit. sense is
om M. E. *louten*, to stoop,
dian, to stoop. + Icel. *lútr*,
(which prob. suggested our
rd), from *lúta*, to stoop; cf.
Dan. *lúde*, to stoop, lean.

le.

delay. (Du.) M. E. *loitren*.

1 Du. *leuteren*, to linger,

loitier, trifle. O. Du. *loteren*, to delay, de-
ceive, vacillate. Perhaps allied to *Lout*
(above). ¶ But Koolman, in his E. Friesic
Dict., connects it with Late. Cf. Icel.
lötra, to loiter; from *latr*, late, lazy.

Louuer, Looover, an opening in the
roofs of ancient houses. (F. — L.) M. E.
lover, used to translate O. F. *louvert* in the
Romance of Partenay, 1175. — O. F. *louvert*,
an opening; put for *l'ouvert*; from *le*, def.
article, and *ouvert*, open; see *Overt*.

Lovage, an umbelliferous plant. (F. —
L.) O. F. *levesche*, *luvesche* (Wright's Voc.
i. 139). Cf. Ital. *levistico*, lovage. — L.
ligusticum, lovage, a plant of *Liguria*. —
L. *Ligusticus*, belonging to *Liguria*, a
country of Cisalpine Gaul.

Love, affection. (E.) M. E. *loue* (*love*).
A. S. *lufu*, love. + G. *liebe*; Russ. *liubov*;
Skt. *lobha*, covetousness. Closely allied to
Lief. (✓LUBH.) Der. *love*, verb; be-
love, first appearing in M. E. *bilufen*, to
love greatly.

Low (1), humble; see *Lie* (1).

Low (2), to bellow. (E.) M. E. *lowen*.
A. S. *hlōwan*, to bellow, resound. + Du.
loeijen, O. H. G. *hlōjan*. (Base HLA, of
imitative origin.)

Low (3), a hill. (E.) In place-names.
A. S. *hlāw*, *hlēw*, a hill; properly a slope.
+ Goth. *hlaiw*, a grave; *hlains*, a hill;
Lat. *clivus*, a hill. Allied to *Lean* (1).

Low (4), flame. (Scand.) Icel. *log*,
flame; cf. L. *lux*. Allied to *Lucid*.

Lower (1), to let down. (E.) From
low-er, comparative of adj. *low*.

Lower (2), to frown. (E.) A variant of
leer. M. E. *louren*, *luren*, to lower, frown,
leer; which may be directly deduced from
M. E. *lure*, the face, mien. This is a rare
word, but we find: 'Hire *lure* lumes liht'
= her face shines bright, Wright's Spec. of
Lyric Poetry, p. 52. Allied to A. S. *hlebr*,
the cheek, face; see *Leer*. Cf. O. Du.
loeren, 'to leere, to frowne,' Hexham.

Loyal; see *Legal*.

Lozenge, a rhombus; a small cake of
flavoured sugar, &c., orig. of a diamond
shape. (F.) Formerly *lozenge*, esp. a shield
of a diamond shape (in heraldry). — O. F.
losenge, *lozenge* (F. *losange*), a lozenge.
Origin disputed. Cf. Span. *losanje*, a lozenge,
rhombus; prob. from *losa*, a square stone
for paving (whence *losar*, to pave). Per-
haps from L. *laud-*, stem of *laus*, praise;
for we find Span. *lauda*, a tomb-stone with
an epitaph (Diez).

Lubber, a dolt. (C.) M. E. *lobre*, *lobur*, also *loby* (a looby). — W. *llob*, a dolt, lubber, *llabi*, a stripling, looby. Cf. *lob* in Shakespeare, M. N. D. ii. 1. 16. Allied to *Lap* (2), *Limp*, *Lobe*, &c. And see *lump*.

Lubricate, to make slippery. (L.) From pp. of *L. lubricare*, to make slippery. — *L. lubricus*, slippery.

Luce, a fish, the pike. (F. — L.) O. F. *lus*, a pike, Cot. — *L. lucius*, a fish (perhaps the pike).

Lucid, bright. (L.) *L. lucidus*, bright. — *L. lucere*, to shine; cf. *lux*, light. + Gk. *λενκός*, white, Skt. *ruçh*, to shine. Allied to **Light** (1). (✓**LUK**.) Der. *luci-fer*, i. e. light-bringer, morning-star, from *ferre*, to bring.

elucidate. (L.) From pp. of Low L. *elucidare*, to make clear. — *L. e*, out, very; *lucid-us*, lucid, clear.

illuminate, to enlighten. (L.) From pp. of *L. illuminare*, to throw light upon. — *L. il-* (for *in*), upon; *lumin-*, stem of *lumen*, light; see **luminary** (below). ¶ We also use *illumine*, *illumine*, from F. *illuminer* = *L. illuminare*.

illustrate, to throw light upon. (L.) From pp. of *L. illustrare*, to throw light upon. — *L. il-* (for *in*), upon; *lustrare*, to enlighten; see **lustre** (1) below.

limn, to illuminate, paint. (F. — L.) M. E. *limnen*, contracted form of *luminen*, to illuminate (Prompt. Parv.). Again, *luminen* is for *enluminen*. — O. F. *enluminer*, to illuminate, burnish, limn. — *L. illuminare*; see **illuminate** (above).

lucubration, a production composed in retirement. (L.) Properly, a working by lamp-light; from *L. lucubratio*, the same. — *L. lucubratus*, pp. of *lucubrare*, to bring in lamps, to work by lamp-light. — *L. lucubrum*, prob. a faint light; at any rate, obviously formed from *luc-*, stem of *lux*, light; cf. *lucere*, to shine.

luminary, a bright light. (F. — L.) O. F. *luminarie*, later *luminare*, a light, lamp. — *L. luminare*, a light; neut. of *luminaris*, light-giving. — *L. lumin-*, stem of *lumen*, light. *Lūmen* = *luc-men**; from *lucere*, to shine.

luminous, bright. (F. — L.) F. *lumin-eux*. — *L. luminosus*, bright; from *lumin-*, stem of *lumen*, light (above).

lunar. (L.) *L. lunaris*, adj. from *luna*, moon. *L. luna* = *lucna**, giver of light. — *L. lucere*, to shine. Der. *lun-ette*, *inter-lunar*; and see below.

lunatic. (F. — L.) F. *lunatique*, *lunaticus*, mad; lit. affected by the — *L. luna*, moon.

lustre, (1), splendour. (F. — L. *lustre*. — Low L. *lustrum*, a window. *L. lustrare*, to shine. Prob. from adj. *lustrus** (put for *luc-strus**), sh. and so from *lucere*, to shine.

lutestring, a lustrous silk. (F. — L.) A curious corruption of *lustr* sort of shining silk (Kersey). — F. *lutestring*, *lustring*. — Ital. *lustrino*, lustrous; from its gloss. — *L. lustrare*, to shine; see above.

lynx, a keen-sighted quadruped. (Gk.) M. E. *lynx*. — *L. lynx*. — Gk. *lynx*; allied to *λύξος*, a lamp, and from its bright eyes. Cf. Skt. *ruçh*, to shine, *loch*, to see. Cognate form A. S. *lox*, Swed. *lo*, G. *luchs*, a lynx.

pellucid. (F. — L.) F. *pellucide*, *pellucidus* (= *per-lucidus**), transparent. — *L. pellucidus*, transparent. **sublunar**, under the moon, as (L.) Coined from *L. sub*, under; a *lunar* (above).

translucent, allowing light to through. (L.) *L. translucent*, stem of pt. of *trans-lucere*, to shine through.

luck, fortune. (O. Low G.) Not in A. S.; but we find O. Fries. *luk*, *luk*, *ge-luk*, good fortune, happiness. Swed. *lycka*, Dan. *lykke*, G. *glück*, *ge-lück*. Orig. 'favour' or entice from Teut. base **LUK**, to allure, appear in Du. *lokken*, Swed. *locka*, Dan. *lokke*, O. H. G. *lucchen*, to entice.

Lucre, gain, profit. (F. — L.) F. *lucrum*, gain. Allied to Irish price, wages, G. *lohn*, reward, Gk. *booty*, Russ. *lovite*, to take as booty. (✓**LU**.) Der. *lucr-at-ive*, F. *lucratiuus*, from pp. of *lucrari*, to from *lucrum*, gain.

Lucubration; see **Lucid**. **Ludicrous**, laughable. (L.) *L. ludere*, done in sport. — *L. lud-*, for *ludere*. — *L. ludere*, to play.

allude. (L.) *L. alludere*, to allude to (pp. *allusus*). — *L. al-* (= *alludere*, to sport. Der. *allusion*.

collude, to act with others in a (L.) *L. colludere* (pp. *collusus*), to with, act in collusion with. — *L. colludere*, with; *ludere*. Der. *collusion*, *delude*. (L.) *L. deludere* (pp. *delusus*), to mock at, cajole. Der. *delusion*, *elude*, to avoid ally. (L.) *L. el-*

elusus), to mock, deceive. Der. *ludry*.

lude, to deceive. (L.) L. *il-ludere*, to look at; (*il-* = *in*).

lusion. (F. = L.) F. *illusion*. = L. *illusionem*. = L. *illus*, pp. of *illudere* (ove).

relude, an introduction. (F. = L.) F. *prelude*, 'a prelude, preface, prelude'; Cot. = Late L. *præ-ludium*. = L. *ludere*, to play beforehand, give a prelude. = L. *præ*, before; *ludere*, to play.

luff, *loof*, to turn a ship towards the wind. (E.) From M. E. *lof*, a contrivance for altering a ship's course; see Layamon, 176. It seems to have been a sort of paddle, used to assist the helm in turning the ship right. Prob. named from the resemblance of a paddle to the palm of the hand; cf. Lowl. Sc. *loof*, Goth. *lofa*, palm of the hand. Cf. also Du. *loef*, Dan. *lof*.

Swed. *lof*, weather-gage; Dan. *luve*, to love; and perhaps Bavarian *laffen*, blade of a rudder, flat part of a rudder.

loof, away. (Du.; perhaps E.) Put for *loof*; which answers to Du. *te loef*, to ward. Cf. Du. *loef houden*, to keep luff or weather-gage, Dan. *holde luven*, to keep to the windward; which suggested the phrase 'to hold aloof,' i.e. to keep off (from the leeward shore or rock).

lug, to drag. (Scand.) Swed. *lugga*, to pull by the hair; from *lugg*, the forelock. *lug* is prob. allied to Swed. *lock*, a lock of hair; see *Look* (2). So also Norw. *lugg*, to pull by the hair, from *lugg*, hair on the head. Also cf. O. Low G. *luken*, to pull by the hair; A.S. *lyccan*, to pull weeds; Dan. *luge*, to weed. (✓RUG.) *lugg-age*, with F. suffix as in *baggage*.

lugsail, a sort of square sail. (Scand. E.) Prob. from the verb to *lug*; the sail is easily hoisted by a pull at the rope attached to the yard. Der. *lugg-er*, a ship armed with lugsails.

lugubrious, mournful. (L.) From L. *lugere*, mournful. = L. *lugere*, to mourn. Gk. *λυγρός*, sad, *λοιγός*, destruction. (RUG.)

lukewarm, partially warm. (E.) M. E. *leuk*, tepid. (*Luke-warm* = warm.) Extension of M. E. *lew*, tepid. *leu* art *lew* [one MS. *leuok*], nether cold or hot; Wyclif, Rev. iii. 16. Allied to S. *leu*, *leu*, a shelter, mod. E. *lee*; Gk. *λεω*, *λεω*, a thaw, *λεω*, a thaw, *λεω*, a thaw.

to thaw, *leu*, *leu*, warm, *leu*, to shelter. + Du. *leukwarm*; G. *lauwarm*.

lull, to sing to rest. (Scand.) M. E. *lullen*. = Swed. *lulla*, Dan. *lulle*, to hum, lull. + O. Du. *lullen*, to sing in a humming voice. From the repetition of *lu lu*, in lulling children to sleep. This is a drowsier form of *la! la!* used in cheerful singing; see *lollard*.

Lumbar, relating to the loins. (L.) L. *lumbaris*, adj.; whence *lumbare*, an apron (Jerem. xiii. 1). = L. *lumbus*, the loin. + A. S. *lendenu*, pl., the loins, Du. *lendenen*, pl.; Swed. *lånd*, Dan. *lend*, loin; G. *lende*, haunch.

loin. (F. = L.) M. E. *loine*. = O. F. *logne*, also *longe*. = Low L. *lumbea**, not found, fem. of an adj. *lumbeus**, from L. *lumbus*, loin.

lumbago, pain in the loins. (L.) L. *lumbago*, pain in the loins. = L. *lumbus*.

surloin, *surloin*. (F. = L.) M. E. *surloyn*; XV cent. = O. F. *surlonge* (14th cent.), the surloin. = F. *sur*, upon, above; *longe*, loin (above). ¶ The story about turning the loin into *sur-loin* by knighting it is mere trash.

Lumber (1), useless furniture. (F. = G.) The *lumber-room* was orig. *Lombard-room*, where the Lombard broker bestowed his pledges. Cf. *Lombardeer*, a broker, *Lombard*, a bank for usury or pawns; Blount. = F. *Lombard*, a Lombard (who acted as pawn-broker in the 14th century). = G. *Langbart*, Long-beard; a name given to the men of this tribe.

Lumber (2), to make a great noise. (Scand.) In Palsgrave. A frequent verb of Scand. origin. = Swed. dial. *lomra*, to resound; from Swed. *ljum*, a great noise, Icel. *hljómr*, a sound, a tune. From Teut. base HLU, to hear; whence also E. *loud*, and Goth. *hlituma*, hearing. (✓KRU.)

Luminary, *Luminous*; see *Lucid*.

Lump. (Scand.) M. E. *lompe*, *lumpe*. = Swed. dial. and Norw. *lump*, a block, stump, piece hewn off a log. Cf. Du. *lomp*, a rag, lump, *lomp*, clumsy. Allied to *Lubber*, and *Lap* (2).

lunch, a large piece of bread, &c. (Scand.) *Lunch*, 'a gobbet, or peecce;' Minshew. A variant of *lump*, like *hunch* for *hump*, *bunch* for *bump*.

luncheon, *lunch*, a slight meal. (Scand.) *Lunch* is now used as short for *luncheon*, though *luncheon* itself is an extension from *lunch*, a lump. Cot. gives F.

caribot, 'a *luncheon*, or big piece of bread,' &c.; also '*horion*, a cuff, thump, also a *luncheon* or big piece.' *Luncheon* appears to be for *lunshin*, as in 'a huge *lunshin* of bread,' Thoresby to Ray (1703), which is prob. merely short for *lunchin(g)*. At any rate, it is clearly from *lunch*, a large piece (above). ¶ Quite distinct from *nuncheon*, given under *Noon*.

Lunar, Lunatic; see **Lucid**.

Lung. (E.) M. E. *lunge*, pl. *lunges*, *longes*. A. S. *lunge*, pl. *lungan*. + Du. *long*. Icel. *lungu*, pl., Dan. *lunge*, Swed. *lunga*, G. *lunge*, pl. Allied to A. S. *lungre*, quickly (orig. lightly), also to Gk. *ελαχύς*, Skt. *laghu*, light. The *lungs* are named from their lightness; see **Long**, **Light** (2).

Lunge; see **Long**.

Lupine, a kind of pulse. (F. = L.) F. *lupin*. = L. *lupinum*, a kind of pulse; orig. neut. of *lupinus*, wolfish, though the reason is not clear. = L. *lupus*, a wolf; see **Wolf**.

Lurch (1), to lurk, steal, **Lurcher**, a dog; see **Lurk**.

Lurch (2), the name of a game. (F. = L. ?) 'To leave in the *lurch*' is due to an old game. = F. *lourche*, 'the game called *lurche*, or *lurch* in a game; *il demoura lourche*, he was left in the *lurch*;' Cot. The initial *l* is for *le*, def. art.; Cot. also gives *ourche*, 'the game at tables called *lurch*.' Cf. O. F. *ourcel*, *orcel*, a little vase (Roquefort); whence I think it likely that *ourche* meant 'a pool' in a game. Perhaps from L. *urceus*, a pitcher, vase.

Lurch (3), to devour; *obsolete*. (L.) 'To *lurch*, devour, or eat greedily;' Baret. = Late L. *lurchare*, *lurcare*, to devour greedily. Prob. confused with *lurch* (1).

Lurch (4), a sudden roll sideways. (Scand. ?) 'A *lee lurch*, a sudden roll (of a ship) to the leeward;' Webster. Obscure; perhaps merely *lurch* (1) or *lurk* in the sense to stoop or duck like one who skulks; see **Lurk**.

Lure, a bait. (F. = G.) M. E. *lure*. = O. F. *loerre*, *loirre*, later *leurre*, 'a falconer's lure;' Cot. = M. H. G. *luoder* (G. *luder*), a bait, decoy, lure. Perhaps from *lud*, pt. t. of *laden*, to invite.

allure, to tempt by a bait. (F. = L. and G.) From F. a *leurre* = to the bait or lure. = L. *ad*, to; M. H. G. *luoder* (above).

Lurid, wan, gloomy. (L.) L. *luridus*, pale yellow, wan. Perhaps allied to Gk. *χλωρός*, green; see **Chlorine**.

Lurk, to lie in wait. (Scand.) M. E.

lurken, *lorken*; which stands for *lusken** (not found). = Swed. dia. Dan. *luske*, to lurk, sneak, listen; c. *luschen*, to lurk, G. *lauschen*, to eavesdrop. We also find Swed. *lura*, Dan. *lurk*; G. *lauern*, Icel. *hlöra*, to eavesdrop. (Base HLU = ✓ KRU.) Allied to

lurch (1), to lurk, dodge, pilfer. A weakened form of **Lurk**. Th. are (1) to lie in wait, lurk, (2) to steal. Der. *lurch-er*, 'one that lies in wait for the lurch, or upon the catch, also of hunting-dog;' Phillips.

Lury; see **Lory**.

Luscious, delicious. (E.; with I.) Also *lushious* (Spenser); *lussyous* (grave). *Lussyouse* is prob. for *luscious*, of which it is an easy corruption; by adding -ous to E. *lusty*, pleasant, delicious, which is the usual old name for *luscious*. Shak. has *lush* (short for *luscious*). Chaucer would have said *lusty*; his singular result that Shak. uses *luscious* at once: 'How *lush* and *lusty* the looks;' Temp. ii. 1. 52; see **Lust**.

Lust. (E.) The usual old meaning, pleasure. A. S. *lust*, pleasure. + I. Icel. *lyst*, *losti*, Dan. *lyst*, Swed. *lust*, Goth. *lustus*, pleasure. Der. formerly 'pleasant.' And see **Luscious**.

list (4), to please. (E.) M. E. *listen*; 'if thee *lust*' = if it pleases. Ch. C. T. 1185. A. S. *lystan*, to used impersonally. = A. S. *lust*, (above). + Du. *lusten*, Icel. *lysta*, Dan. *lysta*, Goth. *luston*, G. *gelüsten*, from the sb.

listless, careless. (E.) Put for *lustless*. Gower has *lustless*, C. A. ii. 111. *lust* (above).

Lustration; see **Lustre** (2).

Lustre (1), splendour; see **Lucid**.

Lustre (2), **Lustrum**, a period of five years. (L.) L. *lustrum*, an expiatory sacrifice; also a period of five years, every five years a *lustrum* was performed. The orig. sense is 'a purification'; *luere*, allied to *lavare*, to cleanse, see **Lave**.

Lustration, a purification by sacrifice. (L.) From L. *lustratio*, an expiatory sacrifice, pp. of *lustrare*, to purify. L. *lustrum*, an expiatory sacrifice (above).

Lute (1), a musical instrument. Arab. M. E. *lute*. = F. *lut* (Cotgrave). F. *luth*. We also find Prov. *laut*, Span. *Port. alaude*, Ital. *liuto*, Du. *luit*, De.

te. The Port. form shews the Arab. ; since *a-* is for *al*, the Arab. def. Arab. *'ūd*, wood, timber, a staff, stick, of aloes, lute, or harp.

(2), a kind of loam. (F.—L.) O. F. *ly*, loam.—L. *lutum*, mud, that which is cast down.—L. *luere*, to wash. Allied to *re*.

string; see *Lucid*.

ury. (F.—L.) M. E. *luxurie*.—*luxurie* (?), F. *luxure*.—L. *luxuria*, = L. *luxus*, pomp, excess, luxury. is allied to *Licence*.

a common suffix. (E.) A. S. *-lle*, *-llec*, adv. suffix; from *lle*, like; *ke*.

a mixture of ashes and water, for

washing. (E.) M. E. *ley*. A. S. *ledh*. + Du. *loog*, G. *laug*, O. H. G. *longa*, lye. Allied to Icel. *laug*, a bath; also to L. *lauare*, to wash. (Base LU.)

Lymph, a colourless fluid. (L.) L. *lymphā*, water, lymph, also a water-nymph. The spelling with *y* is prob. due to a supposed connection with Gk. *νύμφη*, a nymph (prob. false). It is rather allied to *Limpid*.

Lynch, to punish by mob-law. (E.) From *John Lynch*, a farmer (17th cent.; Haydn). The name is from A. S. *hlinc*, a ridge of land. See *Link* (1).

Lynx; see *Lucid*.

Lyre. (F.—L.—Gk.) F. *lyre*.—L. *lyra*. Gk. *λύρα*, a lyre, lute. Der. *lyr-ic*.

M.

adamise, to pave a road with broken stones. (Gael. and Heb.; F. suffix.) Named after Mr. John Adam, A. D. 1819. *Macadam* = son of = Gael. *mac*, son; Heb. *ādām*, a man, from root *ādām*, to be red.

aroni, **Maccaroni**; see *Macerate*.

aroon; see *Macerate*.

aw, a kind of parrot. (Caribbean.) to be the native name in the Antilles (later).

(1), a kind of club. (F.—L.) *mace*, *mache* (F. *masse*).—L. *matea**, *le*, only preserved in dimin. *mateola*, a beetle. Cf. Skt. *math*, to churn, kill.

(2), a kind of spice. (F.—L.—Gk.) (?) F. *macis*, *mace*. It seems to have been confused with O. F. *macer*, which 'is a spice, as many imagine, but a reddish, sticall, and astringent rind of a certain root'; Cot. Both prob. from L. *macer*, i.e. the 'rind of a great root, which is the name of the tree itself,' Holland, Pliny, xii. 8.—Gk. *μάκερ*; doubtless from origin. Cf. Skt. *makura*, a bud, (Mimusops elengi), Arabian jasmine. *erate*, to soften by steeping. (L.) pp. of L. *macerare*, to steep; from a base *mac*. + Russ. *mochite*, to pound; Gk. *μάσσειν*, to knead; Skt. *to pound*. (✓ MAK.)

ass, to heap up. (F.—L.—Gk.) *asser*, to heap up.—F. *à masse*, into

a mass.—L. *ad*, to; *massa*, a mass; see *mass* (below).

macaroni, **maccaroni**. (Ital.—L.) O. Ital. *maccaroni*, 'a kinde of paste mente'; Florio. Prob. from O. Ital. *maccare*, 'to bruise, batter, to pester,' Florio; i.e. to reduce to pulp.—L. *mac*, base of *macerare*, to macerate. Der. *macaronic*, i.e. in a confused or mixed state (applied to a jumble of languages).

macaroon. (F.—Ital.—L.) F. *macaron*, pl. *macarons*, 'macarons, little fritter-like buns, . . . also the same as macaroni'; Cot.—Ital. *maccaroni* (above). ¶ Now applied to a kind of biscuit.

mass (1), a lump. (F.—L.—Gk.) F. *masse*.—L. *massa* (hardly a true L. word, but taken from Gk.).—Gk. *μάζα*, a barley cake; allied to *μάγμα*, any kneaded mass.—Gk. *μάσσειν*, to knead (above). Der. *mass-ive*, *mass-y*; also *a-mass* (above).

maxillar, **maxillary**, belonging to the jawbone. (L.) L. *maxillaris*, adj., from *maxilla*, jaw-bone.—L. *macerare*, to chew.

Machine. (F.—L.—Gk.) F. *machine*.—L. *machina*.—Gk. *μηχανή*, a device, machine; cf. *μηχός*, means. (✓ MAGH.) Allied to *Make*.

mechanic, pertaining to machines. (F.—L.—Gk.) M. E. *mechanike*, in the sense 'mechanic art'.—O. F. *mechanique*, mechanical.—L. *mechanica*.—Gk. *μηχανική*, science of machines.—Gk. *μηχανή* (above)

Mackerel; see *Maculate*.

Mackintosh, a waterproof overcoat. (Gael.) Gael. *Mack-intosh*, the name of the inventor.

Macrocosm, the whole universe. (Gk.) Gk. *makrōs*, long, great; *kósmos*, the world. Cf. *microcosm*.

Maculate, to defile. (L.) From pp. of *L. maculare*, to spot. — *L. macula*, a spot, dimin. of a form *maca**, not used. Prob. from ✓ **MAK**, to pound, bruise; see **Macerate**. Der. *immaculate*, orig. a pp.

mackerel, a fish. (F.—L.) O. F. *makerel* (F. *maguerel*). Lit. 'stained' fish; from the dark blotches on them. — *L. maca**, a stain, preserved in Span. *maca*, a stain, bruise on fruit, and in *L. macula*, a small stain; see above.

mail (1), steel network for armour. (F.—L.) O. F. *maille*, mail, also a mesh of a net. — *L. macula*, a spot, speck, hole, mesh of a net; see **Maculate**.

Mad. (E.) The vowel was formerly long. M. E. *maad*, *made*. — A. S. *ge-mæd*, *ge-maad*, in a gloss; hence *mād-mōd*, madness (Grein). + O. Sax. *ge-mēd*, foolish; O. H. G. *gi-meit*, vain; Icel. *meiddr*, pp. of *meiða*, to maim, hurt; Goth. *ga-maids*, maimed. The orig. sense seems to be 'severely injured'; the prefix *ge-*, *gi-*, *ga-* is unessential. ¶ Not allied to Ital. *matto*, for which see **Mate** (2).

Madam, my lady. (F.—L.) F. *madame*, i. e. *ma dame*, my lady. — *L. mea domina*, my lady; see **Dame**.

mademoiselle, miss. (F.—L.) F. *ma*, my; *demoiselle*, damsel; see **Damsel**.

madonna, my lady. (Ital.—L.) Ital. *ma*, my; *donna*, lady, from *L. domina*; see **Dame**.

monkey, an ape. (Ital.—L.) Corrupted from O. Ital. *monicchio*, 'a pugge, a munkie, an ape'; Florio. Dimin. of O. Ital. *mona*, *monna*, 'an ape, a munkie, a munkie-face'; also a nickname for women, as we say gammer, goodie; Florio. *Monna* is a familiar corruption of *madonna*, i. e. my lady, mistress; Scott introduces *Monna Paula* in the *Fortunes of Nigel*. See above.

Madder, a plant. (E.) M. E. *mader*, *madir*. A. S. *mæderu*, *mædere*. + Icel. *maðra*, Du. *meed*. Cf. Skt. *madhura*, sweet, tender; whence fem. *madhurā*, the name of several plants.

Mademoiselle, **Madonna**; see **Ma-dame**.

Madrepore, coral. (F.—Ital.—L. and Gk.) F. *madrépore*. — Ital. *madrepore*. The lit. sense is 'mother-stone'; a fanciful

name, due to the existence of such terms as *madre-selva*, honeysuckle (lit. mother-wood), *madre-bosco*, woodbine (lit. mother-bush), *madre-perla*, mother of pearl. Here *madre* is from *L. matrem*, acc. of *mater*, mother; see **Mother**. *Pora* is from Gk. *πῶρος*, a light friable stone, also a stalactite. ¶ But the word has certainly been understood (prob. misunderstood) as connected with *pore*, whence numerous scientific terms such as *cateni-pora*, *tubi-pora*, *denti-pora*, *gemmi-pora*. 'Scientific' etymology is usually clumsy, and frequently wrong. We may conclude that E. *pore* has been substituted for Gk. *πῶρος*, by confusion.

Madrigal, a pastoral song. (Ital.—L.—Gk.) Ital. *madrigale*, a short song, pastoral ditty; put for *mandrigale**. Florio also gives *mandriale*, *mandriano*, a herdsman, also a madrigal. — Ital. *mandra*, a herd, flock. — *L. mandra*, a stall, stable. — Gk. *μάνδρα*, a fold. + Skt. *mandurā*, stable; from *mand*, to sleep. (The suffix *-ig-ale* = *L. suffix -ic-alis*.)

Magazine. (F.—Ital.—Arab.) O. F. *magazin* (F. *magasin*). — Ital. *magazzino*, a storehouse. — Arab. *makhāzin*, pl. of *makhzan*, a storehouse. — Arab. *kham*, a laying up in store.

Maggot, a grub. (W.) M. E. *magot*, *magat*. — W. *maceiad*, *macai*, a maggot; cf. *magiaid*, grubs. Allied to W. *magiad*, breeding, *magad*, a brood; from *magu*, to breed. Cf. Bret. and Corn. *maga*, to feed.

Magi, priests of the Persians. (L.—Gk.—Pers.) L. *magi*, pl. — Gk. *μάγοι*, pl. of *μάγος*, a Magian, one of a Median tribe; also an enchanter, properly a wise man who interpreted dreams. The orig. sense was prob. great, from Zend *maz*, great, allied to *L. magnus*, Gk. *μέγας*. Der. *mag-ic*, short for *magic art*; *mag-ic-i-an*.

Magistrate; see **Magnitude**.

Magnanimity, **Magnate**; see **Magnitude**.

Magnesia; see **Magnet**.

Magnet, the lodestone. (F.—L.—Gk.) M. E. *magnete*. — O. F. *magnete**, a variant of O. F. *manete* (13th cent.). — *L. magnetes*, acc. of *magnes*, put for *Magnes lapideus* — *Magnesian stone*, the lodestone. — Gk. *Μάγνη* (stem *Μαγνήη-*), also *Μαγνήτης*, *Μαγνήτιος*, belonging to *Magnesia*, in Thessaly; whence *λίθος Μαγνήσιος* (or *Μαγνήτης*), *Magnesian stone*, lodestone, also a kind of silver. Der. *magnesia*, an old name (in *Chaucer*).

C.T. 16923) for a mineral brought from Magnesia; now differently applied.

Magnificent, Magnify, Magniloquence; see Magnitude.

Magnitude, greatness. (L.) L. *magnitudo*, size. — L. *magnus*, great. † Gk. *μῆγας*, great; Skt. *mahant*, great; A. S. *micel*. See Mickle.

magistrate. (F.—L.) F. *magistrat*, a magistrate, ruler. — L. *magistratus*, (1) a magistracy, (2) a magistrate. — L. *magister*, a master. L. *mag-is-ter* is a double compar. form, from *mag-nus*, great.

magnanimity, greatness of mind. (F.—L.) F. *magnanimité*. — L. acc. *magnanimi-tatem*. — L. *magnus*, great; *animus*, mind.

magnanimous, high-minded. (L.) L. *magnanimus*. — L. *magnus*, great; *animus*, mind.

magnate, a great man, noble. (F.—L.) F. *magnat*. — L. *magnatem*, acc. of *magnas*, a prince. — L. *magnus*, great. ¶ *Magnate* is due to the use of L. *magnas* in Hungary and Poland.

magnificent. (L.) L. *magnificent-*, stem of *magnificens*, lit. doing great things, hence, grand. — L. *magni-*, for *magnus*, great; *-ficent*, for *faciens*, doing, from *facere*, to do.

magnify. (F.—L.) M. E. *magnifien*. — F. *magnifier*. — L. *magnificare*, lit. to make large. — L. *magni-*, for *magnus*, great; *-ficare*, for *facere*, to do.

magniloquence. (L.) L. *magniloquentia*, elevated language. — L. *magni-*, for *magnus*, great; *loquent-*, stem of pres. pt. of *loqui*, to speak; see Loquacious.

main (2), adj., chief, principal. (F.—L.) O. F. *maine*, *magne*, chief. — L. *mag-nus*, great. ¶ Distinct from *main*, sb., which is of A. S. origin.

majesty. (F.—L.) M. E. *mageste*. — O. F. *majestet* (F. *majesté*). — L. *maiestatem*, acc. of *maiestas*, dignity, honour. Here *maies* = *mag-ias* = *mag-yans*?, formed from the base of *mag-nus*, great, by help of the Aryan comparative suffix *-yans*.

major, a title of rank. (L.) L. *maior*, greater; comparative of *magnus*, great. Der. *major-domo*, imitated from Span. *mayor-domo*, a house-steward.

master. (F.—L.) M. E. *maister*. — O. F. *maistre*. — L. *magistrum*, acc. of *magister*, a master; see magistrate (above). Der. *master-y*, O. F. *maistrice*.

maxim, a proverb. (F.—L.) F.

maxime. — L. *maxima*, put for *maxima sententiarum*, an opinion of the greatest importance, chief of opinions, hence a maxim. Orig. fem. of *maximus*, greatest, superlative of *magnus*, great.

maximum. (L.) Neut. of *maximus*, greatest (above).

mayor. (F.—L.) M. E. *maire*. — F. *maire*. — L. *maiores* (shortened to *mai-rem*), acc. of *major*, greater; see major (above). ¶ *Mayor* is the Spanish spelling, introduced in the middle of the 16th century.

merino, a variety of sheep. (Span.—L.) Span. *merino*, roving from pasture to pasture. — Span. *merino*, an inspector of sheep walks. — Low L. *majorinus*, a majordomo, steward of a household; cf. Low L. *majoralis*, a head-shepherd. From L. *maior*, greater; see major (above).

miss (2), a young woman. (F.—L.) A contraction of *mistress*; Evelyn's Diary, Jan. 9, 1662. See below.

mister, mr., a title of address. (F.—L.) A corruption of *master*, due to the influence of *mistress*, which is an older word; see below.

mistress, a lady of a household. (F.—L.) O. F. *maïresse*, 'a mistress, dame;' Cot. (F. *maïresse*.) Fem. of O. F. *maistre*, a master; see master (above).

Magnolia. (F.) A genus of plants named after Pierre *Magnol*, of Montpellier, in France; died A. D. 1715.

Magpie, a bird. (F.—L.—Gk.; and F.—L.) Also called *magot-pie*, *maggoty-pie*. *Mag* is short for *Magot* = F. *Margot*, a familiar form of F. *Marguerite*, also used to denote a magpie. This is from L. *Margarita*, Gk. *μαργαρίτης*, a pearl; cf. Pers. *murwārid*, a pearl. *Pie* = F. *pie*, from L. *pica*, a magpie; see Pie (1).

Mahogany, a tree. (W. Indian.) The native S. American name (Webster).

Mahometan; see Mohammedan.

Maid, Maiden; see May (1).

Mail (1), steel network; see Maculate.

Mail (2), a letter-bag. (F.—O. H. G.) M. E. *male*. — O. F. *male* (F. *malle*), a bag, wallet. — O. H. G. *malaha*, a leathern wallet. † Gael. and Irish *mala*, a bag; Gk. *μολγός*, hide, skin.

Maim, a bruise, hurt. (F.—C.?) Also spelt *mahim* in Law-books (Blount). M. E. *maim*. — O. F. *mehaing*, 'a maim, or abatement of strength by hurts received;' Cot. Cf. Ital. *magagna*, a defect, blemish. Orig. uncertain; perhaps from Bret. *machañ*,

malle. — O. F. (and F.) *mail*, it. — L. *malleum*, acc. of *malleus*, (✓MAR.)

, the name of a public walk. G. and L.) In *Pall Mall*, and St. James's Park. Named from *maille*, because the game so played there; this game of is like the modern *croquet*, which from it. — O. Ital. *palamaglio*, th a mallet at one end, for game of pall-mall; Florio. *pallamaglio*; lit. 'mallet-ball.' z, a ball; *maglio*, a mall. A l. — O. H. G. *palld*, M. H. G. l, a ball; L. *malleum*, acc. of hammer. See Ball.

le. (F. — L.) O. F. *malleable*, hammerable, pliant to the Cot. From obs. L. *malleare* *, of which the pp. *malleatus malleus*, a hammer.

a small mall. (F. — L.) M. E. l. *maillet*, 'a mallet;' Cot. mail; see Mall (1) above. beat grievously. (F. — L.) M. E. strike with a mall, or mace; *malle*, sb. a mall, mace; see ove.

see Masculine.

a, Mallet; see Mall.

a plant. (L.) M. E. *malve*. ve; borrowed from L. *malua*, -Gk. *μαλάχη* (= *mal-ua-ka* *), named from its emollient pro-Gk. *μαλάσσειν*, to make soft, t, mild. (✓MAR.)

te, a green stone. (Gk.) Named our, which resembles that of s. Formed with suffix *-ites* from *μαλάχη*, a mallow.

mallow colour. (F. — L.) F. llow. — L. *malua*, a mallow.

a strong sweet wine. (F. — rruption of M. E. *malvesie*, O. F. *malvoisie*, 'malmesie';

Malvasia, now called *Napoli* a town on the E. coast of in Greece.

Melt.

Malversation; see Malice.

a, Mameluke, an Egyptian tier. (F. — Arab.) F. *Mama*. Arab. *mamlūk*, a purchased ive, lit. 'possessed.' — Arab. he possessed.

(E.) Better *mama*; put for

ma ma, a mere repetition of *mā*, an infantine syllable. Many other languages have something like it; cf. F. *maman*, Span. Du. and G. *mama*, Ital. and L. *mamma*, a child's word for mother.

Mammalia, the class of animals that suckle their young. (L.) From L. *mammalis* (neut. pl. *mammalia*), belonging to the breasts. — L. *mamma*, the breast.

mammillary, pertaining to the breasts. (L.) From L. *mammillaris*, adj., formed from L. *mamma*, the breast.

Mammon. (L. — Gk. — Syriac.) L. *mammona*. — Gk. *μαμωνᾶς*, Matt. vi. 24. — Syr. *mamōnā*, which occurs in Chaldee Targums, and in the Syriac version of St. Matthew, and means 'riches.' Cf. Heb. *matmōn*, a hidden treasure, from *tāman*, to hide.

Mammoth. (Russ. — Tatar.) Russ. *mamant*, a mammoth, species of elephant. — Siberian *mamont*. From Tatar *mama*, the earth; because the Siberian peasants thought the animal burrowed in the earth like the mole, as they could not otherwise account for the finding of the remains of these animals.

Man. (E.) M. E. *man*. A. S. *mann*. + Du. *man*, Icel. *man*, *maðr*, Swed. *man*, Dan. *mand*, Goth. *manna*, G. *mann*; L. *mās* (for *mans*), a male, Skt. *manu*, a man. (✓MAN.)

manikin, **manakin**, a dwarf, small man. (Du.) O. Du. *manneken* (Hexham); double dimin. of Du. *man*, a man.

mankind, the race of men. (E.) A. S. *mancynn*, mankind. — A. S. *man*, man, *cynn*, kind, race; see Kin.

Manacle, **Manage**; see Manual.

Manatee, a sea-cow. (Span. — W. Indian.) Span. *manatí*, a sea-cow. From the name of the animal in the language of Hayti.

Mandarin, a Chinese governor of a province. (Port. — Malay. — Skt.) Not a Chinese, but Malay word (through the Portuguese). — Port. *mandarin*, a mandarin. — Malay *mantri*, a counsellor, minister of state. — Skt. *mantrin*, a counsellor; *mahāmantrin*, the prime minister. — Skt. *mantra*, advice, counsel. — Skt. *man*, to think.

(✓MAN.) ¶ Or directly from Skt. **Mandate**, a command. (F. — L.) O. F. *mandat*. — L. *mandatum*, a charge. — L. *mandatus*, pp. of *mandare*, to enjoin; lit. to put into one's hand. — L. *man-us*, hand; *dare*, to give; see Ma-
command. (F. under.

commander. — L.

in late L., to command. = L. *com-* (for *cum*), together; *mandare*, to put into the hands of.

commend. (L.) L. *commendare*, to entrust or commit to (above).

commodore, the commander of a squadron. (Span. = L.) Short for Span. *comendador*, lit. a commander. = Span. *comendar*, to charge, command. = L. *commendare* (above).

countermand, to revoke an order. (F. = L.) F. *contremander*, to recall a command. = F. *contre* (= L. *contra*), against; *mander* (= L. *mandare*), to command.

demand (F. = L.) F. *demander*, to demand, require. = L. *de-mandare*, to entrust; in late L., to demand.

maundy Thursday, the day before Good Friday. (F. = L.; and E.) *Maundy* is M. E. *maundee*, a command, used with esp. reference to the text '*Mandatum nouum*,' John, xiii. 34. The 'new commandment' is 'that ye love one another;' but in old times it was, singularly enough, applied to the particular form of devotion to others exemplified by Christ, when washing his disciples' feet (on the first *Maundy Thursday*). See my note to P. Plowman, B. xvi. 140. This M. E. *maundee* = O. F. *mandé*, that which is commanded; from L. *mandatum*, a mandate, command. ¶ Spelman's guess, that *maundy* is from *maund*, a basket, is as false as it is readily believed.

recommend, to commend to another. (F. = L.) From *Re-* and *Commend*; imitated from F. *recommander*, 'to recommend;' Cot.

remand, to send back. (F. = L.) F. *remander*. = L. *re-mandare*, to send back word.

Mandible, a jaw. (L.) L. *mandibula*, jaw. = L. *mandere*, to chew.

mange, scab or itch in dogs. (F. = L.) Made out of adj. *mangy*, an older word. = F. *mangé*, eaten, fed on; pp. of *manger*, to eat. = L. *manducare*, to eat. = L. *manducus*, a glutton. = L. *mandere*, to chew.

manger, a feeding-trough. (F. = L.) F. *mangeoire*. = F. *manger*, to eat (above).

Mandrake, a narcotic plant. (L. = Gk.) Short for *mandragora*, Othello, iii. 3. Cf. F. *mandragore*, Ital. and Span. *mandragora*. = L. *mandragoras*. = Gk. *μανδραγόρας*, the mandrake.

Mandrel, the revolving shank in which turners fix their work in a lathe. (F. = Gk. ?) From F. *mandrin*, a punch, a mandrel.

Prob. from Gk. *μάδρα*, an enclosure sheepfold, also used to mean 'the which the stone of a ring is set,' m. E. *mandrel*. See *Madrigal*.

Mane. (E.) A. S. *manu*; Icel. gen. of *mön*, a mane; Swed. and Dan. Du. *maan*, O. Du. *mane*, G. *mähne*, *mana*. Cf. W. *myngen*, mane, from neck; Irish *muince*, collar, from neck; Skt. *manyá*, the tendon from nape of the neck; L. *monile*, necklace. Orig. sense 'hair on the neck.'

Manege, the same as *Manag* Manual.

Manganese, a metal. (F. = Ital.) An old term, newly applied. '*Man* so called from its likeness in color weight to the *magnes* or loadstone most universal material used in glass;' Blount, ed. 1674. = O. F. *man* = Ital. *manganese*, 'a stuffe or make glasses of; also, a kind of stone;' Florio. Of uncertain origin, haps allied to *magnesia*; see *Magn*.

Mange, Manger; see *Mandib*. **Mangle** (1), to mutilate. (F. = C.) In Sir T. More, Works, We find Anglo-F. *mahangler*, to in Langtoft's Chron. i. 254. F. form of O. F. *mahaigier*, to maim. O. F. *mehaing*, a maim, hurt maim.

Mangle (2), a roller for smoothing to smooth linen. (Du. = Low L.) Borrowed from Du. *mangelen*, to roll with a rolling-pin; *mangel-steking-pin*, cylinder for smoothing linen corresponding Ital. word is *mangia* kind of presse to presse buckram; Both Du. and Ital. words are from *manganum*, *mangona*, a military bus for throwing stones, worked with and winch. Indeed, the Ital. *manga* means a mangonel. = Gk. *μάγγαν* machine for defending forts, also of a pulley. Allied to *Machine*.

mangonel, a war-engine. (F. = Gk.) O. F. *mangonel* (later *manga*) a mangonel. = Low L. *mangonellus*, of *mangona* (above).

Mango, a fruit. (Malay.) Malay the mango-fruit.

Mangonel; see *Mangle* (2).

Mania, frenzy. (L. = Gk.) L. = Gk. *μανία*, frenzy, orig. mental excitement. cf. *μένος*, mind. (✓ *MAN*.) Der. of F. *maniaque*.

see **Manual**.

see **Many**.

see **Man**.

Manipulate; see **Manual**.

see **Man**.

— Gk. = Heb.) *L. manna*.

— Heb. *mān*, manna. β.

Heb. *mān hu*, what is this?

5; but from *mān*, (it is) a

b. *mann*, favour, also manna.

Manœuvre; see **Manual**.

Manse; see **Mansion**.

(F. = L.) O. F. *mansion*, a

e. = L. *mansionem*, acc. of

abiding, abode. = L. *manus*,

re, to remain, dwell. + Gk.

y, remain. (✓ **MAN**.)

(formerly) a residence for a

(F. = L.) O. F. *manoir*, a man-

manoir, *manoir*, to dwell. =

bove).

clergyman's house, in Scot-

ow *L. mansa*, a farm, dwelling.

pp. of *manere* (above).

(F. = Low L. = L.) O. F.

found, but prob. a variant

tin (F. *mātin*), 'a mastive';

Low L. form would be *mas-*

stless short for *masnatinus**,

g; from Low L. *masnata*, a

ec menagerie (below).

ie, a place for keeping wild

— L.) F. *ménagerie*, orig. a

ping household animals (Br-

ménager, to keep house. = F.

mesnage, a household. = O. F.

nee, *maisee*, a family; the

Low L. *masnada*, *maiseada*,

masnada, a family (answer-

type *mansionata**). = L. *man-*

mansio, an abiding, abode;

(above).

one of a household, servile.

properly an adj.; M. E. *meynal*,

neal church' = the church of

old, Wyclif, Rom. xvi. 5. =

e, *maisee*, a household (as

nce M. E. *meinee*, *maisee*, a

oop, retinue, once a common

suffix -al.

e, a dwelling-house with

L.) M. E. *mesnage*. = O. F.

manor-house; Low L. *messag-*

gium. = Low L. *masa*, *massa*,

um, dwelling; see *manse*

as *messu-age* stands for *mans-*

permanent. (F. = L.) F. *permanent*.

= L. *permanent*, stem of pres. pt. of *per-*

manere, to endure, lit. abide through.

remain. (F. = L.) From the F. impers.

verb *il remaint*, it remains. [The infin.

remanere is preserved in E. *remainder*.]

= L. *remanet*, it remains; *remanere*, to re-

main. = L. *re-*, back; *manere*, to remain.

remnant. (F. = L.) M. E. *remanant*,

O. F. *remanent*, a residue. = L. *remanent*,

stem of pres. pt. of *remanere*, to remain.

Mantel; see below.

Mantle, a cloak, covering. (F. = L.)

M. E. *mantel*. = O. F. *mantel*, later *manteau*,

'a cloke, also the mantle-tree of a chim-

ney; Cot. = L. *mantellum*, a napkin, also

a covering; cf. L. *mantile*, a towel. We

also find Low L. *mantum*, a short cloak,

whence Ital. and Span. *manto*, F. *manle*,

a mantle. Der. *mantle*, vb., to form a

covering upon, to gather a scum on a sur-

face.

mantel, a shelf over a fire-place. (F. =

L.) The same word as the above; in old

fire-places, it projects like a hood, to catch

the smoke. Der. *mantel-shelf*, *-piece*.

Mantua, a lady's gown. (Ital.) 'Man-

tee or *Mantua gown*, a loose upper gar-

ment,' &c.; Phillips (1706). *Manto* is

from Ital. *manto*, a mantle (see **Mantle**);

but *Mantua gown* must refer to *Mantua* in

Italy, though this connection may have

arisen from mere confusion. Der. *mantua-*

maker.

Manual, done by the hand. (F. = L.)

Formerly *manuel*. = L. *manualis*, adj., from

manus, the hand. (✓ **MA**.)

amanuensis, one who writes to dic-

tation. (L.) L. *amanuensis*. = L. *a manu*,

by hand; with suffix *-ensis*.

maintain, to keep in a fixed state, sup-

port. (F. = L.) M. E. *maintenen*. = F.

maintenir. = L. *manu tenere*, to hold in

the hand; or more likely (in late L.) to

hold by the hand, to abet. = L. *manu*,

abl. of *manus*, hand; *tenere*, to hold; see

Tenable.

manacle, a handcuff. (F. = L.) M. E.

manacle, also *manyle*. = F. *manicle*. = L.

manicula, dimin. of *manica*, a long sleeve,

gauntlet, handcuff. = L. *manus*.

manage, government of a horse, con-

trol, administration. (F. = Ital. = L.) Orig.

a sb., but now superseded by *management*.

See Rich. II. iii. 3. 179. = O. F. *manège*,

'the manage, or managing of a horse; Cot.

= Ital. *maneggio*, 'a managing, a hand-

ling; ' Florio. — Ital. *mano*, the hand. — L. *manus*. Der. *manage*, verb.

manage, control of horses. (F. — Ital. — L.) The same word as the above.

manifest, apparent. (F. — L.) F. *manifeste*. — L. *manifestus*, evident. The lit. sense is 'struck by the hand,' hence palpable. — L. *mani-*, for *manus*, hand; *-festus* (= *fend-tus* *), pp. of the obsolete verb *fendere*, to strike, occurring in *de-fendere*, *of-fendere*; cf. *infestus*, *insensus*, hostile. (✓ DHAN.)

manifesto, a written declaration. (Ital. — L.) Ital. *manifesto*, sb. — Ital. *manifesto*, adj., manifest. — L. *manifestus* (above).

maniple, a handful, small band of men, priest's scarf. (L.) L. *manipulus*, a handful, a wisp of straw used as an ensign, a band of men round such an ensign. — L. *mani-*, for *manus*, hand; *-pulus*, lit. filling, from ✓ PAR, to fill.

manipulate, to handle. (L.) A coined word, and ill coined. Cf. L. *manipulatio*, adv., by troops; but it was rather made directly out of the sb. *manipulus* (above).

manner, way. (F. — L.) M. E. *manere*. — O. F. *maniere*, manner, habit. — O. F. *manier*, adj., habitual; allied to *manier*, verb, to handle, wield. — F. *main*, the hand. — L. *manus*.

manœuvre. (F. — L.) F. *manœuvre*, properly, handiwork. — Low L. *manuopera*, a working with the hand. — L. *manu*, abl. of *manus*, hand; *operari*, to work, from *opera*, work; see **Operate**.

manufacture. (F. — L.) F. *manufacture*, also *manufacture*, lit. a making by the hand. — L. *manu*, abl. of *manus*, hand; *factura*, a making, from *facere*, to make.

manumit, to release a slave. (L.) L. *manumittere* (pp. *manumissus*), to release, lit. to send away from one's hand. — L. *manu*, abl. of *manus*, hand; *mittere*, to send; see **Mission**. Der. *manumission*.

manure. (F. — L.) Formerly simply 'to till,' or to work with the hand; Othello, i. 3. 328. A contracted form of *manœuvre*; which see above.

manuscript, written by the hand. (L.) Properly an adj., but also as a sb. — Low L. *manuscriptum*, a thing written by the hand. — L. *manu*, abl. of *manus*, hand; *scriptum*, neut. of pp. of *scribere*, to write; see **Scribe**.

Manufacture, **Manumit**, **Manuscript**; see **Manual**.

Many. (E.) M. E. *many*, *moni*, *manig*, *manig*, *monig*, *many*. + Du. *me* Dan. *mange*, Swed. *månge*, Icel. *m* (with change of *n* to *r*), Goth. *manago* *manch*. O. H. G. *manac*. (Teut. MANAGA.) Allied to Irish *minic*, (*minig*, W. *mynych*, frequent, Russ. *mn* pl. *many*; and prob. to Skt. *manā* much, *maksha*, a multitude. Der. *m* fold.

Map. (F. — L.) The oldest maps represented the world, and were called *map* *mounde*. This is a F. form of *map* *mundi*, map of the world. L. *map* meant a napkin, hence a painted cloth.

apron. (F. — L.) Formerly *napron* O. F. *naperon*, a large cloth; augmented form of O. F. *nape*, a cloth (F. *nappe* Low L. *napa*, corruption of L. *nappe* napkin, cloth.

napery, linen for the table. (F. — O. F. *naperie*. — Low L. *naparia*, the *o* in a household for keeping table-linen Low L. *nafa*, a cloth (above).

napkin, a small cloth. (F. — L.; E. suffix.) M. E. *napkin*, also *napel*, dimin. forms of O. F. *nape*, a cloth (above).

Maple, a tree. (E.) M. E. *maple*, *ma* A. S. *mapel*, *mapul*; whence *mapulde* maple-tree (where *der* is for *treow*, tree).

Mar, to injure. (E.) M. E. *mar* A. S. *merran*, in comp. *dmerran*, *dmerr* to dissipate, waste, lose, hinder; also *ran*, to impede; cf. *gemearr*, an impediment. + O. Du. *merren*, Du. *marren*, to hinder. O. H. G. *marrran*, to hinder. (✓ MAR.)

marline, a small cord used for binding ropes. (Du.) Du. *marlijn*, also *mar* a marline. — Du. *marren*, to bind, tie; *lijn* (ling), from F. *ligne*, a line. *moor* (2) below; and **Line**. Der. *line-spike*.

moor (2), to fasten up a ship. (Du. *marren* (O. Du. *maren*), to tie, to moor a ship; also to retard. Cognate with E. *mar* (above).

Maranatha, our Lord cometh. (Syriac *māran athā*, our Lord cometh.)

Maraud, to wander in quest of plunder. (F. — O. H. G. ?) F. *marauder*, 'to the rogue, beg'; Cot. — F. *maraud*, a vagabond. Etym. disputed. Perhaps O. F. *mar-ir* (F. *marrir*), of which sense was to stray, wander, lose one's way.

lose one's way. The O. H. G. *marrian*, to h E. Mar. The suffix *us* = O. H. G. *-wald*, a

ry small coin. (Span. *maravedi*, the smallest lled because first struck of the *Almoravides* at 1144. Cf. Port. *marava* a *maravedi*. - Arab. ne of the above-men-

) M. E. *marbel*; also *marbre*. - L. *marmorem*, marble, considered as a s commonly neuter. † listening white stone, o sparkle; cf. *μαίρα*, sler. (✓MAR.) See

ering. (L.) L. *marce*. pt. of *marcescere*, in- cere, to wither, lit. to R.)

der; see **Mark** (1).

alk with regular steps.

F. *marcher*, to march.

perhaps from a Low

eat (hence to tramp),

amer (Scheler). β. Or

ontier, as in the O. F.

erche en marche, to go

to make expeditions

(1).

th; see **Martial**.

ee **Mark** (1).

E. *mere*. A. S. *mere*,

, a horse. † Icel. *merr*,

eed; Dan. *mür*, Swed.

G. *mähre*, O. H. G.

H. G. *marah*, a battle-

th (or borrowed from)

c, W. and Corn. *march*,

r of the horse. (F. -

orse-servant, a groom;

le of honour. - O. F.

schaf, 'a marshal, a

H. G. *maraschal*, lit.

om. - O. H. G. *marah*,

vant; cf. Goth. *skalks*,

L. *margin*, stem of

brink; cognate with

Mark (1).

Marigold, a plant. (Heb. and E.) Compounded of *Mary* (from the Virgin Mary) and *gold* (from its colour).

Marine. (F. - L.) F. *marin*. - L. *marinus*, belonging to the sea. - L. *mare*, sea; cognate with **Mere** (1). Der. *marin-er*.

maritime, pertaining to the sea. (F. - L.) F. *maritime*. - L. *maritimus*, formed with suffix *-timus* from *mari*, crude form of *mare*, sea.

Marish, a marsh; see **Mere** (1).

Marital; see **Masculine**.

Maritime; see **Marine**.

Marjoram, a plant. (F. - L. - Gk.) M. E. *majoran* (without *r*). - F. *marjolaine*, of which an older form must have been *marjoraine* *. Cf. Ital. *majorana*, Span. *mayorana*, Port. *maiorana*, marjoram, Low L. *majoraca*; variously corrupted from L. *amaracus*. - Gk. *ἀμαράκος*, marjoram.

Mark (1), a stroke, outline. (E.) M. E. *merke*. A. S. *mearc*, mark, bound, border. † Du. *merk*, Icel. *mark*, Swed. *märke*, Dan. *mærke*, M. H. G. *marc*, a mark; M. H. G. *marke*, O. H. G. *marcha*, a march, boundary; Goth. *marka*, confine, coast; L. *margo*, border. (✓MARG.)

demarcation. (F. - L. and M. H. G.) F. *démarcation*. - L. *de*, down; and *marquer*, to mark, a word of German origin; see **mark** (2) below.

march (1), a border, frontier. (E.) M. E. *marche*. - A. S. *mearc*, a mark, boundary.

marchioness. (Low L. - G.) The proper F. form is *marquise*; the E. *marchioness* answers to Low L. *marchionissa*, formed with fem. suffix *-issa* (Gk. *-ισσα*) from Low L. *marchionem*, acc. of *marchio*, a prefect of the marches. - Low L. *marcha*, a boundary. - O. H. G. *marcha*, a boundary (above).

margrave, a lord of the marches. (Du.) Du. *markgraaf*, a margrave. - Du. *mark*, a boundary, march; *graaf*, a count. So also G. *markgraf*. (That the word is Du. appears from the fem. form *margravine*, which answers to Du. *markgravin*, not G. *markgräfinn*.)

mark (2), a coin. (E.) M. E. *marc*, A. S. *marc*, a mark, coin; a particular use of A. S. *mearc*, a mark, stamp, &c. † G. *mark*, a weight of silver, a coin; Icel. *mörk*.

marque, letters of. (F. - G.) A letter of *marque* was a permission by a ruler to make reprisals on the country of

another ruler; it had particular reference to the catching of a foreigner within the *march* or limit of one's own country. — O. F. *marque*, a boundary. — M. H. G. *marke*, a boundary; see **Mark** (1) above.

marquee, a large tent. (F. — G.) Put for *marqueses*; the *s* being dropped because it was thought to be a plural form. An E. spelling of F. *marquise*, a large tent; orig. a tent for a marchioness or lady of rank. — F. *marquise*, a marchioness, fem. of *marquis*, a marquis; see **marquis** below.

marquess. (Span. — Low L. — G.) Span. *marques*, a marquis; see above.

marquetry, inlaid work. (F. — M. H. G.) F. *marqueterie*, inlaid work. — F. *marqueter*, to inlay, diversify, orig. to mark slightly with spots; iterative form of *marquer*, to mark. — F. *marque*, a mark. — M. H. G. *mark*, G. *marke*, a mark.

marquis. (F. — Low L. — G.) M. E. *markis*. — O. F. *markis*, later *marquis*, 'a marquess, governor of a frontier town.' Cot. — Low L. *marshensis*, a prefect of the marches. — O. H. G. *marca*, a march or boundary.

remark, to take notice of. (F. — L. and Teut.) F. *remarquer*, to mark, note, heed. — L. *re*, again; *marquer*, to mark, from *marque*, sb. a mark; see **Mark** (above).

Mark (2), a coin; see **Mark** (1).

Market; see **Merit**.

Marl, a rich earth. (F. — L.) O. F. *marle* (F. *marne*). — Low L. *margila*, dimin. of Low L. *marga*, marl (Pliny).

Marline; see **Mar**.

Marmalade; see **Mellifluous**.

Marmoset, a small American monkey. (F. — L.) Much older than the discovery of America; M. E. *marmosette*, a kind of ape (Maundeville, p. 210). — O. F. *marmoset*, F. *marmouset*, 'the cock of a cistern or fountain, any antick image from whose teats water trilleth, any puppet or antick.' Cot. Thus it meant a grotesque creature, orig. a grotesque ornament on a fountain. Formed, by a Parisian change of *r* to *s*, as in *chaise for chaire*, (a chair), from Low L. *marmoretum*, a thing made in marble, applied to fountains. [Thus the *rue des marmousets* in Paris was called in Low Latin *vicus marmoretorum*; Littré.] — L. *marmor*, marble; see **Marble**. ¶ This seems to be quite correct; at the same time, the transference in sense from 'drinking-fountain' to 'ape' was certainly helped on by confusion

with F. *marmot*, 'a marmoset, or little monkey;' which is, again, quite a different word from E. *marmot* (see below).

Marmot, a mountain-rat. (Ital. — L.) Ital. *marmotto*, a marmot. From the Romansch (Grisson) name *murmunt*; O. H. G. *murmunt*, *muremunt*, a marmot. — L. *mur-*, stem of *mus*, mouse; and *mont-*, stem of *mons*, mountain. Thus the sense is 'mountain-mouse.' (See Diez.)

Maroon (1), brownish crimson. (F. — Ital.) F. *marron*, a chestnut (hence, chestnut-colour. — Ital. *marrone*, a chestnut of unknown origin).

Maroon (2), to put ashore on a desolate island. (F. — Span. — L. — Gk.) F. *marron*, adj. fugitive, applied to a fugitive slave who takes refuge in woods and mountains. [Hence E. *maroon*, to treat as a fugitive, cause to be fugitive.] A clipped form of Span. *cimarron*, wild, unruly, lit. living in the mountain-tops. — Span. *cima*, a mountain-top. (So also Ital. and Port. *cima*, F. *cime*.) The O. Span. *cima* also meant a sprout, twig (Diez). — L. *cyma*, a young sprout. — Gk. *κύμα*, anything swollen, a wave, a young sprout. ¶ *Negro cimarron* or *cimarron* was an every-day phrase for a fugitive slave hidden in the mountains, in Cuba, about A.D. 1846.

Marque, letters of; see **Mark** (1).

Marquee, **Marquess**, **Marquetry**, **Marquis**; see **Mark** (1).

Marrow, pith. (E.) M. E. *marow*, *mary*. A. S. *meaeh*. + Du. *merg*, Icel. *mergr*, Swed. *merg*, Dan. *maro*, G. *mark*, O. H. G. *marag*; also W. *mer*, Com. *maru*. Further allied to Russ. *mozg*, Zend *masga*, marrow; Skt. *majjan*, marrow of bones, pith of trees.

Marry; see **Masculine**.

Marsh; see **Mere** (1).

Marshal; see **Mare**.

Marsupial. (L. — Gk.) Applied to animals that carry their young in a sort of pouch. — L. *marsupium*, a pouch. — Gk. *μαρσούριον*, a little pouch, dimin. of *μαρσός*, a bag.

Mart, put for **market**; see **Merit**.

Marten, a kind of weasel. (F. — Low L. — Teut.) Short for *martern* (16th cent.) where the final *n* is added, as in *littera*. Older forms *marter*, *marire*. — F. *marter*. — Low L. *marturis*. Of Teut. origin; cf. Du. *marter*, G. *marler*, a marten; A. S. *meaerð*, Icel. *mörðr*, Swed. *mård*, Dan. *maar* (for *maard**), a marten.

brave. (F. - L.) F. *martial*. = *lis*, dedicated to *Mars*, god of

(3), the name of a month. (L.) *Marcius*, L. *Martius*, the month of *Mars*.

a bird. (F.) F. *martin*, (1) a bee, *Martin*, (2) the same name various birds and animals. Thus *leur* is a king-fisher; *oiseau de* is the ring-tail. (Cot.) A nickname *our robin*, *jenny-wren*, &c.; so bird is named after *Martin* as a bee.

et, a strict disciplinarian. (F.) from a F. officer named *Martinet* (XIV); dimin. form of *Martin*. *mas*, *martlemas*, the feast of *St. Martin*; Nov. 11 (F. and L.) *mas* is a corrupt form of *Martin-Mass* (2).

is, a kind of bird, *martin*. (F.) from M. E. *martinet*, short for F. *martinet*, 'a martlet or bat'. Dimin. of F. *Martin*. Cf. *martin*.

ale, a strap fastened to a horse's head to hold his head down. (F.) ed to a short spar, in ships, *owlsprit*; but this is only due to resemblance to a horse's martingale, 'a martingale for a horse'. The term arose (as Littré) from an oddly made kind of breeches, *à la martingale* (Rabelais). *an. martingale*, Ital. *martingala*, and of breeches or hose. = F. pl. *Martigaux*, inhabitants of in Provence (Ménage). For the cf. *passenger*, *messenger*.

mas, *Martlet*; see *Martin*. (L. - Gk.) A. S. *martyr*. = L. *martys*, a witness, lit. members, records, or declares. *rtz*, to remember. (✓SMAR.) see *Miracle*.

ne. (F. - L.) F. *masculin*. = *mus*, lengthened from *masculus*, *mas-*, stem of *māis*, a male. *lan*.

late, to deprive of virility. pp. of L. *emasculare*. = L. *e-*, *masculus*, male.

F. - L.) O. F. *masle* (later *de*. = L. *masculus*, male (above). *l*, a wild drake. (F. - L.) M. E. O. F. *malard*; formed, with

suffix *-ard* (of G. origin, from G. *hart*), from O. F. *male*, male (above). The suffix *-ard* was particularly applied to males, so that the idea of 'male' appears twice.

marital, belonging to a husband. (F. - L.) F. *marital*. = L. *maritalis*, adj. formed from *maritus*, a husband. This is a masc. sb. made to accompany L. *marita*, a woman provided with a husband. = L. *mari-*, crude form of *mas*, a man, husband; see *Masculine* (above).

marry. (F. - L.) M. E. *marien*. = F. *marier*. = L. *maritare*, to marry. = L. *maritus*, a husband; see *marital* (above).

Mash, to beat into a mixed mass. (E. or Scand.) A *mash* is properly a mixture; and to *mash* was, formerly, to mix. We find A. S. *max-wyrte*, *mash-wort*, new beer; so that the word may be English; but it is commoner in Scandinavian. Cf. Swed. dial. *mask*, Swed. *mäsk*, brewer's grains, whence *mäska*, to mix, Dan. and North Fries. *mask*, grains, *mash*, Dan. *maske*, to mash, fatten pigs with grains. + G. *meisch*, a mash, *meischen*, to mash. The sb. form appears to be the original. Perhaps allied to *Mix*. Cf. also Gael. and Irish *masg*, to mix, infuse, steep; Lithuan. *maisz-yti*, to stir things in a pot, from *misz-ti*, to mix.

mess (2), a mixture, disorder. (E. or Scand.) A corruption of the older form *mesh*, which again stands for *mash*, sb. Cf. *mesh*, vb. (above). 'Mescolare, to mix, to mash, to mesh;' Florio. 'Mescolanza, a medlie, a mesh, a mixture;' id.

Mask, *Masque*, a disguise for the face; masked entertainment. (F. - Span. - Arab.) The sense of 'entertainment' is the true one; the sense of 'disguise' is secondary. 'A jolly company in manner of a *maske*;' F. Q. iii. 12. 5. 'Some haue I sene daunce in a *maske*;' Sir T. More. Works, p. 1039. More uses *maskers* in the sense of 'visors' (correctly, according to the Spanish use). = F. *masque*, a mask, visor; a clipped form, due to F. vb. *masquer*, really short for *masquerer*; the fuller form comes out in O. F. *masquariz*, masked, *masquerie*, *masquerade*, 'a mask or mummery;' Cot. = Span. *mascara*, a masker, a masquerader; also a mask. = Arab. *maskharat*, a buffoon, jester, man in masquerade, a pleasantry, anything ridiculous. = Arab. root *sakhira*, he ridiculed. ¶ Fully proved; other etymologies are worthless. Der. *masquerade*, F. *masquerade*, Span. *mascarada*.

Mason. (F. = Low L. = G. ?) O. F. *masson*; F. *maçon*.—Low L. *macionem*, acc. of *macio*, a mason; we also find the forms *machio*, *macho*, *maco*, *mactio*, *mattio*, *matio*. Perhaps from M. H. G. *mezzo*, a mason, whence G. *steinmetz*, a stone-mason; allied to O. H. G. *meisan*, to hew, cut (whence G. *meissel*, a chisel). + Icel. *meita*, to hew, Goth. *mailan*, to hew, cut, a strong verb. (Base MIT.)

Masque; see **Mask**.

Mass (1), a lump; see **Macerate**.

Mass (2), the celebration of the Eucharist; see **Missile**.

Massacre. (F. = O. Low G. ?) F. *massacre*, a massacre; *massacrer*, to massacre. Of disputed origin; it is prob. due to Low G. *matsken*, to cut, hew, Du. *matsen*, to maul, kill. Cf. G. *metzelen*, a massacre; from *metzeln*, frequent. of *metzen*, to cut, kill. And see **Mason**.

Mast (1), a pole, to hold the sails of a ship. (E.) M. E. *mast*. A. S. *mæst*, stem of a tree, bough, mast. + Du. *mast*, Swed. and Dan. *mast*, G. *mast*.

Mast (2), fruit of beech-trees. (E.) The orig. sense is 'edible fruit,' used for feeding swine. A. S. *mæst*, mast. + G. *mast*, mast; *mästen*, to fatten. Prob. allied to **Meat**.

Master, Mastery; see **Magnitude**.

Mastic, Mastich, a kind of gum resin. (F. = L. = Gk.) F. *mastic*, 'mastich, a sweet gum,' Cot. = L. *masticē*. = Gk. *μαστίχη*, the gum of the tree *σάκκος*, called in Latin *lentiscus*. So called because used for chewing in the East. = Gk. *μαστ*, base of *μάσας*, mouth, *μαστίζω*, to chew; cf. Gk. *μασάωμαι*, I chew.

masticate. (L. = Gk.) From pp. of L. *masticare*, to chew, quite a late word; properly, to chew mastic. = L. *masticāre*, mastic (above). ¶ The true L. word for to chew is *mandere*.

moustache, mustache. (F. = Ital. = Gk.) F. *moustache*. = Ital. *mostaccio*, 'a face, a snout, a mostacho;' Florio. = Gk. *μύστακ*, stem of *μύσας*, the upper lip, a moustache, Doric form of *μάσας*, the mouth, upper lip (above).

Masticate; see **Mastio**.

Mastiff; see **Mansion**.

Mastodon, an extinct elephant. (Gk.) Named from the nipple-like projections on its molar teeth. = Gk. *μαστ*-*ός*, the female breast; *δόν*, short for *δόντι*, stem of *δένω*, a tooth; see **Tooth**.

Mat. (L.) M. E. *matte*. A. S. *meatta*. = L. *matla* (Low L. *natta*), a mat; whence Du. *mat*, G. *matte*, F. *matte*, &c.

Matador, the slayer of the bull in a bull-fight. (Span. = L.) Span. *matador*, lit. slayer. = Span. *matar*, to kill. = L. *mactare*, to kill, orig. to honour by a sacrifice. Cf. Skt. *mah*, to honour. (✓MAGH.)

Match (1), an equal, a contest; see **Make**.

Match (2), a prepared rope for firing a cannon. (F. = L. = Gk.) M. E. *macche*. = O. F. *mesche*, *meiche* (F. *mèche*), wick of a candle, match to fire a gun, 'match of a lamp;' Cot. = Low L. *myxa**, not found (but = Gk. *μύξα*); Low L. *myxus*, the nozzle of a lamp, through which the wick protrudes; also, a wick. = Gk. *μύξα*, the nozzle of a lamp; the more original senses being (1) mucus (2) nostril. Allied to **Mucous**. Der. *match-lock*, the lock of a gun holding a match; hence, the gun itself.

Mate (1), a companion; see **Make**.

Mate (2), to check-mate, confound. (F. = Pers. & Arab.) From the game of chess. *Check-mate* means 'the king is dead.' = O. F. *eschec et mat*, check-mate; Cot. [Here it is not wanted.] = Pers. *shāh māt*, the king is dead, check-mate. = Pers. *shāh*, king (see **Check**); *māt*, he is dead, from Arab. root *māta*, he died. Cf. Heb. *mūth*, to die. ¶ Hence Turk. and Pers. *māt*, astonished, confounded, amazed, receiving check-mate; O. F. *mat*, 'mated, quelled, subdued,' Cot.; M. E. *mate*, confounded, Ital. *mattio*, lost, mad.

Material; see **Matter**.

Maternal. (F. = L.) F. *maternal*. = Low L. *maternalis*. = L. *maternus*, belonging to a mother. = L. *mater*, mother; cognate with **Mother**.

matricide, murderer of a mother. (F. = L.) F. *matricide*, adj., 'mother-killing;' Cot. = L. *matricida*, a matricide. = L. *matris*, crude form of *mater*, mother; *cadere*, to slay; see **Cæsura**. ¶ We also used *matricide* to represent L. *matricidium*, the slaying of a mother.

matriculate, to enrol in a college. (L.) From pp. of Low L. *matriculare*, to enrol, a coined word. = L. *matricula*, a register; dimin. of *matrix* (stem *matris*) meaning (1) a breeding animal, (2) womb, matrix, (3) a public register, roll, list, parent-stock. See **matrix** (below).

matrimony. (F. = L.) O. F. *matrimoine*. = L. *matrimonium*, marriage.

d. = L. *matrī*-, crude form of her; with suffix *-monio*- (Aryan

, the womb, cavity or mould. (L.) a breeding animal, the womb. crude form of *mater*, mother. a married woman. (F. = L.) = L. *matrona*; extended from a of *mater*, a mother.

atic, pertaining to the science (F. = L. = Gk.) O. F. *mathe-* L. *mathematicus*. = Gk. *μαθη-* disposed to learn, belonging to as, esp. to mathematics. = Gk. stem of *μάθημα*, a lesson. = Gk. future of *μαθήσκειν*, to learn.

Mattins; see **Mature**.
Matrimony; see **Maternal**.
(1), substance. (F. = L.) M. E. *matere*. = O. F. *matere*, *matiere* = L. *materia*, stuff, materials, building, &c. (✓ M. A.) Cf. measure, also (when used with

al, substantial. (F. = L.) O. F. L. *materialis*, adj., formed from above).

(2), pus, a fluid in abscesses. Really the same word as *matter* (tré, s. v. *matière*, § 8. ; see **Mature**.

(C.) A. S. *mattuc*. = W. *matog*, hoe; cf. Gael. *madag*, a pickaxe. Lithuan. *matikkas*,

s. (F. = Arab.) O. F. *materas* (ár). Cf. Span. *al-nadraqe*, a where *al* is the Arab. def. art. = *maḥ*, a situation, place, a place thing is thrown; this word came also anything hastily thrown e, something to lie upon, a bed Arab. root *taraha*, he threw

ripe. (L.) L. *maturus*, ripe. o be from a lost sb. allied to *etas*, a period; so that the sense as to period, fully mature; *matōti*, to measure. Allied to

mattins, morning prayers. F. *matins*, a pl. sb. from F. mning. orig. an adj. = L. *matu-* of *matutinus*, adj., belonging ing. Cf. Ital. *mattino*, morning. ar, the goddess of dawn, as if ic. *matutus**, with the sense of

'early,' or 'timely;' allied to *maturus*, mature.

matutinal, pertaining to the morning. (L.) L. *matutinus*, adj. (as above).

Matutinal; see **Mature**.

Maudlin, sickly sentimental. (F. = L. = Gk. = Heb.) Orig. 'shedding tears of penitence,' like Mary Magdalen. From M. E. *Maudelein*, the same as *Magdelaine*. = O. F. *Magdeleine*. = L. *Magdalene*. = Gk. *Μαγδαληνή*, i. e. belonging to Magdala; Luke, viii. 2. = Heb. *migdol*, a tower; whence *Magdala* as a proper name.

Maugre; see **Malice**.

Maul, to disfigure; see **Mall** (1).

Maulstick, a stick used by painters to steady the hand. (G.) G. *malerstock*, lit. 'painter's stick.' = G. *maler*, a painter, from *malen*, to paint; *stock*, a stick. *Malen* was orig. to mark, from G. *mahl*, O. H. G. *māl*, a mark, mole; see **Mole** (1) and **Stock**.

Maunder Thursday; see **Mandate**.

Mausoleum, a magnificent tomb. (L. = Gk.) L. *mausoleum*, a splendid tomb, orig. the tomb of Mausolus. = Gk. *Μαυσωλεῖον*; from *Μαύσωλος*, Mausolus, a king of Caria.

Mauve, the name of a colour; see **Mallow**.

Mavis, the song-thrush. (F. = C.) M. E. *mavis*. = F. *mauvie*, a throstle; cf. Span. *malvis*, a thrush. = Bret. *milfid*, *milvid*, a mavis, also *milchoud* (at Vannes). Cf. Corn. *melhues*, O. Corn. *melhuet*, a lark.

Maw, stomach. (E.) M. E. *mawe*. A. S. *maga*. + Du. *maag*, Icel. *magi*, Swed. *mage*, Dan. *mave*, G. *magen*. (Perhaps from ✓ **MAGH**.)

Mawkish; see **Moth**.

Maxillar, **Maxillary**; see **Macerate**.

Maxim, **Maximum**; see **Magnitude**.

May (1), I am able, I am free to do. (E.) Pres. t. *may*, pt. t. *might*; the infin. (not in use) should take the form *mow*. M. E. *mo wen*, infin.; pres. t. *may*; pt. t. *mighte*. A. S. *mugan*, to be able; pres. t. *mag*; pt. t. *mikte*. (Here *mag* was once the pt. t. of a strong verb.) + O. Sax. *mugan*, pres. *mag*, pt. *mahta*; Icel. *mega*, pres. *má*, pt. *mátti*; Du. *mogen*, pres. *mag*, pt. *magt*; Dan. pres. *maa*, pt. *maatte*; Swed. pres. *må*, pt. *måtte*; G. *mögen*, pres. *mag*, pt. *mochte*; Goth. *magan*, pres. *mag*, pt. *mahta*. + Russ. *moche*, to be able; cf. L. *magnus*, great; Gk. *μέγας*, great; L. *mactus*, honoured; Gk. *μαχάω*, means; Skt. *mah*, to honour. (✓ **MAGH**.)

dismay, to discourage. (F.-L. and O. H. G.) O. F. *desmayer* (Palsgrave), and exactly the same as Span. *desmayar*, to dismay, terrify. The O. F. *desmayer* was early supplanted by *esmayar* in the same sense, which only differed in substituting the prefix *es-* (L. *ex*) for *des-* (L. *dis-*). The latter part (*-mayer*) of these words is from O. H. G. *magan* (G. *mögen*), to have power, be able. Hence *desmayer* and *esmayar*, at first in the intrans. sense to lack power, faint, be discouraged, but afterwards, actively, to discourage. Cf. Ital. *smagare* (put for *dis-magare**), to lose courage, also to dismay (Florio).

maid, maiden. (E.) M. E. *mayde*, merely short for earlier *maiden*, *meiden*. A. S. *mæden*, a maiden; short for *mægeð-en**, dimin. form of *mægeð*, a maiden. Again, *mæg-ēð* is allied to *magu*, a son, a kinsman, and to *mæg*, *mæge*, a maiden (answering to later M. E. *may*). *Mægeð* answers to Goth. *magaths*, a virgin, maid, and *magu*, a son or kinsman, to Goth. *magus*, Icel. *mügr*, a boy, orig. 'a growing lad,' one increasing in strength. From Teut. base MAG, to have strength. Der. *maiden-hood*, also spelt *maiden-head*.

main (1), sb. strength. (E.) M. E. *main*. A. S. *mægen*, strength. + Icel. *megin*, strength. From Teut. base MAG (above).

mickle, great. (E.) M. E. *mikel*, *mukel*, *micel*, *muchel*. = A. S. *mycel*, *micel*. + Icel. *mykill*, *mikill*, Goth. *mikils*, Gk. *μεγάλη*, great. From the same base.

might (1), strength. (E.) M. E. *mizt*. A. S. *miht*, *mæht*, *meaht*. + Du. *magt*, Icel. *máttir*, Dan. Swed. *magt*, Goth. *mahts*, G. *macht*. (Teut. base MAH-TA.)

might (2), pt. t. of *may*. (E.) See **May** (1) above.

more. (E.) This does duty for two distinct M. E. words, viz. (1) *mo*, more in number, (2) *more*, larger. α. The former is from A. S. *má*, more in number, prob. orig. an adv. form, like G. *mehr*, Goth. *mais*, L. *magis*; from an Aryan form MAG-YANS, where -YANS is a comparative suffix, β. The latter is from A. S. *māra*, greater, cognate with Icel. *meiri*, Goth. *maisa*, a double compar. form; from Aryan MAG-YANS-RA. ¶ The notion that *mo* is a positive form is quite wrong; the positive forms are *much*, *mickle*, *many*.

most. (E.)* M. E. *most*, *meste*. = A. S. *māst*. + Icel. *mestr*, G. *meist*, Goth. *maists*; from an Aryan form MAG-YANS-TA,

where -YANS is a comparative, and -T superlative suffix; cf. Gk. *μῆ-ισ-τος*.

much. (Scand.) M. E. *moche*, *mu-liche*, *muchel*, which only differs from *muchel*, *micel*, *muchel* (A. S. *mycel*), the final *l*. Not in A. S.; but suggested by Icel. *mjök*, adv., much; allied to *myc*, base of *mycel*, great. ¶ Cf. *lyt*, used as well as *lytel*, little.

May (2), the fifth month. (F.-L.) (M. E. *Mai*. = L. *Maivus*, May; the month 'growth.' (✓ MAGH.)

Mayor; see **Magnitude**.

Maze. (Scand.) M. E. *mase*; we find M. E. *masen*, to confuse. Of Scand. origin; cf. Norweg. *masa-st* (where *s*, reflexive), to lose one's senses and begin to dream, *masa*, to pore over a thing, also to prate, chatter; Icel. *masa*, to prate, chat. Swed. dial. *masa*, to bask in the sun, to lounge about. Cf. E. *in a maze*, a dreamy perplexity. The orig. sense was to have been 'to be lost in thought,' to pore over a thing, whence the idea 'perplexity' for the sb.

amaze, to astound. (E. and Scand.) Formerly *amase*; we find M. E. *amas*, bewildered, perplexed. = A. S. *ā-*, p. (= G. *er-*, Goth. *us-*); and M. E. *mas*, to bewilder, orig. to be perplexed, from Scand. source indicated above.

Mazer, a large drinking-bowl. (Scand.) M. E. *maser*. = Icel. *mösurr*, a maple-spotted wood; whence *mösurr-bólfi*, mazer-bowl, so called because made of maple-wood. The maple-wood was called *mösurr* or 'spot-wood' from its being covered with spots; but the word for it is only preserved in other languages, in M. H. G. *mase*, a spot, and in E. *males*, which is borrowed from Dutch; see below.

measles, a contagious fever accompanied by small red spots on the skin. (D. 'Rougeolle, the measles;' Cot. M. *maselen* (14th cent.) = Du. *maselen*, measles also called *masel-rucht*, 'measle-sickness.' Hexham. The lit. sense is 'small spots.' cf. O. Du. *maesche*, *masche*, *maischel*, spot, blot, Hexham. The orig. word occurs in M. H. G. *mase*, O. H. G. *māsh*, a spot. ¶ Wholly unconnected with M. E. *measle*, a leper, which merely meant orig. 'a weakling' from O. F. *mesel*, L. *misellus*, from *miser*, wretched.

Me. (E.) A. S. *mē*; also *me*, in accusative only. + Du. *mij*; Icel. *mei*, *me*.

Swed. Dan. *mig*; Goth. *mis*, acc.; G. *mir*, dat.; *mich*, acc.; Bret. *me*; Irish, Gael. W. *mi*; *it*; *me*, acc.; Gk. *μοί, ἐμοί*, dat.; Skt. *mahyam, me*, dat.; *mām*, (Base MA.)

(1), belonging to me. (E.) M.E. *mine*; often shortened to *my*. poss. pron. (declinable), from 1st pers. pronoun. + Goth. *s*, pron.; from *meina*, gen. case *s*, pronoun; so in other Teut.

(2) M.E. *mi, my*; short for *min* y loss of final *n*. Der. *my-self*, *self*, formerly *me-self*.

(3), a drink made from honey. L. *mede*. A.S. *medu*. + Du. *mede*, *r*, Dan. *miød*, Swed. *mjöd*, G. *medd*, Lith. *middus*, Russ. *med'*, Skt. *madhu*, sweet, also as sb., ar. Cf. Lith. *medūs*, honey.

glin, mead. (W.) W. *medd*, *ed*, lit. mead-liquor. = W. *medd*, *s*, liquor.

(4), **Meadow**, a grass-field; see

thin. (F.-L.) M.E. *meagre*. *re*. = L. *macrum*, acc. of *macr*, whence Icel. *magr*, Dan. Swed. *thin*, were borrowed at an early f. Gk. *μᾶλός*, small.

(5), *te*. (L.) From pp. of L. *to make thin*. = L. *e*, very; of *macies*, leanness; cf. *macr*,

(6), ground grain. (E.) M.E. *melu, melo*. + Du. *meel*, Icel. *meel*, Swed. *mjöl*, G. *mehl*. All base MAL, to grind, as in Icel. *malan*, O.H.G. *malan*, to grind.

(7), a repast. (E.) M.E. *mele*. (1) a time, portion of time, *e*, hence a common meal at a *al*, not a hastily snatched repast. *al*, (1) time, (2) meal; Icel. *mál*, time, meal; Dan. *maal*, Swed. *are*, meal; Goth. *mel*, a time; meal, *mal*, time. (✓ MA.)

(8), to have in the mind, intend. L. *menen*. A.S. *mēnan*, to in- *menen*, Dan. *mene*, Swed. *meinen*. All from the sb. seen *meina*, thought, allied to *minni*, Allied to **Mind**. (✓ MAN.)

(9), sordid. (E.) M.E. *mene*.

A.S. *mēne*, wicked. = A.S. *mān*, iniquity. + Icel. *meinn*, mean, hurtful, from *mein*, a hurt, harm; M.H.G. *mein*, false (cf. G. *mein-eid*, perjury). Perhaps allied to Goth. *gamains*, common, A.S. *gemēne*, common, general; but this is doubtful. (✓ MI?)

Mean (3), **Means**; see **Medium**.

Meander, a winding course. (L.-Gk.)

L. *Mæander*. = Gk. *Μαλαῖος*, a winding stream; Pliny, v. 29.

Measles; see **Mazer**.

Measure. (F.-L.) M.E. *mesure*. = O.F. *mesure*. = L. *mensura*, measure. = L.

mensus, pp. of *metiri*, to measure. (✓ MA.) Allied to **Meto**.

commensurate. (L.) From pp. of L. *commensurare**, to measure in comparison with, a coined word. = L. *com-* (for *cum*, with); *mensura*, a measure (above).

dimension. (F.-L.) O.F. *dimension*. = L. acc. *dimensionem*, a measuring. = L. *dimensus*, pp. of *di-metiri*, to measure off.

immense. (F.-L.) F. *immense*. = L. *immensus*, immeasurable. = L. *im-*, for *in-*, not; *ensus*, pp. of *metiri*, to measure.

mensuration, measuring. (L.) From L. *mensuratio*, a measuring. = L. *mensuratus*, pp. of *mensurare*, to measure. = L. *mensura*, measure; see **Measure** (above).

Meat. (E.) M.E. *mete*. A.S. *mete*. + Du. *met*, Icel. *matr*, Dan. *mad*, Swed. *mat*, Goth. *mats*, O.H.G. *maz*, food. Cf. L. *mandere*, to chew.

Mechanic; see **Machine**.

Medal; see **Metal**.

Meddle; see **Miscellaneous**.

Mediate; see **Medium**.

Medic, a kind of clover. (L.-Gk.) L. *medica*. = Gk. *Μήδικη*, Median grass; fem. of *Μήδικός*, belong to *Media*.

Medicine, a remedy. (F.-L.) O.F. *medecine*. = L. *medicina*. = L. *medicus*, a physician. = L. *mederi*, to heal. (Base MADH; ✓ MA.) Cf. Zend *madh*, to treat medically. Der. *medical*, Low L. *medicatis*, from *medicus* (above); *medicate*.

meditate. (L.) From pp. of L. *meditari*, to ponder; a frequent verb, supposed to be from the same base as *mederi*, to heal (above).

remedy. (F.-L.) M.E. *remédie*. = O.F. *remédie**, only found as *remède*, mod. F. *remède*. = L. *remedium*, a remedy; that which heals again. = L. *re-*, again; *mederi*, to heal.

Medieval, **Mediocre**; see **Medium**.

Meditate; see **Medicine**.

Mediterranean; see **Medium**.

Medium. (L.) *L. medium*, the midst, also a means; neut. of *medius*, middle. Allied to **Mid**.

demi, half. (F. - L.) O. F. *demi*, half. - *L. dimidius*, half. - *L. di-* (= *dis-*), apart; *medius*, middle.

immediate, without intervention or means. (F. - L.) O. F. *immediat*. - O. F. *im-* (for *L. in*), not; *mediatus*, pp. of *L. mediare*, to be in the middle. - *L. medius*, middle.

mean (3), intermediate. (F. - L.) O. F. *meien* (F. *moyen*). - *L. medianus*, extended form from *medius*, middle. Der. *mean*, sb., common in pl. *means*.

mediate, adj., acting by or as a means. (L.) Rare. - *L. mediat*, pp. of *mediare*, to be in the middle. - *L. medius*, middle. Der. *mediat-ion*, *mediat-or*.

medieval, relating to the middle ages. (L.) Also written *mediæval*. Coined from *L. medi-us*, middle; *æu-um*, age; see **Age**.

mediocre, middling. (F. - L.) F. *médiocre*. - *L. mediocrem*, acc. of *mediocris*, middling; extended from *medi-us*, middle. (Cf. *fer-ox*, from *fer-us*.)

mediterranean, inland, said of a sea. (L.) *L. mediterrane-us*, situate in the middle of the land. - *L. medi-us*, middle; *terra*, land; see **Terrace**.

meridian, pertaining to mid-day. (F. - L.) O. F. *meridien*. - *L. meridianus*. - *L. meridies*, mid-day; corrupted from *medidies* *. - *L. medi-us*, mid; *dies*, day.

mezzotinto, a mode of engraving. (Ital. - L.) Ital. *mezzo tinto*, half tinted. - Ital. *mezzo*, mid; *tinto*, pp. of *tingere*, to tint. - *L. medius*, mid; *tingere*, to dip, dye.

mizen, mizzen, a sail in a ship. (F. - Ital. - L.) O. F. *misaine*, explained by Cotgrave as 'the foresaile of a ship.' - Ital. *mezzana*, 'a sail in a ship called the poop or misen-saile;' Florio. Cf. Ital. *mezzano*, 'a meane man, between great and little;' id. The orig. sense seems to have been 'of middling size,' without reference to its position. - Low *L. medianus*, middle, of middle size (whence also F. *moyen*, E. *mean*). - *L. medius*, middle.

moiety, half. (F. - L.) F. *moitié*, a half. - *L. medietatem*, acc. of *medietas*, a middle course, a half. - *L. medius*, middle.

Medlar. (F. - L. - Gk.) The name of a tree, bearing fruit formerly called *medlar*. M. E. *medler*, the tree, also called *medle-tree*. *Medle* stands for *mesle*. - O. F. *mesle*, a medlar; whence *meslier*, the tree. - *L. mespilum*. - Gk. μέσπλον, a medlar.

Medley; see **Miscellaneous**.

Medullar, belonging to the marrow. (L.) *L. medullaris*, adj. - *L. medulla*, marrow. Prob. allied to *medi-us*, middle.

Meed. (E.) M. E. *mede*, *meed*. - A. S. *méd*, older form *meord* (with *r* for older *ð*). + G. *miethe*, hire; Goth. *mizdo*, Russ. *mzda*, Gk. μισθός, pay.

Meek. (Scand.) M. E. *meke*, *meek*; spelt *meoc*, Ormulum, 667. - Icel. *mjuki*, soft, agile, meek, mild; Swed. *mjuk*, Dan. *myg*, soft; Du. *muik*; Goth. *muks* *, in comp. *muks-modei*, gentleness.

Meerschaum; see **Mere** (1).

Meet (1), fitting; see **Met** (1).

Meet (2), to encounter; see **Moot**.

Megatherium, a fossil quadruped (Gk.) Lit. 'great wild beast.' - Gk. μέγας, great; θηρίον, dimin. of θήρ, a wild beast. See **Deer**.

megalosaurus. (Gk.) Lit. 'great lizard.' - Gk. μέγας, crude form extended from μέγας, great; σαύρος, a lizard.

Megrin; see **Hemi**.

Melancholy, sadness. (F. - L. - Gk.) Supposed to be due to an excess of 'black bile.' M. E. *melancholie*. - O. F. *melancholie*. - *L. melancholia*. - Gk. μελαγχολία, melancholy. - Gk. μελάγχολος, jaundiced. - Gk. μέλαν, stem of μέλας, black; γάλλο, bile, gall. Cf. Skt. *mala*, dirty, *malina*, black; and see **Gall**.

Melilot; see **Mellifluous**.

Meliorate, to make better. (L.) From pp. of Low *L. meliorare*, to make better. - *L. melior*, better. + Gk. μάλλον, rather, comp. of μάλα, adv., very much.

ameliorate. (F. - L.; with *L. melior*) Formed with suffix *-ate* (= *L. -atus*) from *F. ameliorer*, to better, improve. - *F. -ate* (= *L. ad*), in addition; *meliorer* (= Low *L. meliorare*), to make better (above).

Mellifluous, sweet. (L.) Lit. 'flowing sweetly,' 'flowing like honey.' - *L. mellis*, crude form of *mel*, honey; *-fluus*, flowing, from *fluere*, to flow; see **Fluent**. Cf. μέλι, Goth. *milith*, honey, Irish honey.

marmalade. (F. - Port. - L.) O. F. *marmelade*, Cot. - Port. *marm* orig. a conserve of quinces. - Port. *ma*

melimzium, lit. honey-apple; *ice*. — Gk. *μελίμηλον*, a sweet le grafted on a quince. — honey; *μήλον*, an apple; see

a plant. (F. — L. — Gk.) O. F. *melilotos*. — Gk. *μελίλωτος*, a kind of clover, named from it. — Gk. *μέλι*, honey; *λατός*,

(E.) M. E. *meldeu*. A. S. *mildedew*, lit. honey-dew. — A. S. allied to L. *mel*, honey; *dedū*, so Irish *milceog*, mildew; from

s, syrup made from sugar. It should rather be *melasses*. *ίσο*, molasses; cf. Span. *melaza mellaceus*, made with honey. —

ully ripe. (E.) M. E. *melwe*, ulpy. By the frequent substitution of *r*, it stands for A. S. *mearu*, as to the vowel, cf. E. *belch* = *n*. + Du. *murw*, soft, *mollig*; O. H. G. *maro*, soft. Allied (✓MAR.)

na. (F. — Gk.) Formerly *F. melodrame*, acting, with *μέλο-s*, a song; *δράμα*, an a; see Drama.

(F. — L. — Gk.) *F. melodie*. — Gk. *μελωδία*, a singing. — Gk. musical. — Gk. *μέλ-os*, a song; ode; see Ode.

fruit. (F. — L. — Gk.) O. F. *melonem*, acc. of *melo*, an apple. — Gk. *μήλον*, an apple, also other fruits. Cf. L. *mālum*, an borrowed from Gk.

) M. E. *melten*, pt. t. *malt*, — A. S. *maltn*, pt. t. *mealt*. Skt. *mridu* (base *mārd*), O. *idū*, soft. (✓MAR.)

ain steeped in water. (E.) A. S. *mealt*, malt. — A. S. of *meltn*, to melt, hence to n. + Icel. Dan. G. *malt*; *alz*, malt, also soft, allied to soft (above).

the spleen. (E.) M. E. *milte*, + Du. *milt*, Icel. *milti*, Dan. *møjålte*, the spleen; G. *mila*, the verb to *melt* in the sense f. Icel. *melta*, (1) to malt (2) to

(F. — L.) *F. membre*. — L.

membrum, a member. Cf. Skt. *marmān*, a member, a joint.

membrane. (F. — L.) *F. membrane*. — L. *membrana*, a skin covering a member of the body, a membrane. — L. *membrum*.

Memento; see *Mental*.

Memory. (F. — L.) M. E. *memorie*. — O. F. *memorie**, not recorded; also *memoire*. — L. *memoria*, memory. — L. *memor*, mindful, remembering. This L. *memor* appears to be a reduplicated form (like *me-min-i*, I remember); cf. Gk. *μέρ-μερ-os*, anxious, *μέρ-μνα*, care, thought. Allied to Skt. *smṛi* (base *smar*), to remember. (✓SMAR.)

commemorate. (L.) From pp. of L. *commemorare*, to call to mind. — L. *com-* (for *cum*), together; *memor*, mindful.

memoir, a record. (F. — L.) Commoner in the pl. *memoirs*. — O. F. *memoires*, notes for remembrance, records; pl. of *memoire*, memory (above).

remember. (F. — L.) O. F. *remember*. — L. *rememorari*, to remember. — L. *re-*, again; *memorare*, to make mention of, from *memor*, mindful.

reminiscence. (F. — L.) *F. reminiscence*. — L. *reminiscentia*, remembrance. — L. *reminiscent*, crude form of pres. pt. of *reminisci*, to remember. — L. *re-*, again; and base of *me-min-i*, I remember; see *Memory* (above).

Menace. (F. — L.) O. F. *menace*. — L. *minacia*, a threat. — L. *minaci*, crude form of *minax*, full of threatenings, also, projecting forward. — L. *mina*, things projecting forward, hanging over and ready to fall, hence threats. — L. *minere*, to project, jut out.

amenable, easy to lead. (F. — L.) From *F. amener*, to lead to, bring to. — *F. a*, to; *mener*, to conduct, drive. — L. *ad*, to; Low L. *minare*, to conduct, lead about, also to drive out, chase away. — L. *minari*, to threaten. — L. *mina*, threats (above).

commination, a threatening, denouncing. (F. — L.) *F. commination*. — L. acc. *comminationem*, a threatening. — L. *comminatus*, pp. of *com-minari*, to threaten.

demean (1), to conduct; *reflex*, to behave. (F. — L.) M. E. *demenen*. — O. F. *demenen*, to conduct, guide, manage. — O. F. *de* (= L. *de*), down, fully; *mener*, to conduct; see *amenable* (above).

demean (2), to debase, lower. (F. — L.) The same word as the above; but altered

in sense owing to an obvious (but absurd) popular etymology which allied the word to *E. mean*, base.

demeanour (F.-L.) M. E. *demenure* (15th cent.); a coined word, from M. E. *demenen*, to demean, behave; see *demean* (1).

mien, look. (F.-Ital.-L.) F. *mine*, 'the look;' Cot. = Ital. *mina* (Scheler, Littre), the same as O. Ital. *mena*, 'behaviour, fashion, carriage of a man;' Florio. = Low L. *minare*, Ital. *menare*, to lead, conduct. = L. *minari*, to threaten; see *amenable* (above).

mine (2), to excavate. (F.-L.) F. *miner*. = Low L. *minare*, to lead, conduct; hence to follow up a lode, or vein of ore; see *mien* (above).

mineral (F.-L.) F. *mineral*, 'a mineral;' Cot. = F. *miner*, to mine (above). Cf. Span. *minera*, a mine.

promenade, a walk. (F.-L.) Formed with Prov. suffix *-ade* (= L. *-ata*) from O. F. *promener*, to walk. = Low L. *prominare*, to drive forwards. = L. *pro*, forwards; Low L. *minare*, to drive, lead; see *mien* (above).

Menagerie; see *Mansion*.

Mend; see *Emendation*.

Mendacity (L.) From L. *mendacitas*, falsehood. = L. *mendaci*, crude form of *mendax*, false, allied to *mentiri*, to lie, orig. to think out, devise; cf. *commentum*, a device. Allied to *Mental*.

Mendicant, a beggar. (L.) L. *mendicant*, stem of pres. pt. of *mendicare*, to beg. = L. *mendicus*, beggarly, poor.

Menial; see *Mansion*.

Meniver, **Miniver**, a fur; see *Various*.

Menses (L.) L. *menses*, monthly discharges; pl. of *mensis*, a month. Allied to *Month*. (✓MA.)

menstruous (L.) L. *menstruus*, monthly. = L. *mensis*, a month.

menstruum (L.) Low L. *menstruum*, a solvent; a word in alchemy; from the notion of some connection of its action with the phases of the moon.

Mensuration; see *Measure*.

Mental (F.-L.) F. *mental*. = Low L. *mentalis*, mental. = L. *ment*, stem of *mens*, mind. (✓MAN.)

comment (F.-L.) F. *commenter*. = L. *commentari*, to consider, make a note on. = L. *commentus*, pp. of *comminisci*, to devise. = L. *com* (= *cum*), with; *-min*, to think, as in *me-min-i*, I remember, and allied to *mens*, mind.

demented, mad. (L.) Pp. of the verb to *dement*. = L. *dementire*, to be out of one's senses. = L. *de*, from; *menti*, form of *mens*, mind.

memento, a memorial. (L.) L. *memento* (Luke, xxiii. 42), remember me; I of *memini*, I remember, from the b. *-min*, to think.

mention, a notice. (F.-L.) F. *mention*. = L. acc. *mentionem*. = L. *menti*, form of *mens*, mind.

Mentor, an adviser. (Gk.) Gk. *Mentor*, Mentor (Homer, Od. ii.); the sea is 'adviser,' and it is equivalent to *monitor*. See *Monition*.

Mephitic, a pestilential exhalation. (L.) L. *mephitic* (Virgil).

Mercantile, **Mercenary**; see *Mercer*.

Mercer, **Merchant**; see *Merit*.

Mercury, **Mercy**; see *Merit*.

Mere (1), a lake. (E.) M. E. *mere*. A. S. *mere*, a lake. = Du. *meer*; Icel. *mar*; sea; G. *meer*, lake; Goth. *maris*, Rumor; Lithuan. *maris*, W. *moir*, Gael. *Irish*, *muir*, L. *mare*, sea. The orig. sense, 'dead,' hence a pool of stagnant water, also the waste of ocean; cf. Skt. *mare*, desert, from *miri*, to die. Allied to *Morish*.

marsh, a marsh. (F.-O. Low G.) O. F. *maresqs*, *marcs*, a marsh; Low G. *mariscus*. [We also find M. E. *marish*, marsh; Low L. *marensis*.] = Low G. *maris*, a marsh, cognate with E. *marsh* (below).

marsh, a swamp. (E.) M. E. *marsh*. A. S. *mersc*, a marsh; short for *mer-isc*, mere-ish, i.e. full of meres or pools. = A. S. *mere*, a mere, lake.

meerschau, a substance used in making pipes. (G.) G. *meerschau*, sea-foam (because it is white and light). = G. *meer*, lake, sea; *schaum*, foam, scum; see *Scum*.

mermaid (E.) M. E. *mermaid*. A. S. *mere*, lake; *maglen*, maiden.

Mere (2), pure, simple. (L.) L. *mere*, pure, unmixed (as wine). Allied to *marichi*, a ray of light. (✓MAR, shine.)

Meretricious; see *Merit*.

Merge, to sink, plunge under water. (L.) L. *mergere*, to dip. = Skt. *magh*, dip, bathe.

emerge, to rise from the sea. (L.) L. *e-mergere*, to rise out.

immerge, to plunge into. (L.) *mergere* (pp. *im-mersus*), to plunge. Der. *immers-ion*.

to plunge under water. (F.) *merger*. — L. *submergere*.
see Medium.

Magnitude.

merit, worth. (F.—L.) M. E. *merite*. — L. *meritum*, a orig. neut. of *meritus*, pp. serve, orig. 'to receive as a' Gk. *μῆρος*, a share, *μειρο*-share.

merit. (F.—L.) O. F. *amer-*
F. *a* (= L. *ad*), to; *mercier*, but usually to thank; cf. *re*, to fix a fine. — O. F. *merci*, thanks, pardon. — L. *merces*, of *merces*, reward, wages, trouble, pains, (passing into fine). — L. *merc-*, stem of *merchandise*, traffic. — L. *merere*, to

traffic. (F.—L.) F. *com-*
mercium, trade. — L. *com-*
merci, crude form of *merchandise* (above).

merit desert. (F.—L.) Also
of sense; Cor. i. 1. 276. —
desert; also a fault, de-
meritum, a fault; from
demerere, to deserve (in
— L. *de*, fully; *merere*, to

F.—L.) O. F. *market**,
also *markiet*, *marchet*; (F.)
Prov. *mercats*, Ital. *mercato*,
mercatus, traffic, also a
G. *markt*, &c.) — L. *merc-*
mercari, to trade; see mer-

shortened form of *market*.
Hamlet i. 1. 74. Prob. in
markt, market (of Latin
above).

commercial. (F.—L.) F.
merchantly; Cot. — Low L.
mercant-, stem of pres. pt.
trade. — L. *merc-*, stem of
merere, to gain,
see Merit.

(F.—L.) F. *mercenaire*.
mercarius, older form *mercenn-*
Put for *merced-narius* *;
crude form of *merces*, pay;
ove).

— L.) F. *mercier*, lit. 'a
L. *mercarius*, a trader. — L.
merx, merchandise.

see. (F.—L.) M. E. *mar-*

chandise. — F. *marchandise*, merchant's
wares. — F. *marchand*, a merchant (below).

merchant. (F.—L.) M. E. *merchant*.
— O. F. *marchant* (F. *marchand*). — L.
mercant-, stem of pres. pt. of *mercari*, to
trade; see mercantile (above).

mercury, quicksilver. (F.—L.) M. E.
mercurie, quicksilver, named after the planet
Mercury. — O. F. *Mercurie* (a Norman
form); F. *mercure*. — L. *Mercurium*, acc.
of *Mercurius*, Mercury, god of traffic. — L.
merc-, stem of *merx*, merchandise.

mercy. (F.—L.) F. *merci*; O. F.
mercit. — L. *mercedem*, acc. of *merces*; see
amerce (above).

meretricious, alluring by false show.
(L.) L. *meretricius*, pertaining to a cour-
tesan. — L. *meretrici-*, crude form of *mere-*
trix, a courtesan. — L. *merere*, to gain, re-
ceive hire.

Merle, a blackbird. (F.—L.) O. F.
merle. — L. *merula*, a blackbird.

merlin, a kind of hawk. (F.—L. ?)
M. E. *merlion*. — O. F. *esmerillon*, *emerillon*,
'the hawk termed a marlin; Cot. Cf.
Ital. *smerlo*, a kind of hawk. Prob. from
L. *merula*, a blackbird; the initial *s* being
unoriginal (Diez).

Mermaid; see Mere (1).

Merry. (C.) M. E. *merie*. A. S. *merg*,
merry. Not a Teutonic word. — Irish and
Gael. *mear*, merry, sportive. — Gael. *mir*,
to play, sport; cf. Gael. *miréagach*, merry,
playful.

mirth. (C.) M. E. *mirthe*. A. S.
myrgð, *mirhð*, *mirigð*, mirth. — A. S. *merg*,
merry; of Celtic origin (as above).

Mesentery. (L.—Gk.) L. *mesenterium*.
— Gk. *μεσεντέριον*, a membrane in the
midst of the intestines. — Gk. *μέσος*, middle,
cognate with L. *medius*; *έντερον*, entrail.
See Mid and Entrail.

Mesh, the opening between the threads
of a net. (E.) M. E. *maske*. A. S. *max*
(= *masc**, by the common interchange of
sc and *cs*=*x*); cf. A. S. *mæscze*, a mesh,
dimin. form. † Du. *maas*, Icel. *möskví*, Dan.
maske, Swed. *maska*, G. *masche*, W. *masg*.
Orig. sense 'a knot,' from the knots in a
net; cf. Lithuan. *masgas*, a knot, *magtas*,
a knitting-needle, allied to *megsti*, verb
(pres. t. *mesg-u*), to knot, weave nets.

Mesmerise, to operate on the nervous
system of a patient. (G.) Named from
Mesmer, a German physician (about 1766).

Mess (1), a portion of food; see Missale.

Mess (2), a mixture; see Mash.

Message, Messenger; see **Missile**.

Messiah, the anointed one. (Heb.) Heb. *māshīakh*, anointed. — Heb. *māshakh*, to anoint.

Messuage; see **Mansion**.

Meta-, prefix. (Gk.) Gk. *μέτα*, prep., among, with, after; as a prefix, it commonly signifies 'change.' † Goth. *mith*, A. S. *mid*, G. *mit*, with.

Metal. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. E. *metal*. — O. F. *metal*. — L. *metallum*, a mine, metal. — Gk. *μέταλλον*, a cave, mine, mineral, metal. Allied to *μεταλλᾶω*, I search after, explore. β. The prefix is *μετ-ά*, after; the base *δλ-* in *δλ-άω* is supposed to be identical with the base *ἐπ-* in *ἐπ-χουμαι*, I go, come; from √ *AR*, to go. Cf. Skt. *ri* (for *ar*), to go, meet; *richchha* or *archchha*, to go. The orig. sense was prob. 'a place to go about in,' a gallery or mine; later, a mineral.

medal. (F. — Ital. — L. — Gk.) O. F. *medaille*. — Ital. *medaglia*; Low L. *medalia*, *medalla*, a small coin. — L. *metallum*, metal (above).

metallurgy, a working in metals. (F. — L. — Gk.) O. F. *metallurgie*. — Low L. *metallurgia** (not recorded, but it must have existed as a transcription from the Gk.). — Gk. *μεταλλουργός*, adj., working in metals. — Gk. *μέταλλο-ν*, metal; *ἔργον*, work; see **Work**. ¶ L. *u* = Gk. *ou* = *oe*.

mettle, spirit, ardour. (F. — L. — Gk.) Another spelling of *metal*; in Shakespeare, no distinction is made between the two words in old editions, either in spelling or in use (Schmidt). With special allusion to the *metal* (or *mettle*) of a sword-blade.

Metamorphosis; see **Amorphous**.

Metaphor. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *metaphore*, 'a metaphor'; Cot. — L. *metaphora*. — Gk. *μεταφορά*, a transferring of a word from its literal signification. — Gk. *μεταφέρειν*, to transfer. — Gk. *μετά*, signifying 'change'; *φέρειν*, to bear; see **Bear** (1).

Metaphrase; see **Phrase**.

Metaphysics; see **Physio**.

Metathesis; see **Theme**.

Mete, to measure. (E.) M. E. *meten*. A. S. *metan*, to measure. † Du. *meten*, Icel. *meta* (to value), Swed. *mäta*, Goth. *mitan*, G. *messen*. Cf. L. *modus*, measure, *metiri*, to measure, Skt. *mā*, to measure. (√ *MA*.)

meet (1), fit. M. E. *mete*. A. S. *gemet*, meet, fit (the prefix *ge-* making no difference). — A. S. *metan*, to mete (above). † G. *mässig*, frugal; from *messen*, to mete.

Metempsychosis; see **Psychical**.

Meteor. (F. — Gk.) O. F. *meteore*, 'meteor'; Cot. — Gk. *μετέωρον*, a meteor, neut. of adj. *μετέωρος*, raised above the earth, soaring in air. — Gk. *μετ-ά*, among; *ἀέρ*, *αἰώρα*, anything suspended, from *ἀεῖν* to lift.

Metheglin; see **Mead** (1).

Methinks; see **Think**.

Method. (F. — L. — Gk.) O. F. *method*, 'a method'; Cot. — L. *methodus*. — Gk. *μέθοδος*, an enquiry into, method, system. — Gk. *μεθ-*, for *μετ-ά*, among, after; *ὁδός*, way; the lit. sense is 'a way after,' a following after. (√ *SAD*.)

Metonymy; see **Onomatopoeia**.

Metre, Meter, rhythm, verse. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. E. *metre*. — F. *metre*, 'meeter'; Cot. — L. *metrum*. — Gk. *μέτρον*, that by which anything is measured, a rule, metre. Lit. 'measure'; cf. Skt. *mā*, to measure. (√ *MA*.) Der. *baro-meter*, *chrono-meter*, *geo-meter*, *hexa-meter*, *hydro-meter*, *hygro-meter*, *penta-meter*, *thermo-meter*, *trigono-meter*, *tri-meter*, &c.

diameter, the line measuring the breadth across or thickness through. (F. — L. — Gk.) O. F. *diametre*, 'a diameter'; Cot. — L. *diametros*. — Gk. *διάμετρος*. — Gk. *διά*, through; *μετρέειν*, to measure, from *μέτρον*, a measure.

perimeter, lit. 'the measure all round'. (L. — Gk.) L. *perimetros*. — Gk. *περίμετρος*. — Gk. *περί*, round; *μέτρον*, a measure.

symmetry. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *symetrie*; Cot. — L. *symmetria*. — Gk. *συμμετρία*, due proportion. — Gk. *σύμμετρος*, like measure with. — Gk. *συμ-* (= *σύν*), with; *μέτρον*, a measure.

Metropolis, a mother city. (L. — Gk.) L. *metropolis*. — Gk. *μητρόπολις*, a mother-state; the city of a primate. — Gk. *μήτηρ*, for *μήτηρ*, a mother; *πόλις*, a city. See **Mother** and **Polioe**.

Mettle; see **Metal**.

Mew (1), to cry as a cat. (E.) M. E. *mawen*; a word of imitative origin. † F. *maw*, Arab. *mua*, mewing of a cat. Dan. *meul*, from F. *miauler*, to mew.

mew (2), a sea-gull. (E.) M. E. *maw*. A. S. *māw*, a mew. † Du. *mecuw*, Icel. *mú*, Dan. *maage*, Swed. *måke*, G. *möwe*. From the mew or cry of the bird.

Mew (3), a cage for hawks, &c.; M. pl. of *mew*; see **Mutable**.

Mowl; see **Mew** (1).

Mews; see **Mutable**.

mezzotinto; see Medium.

fiasma, pollution, infectious matter. (k.) Gk. *μῆμα*, a stain. = Gk. *μῆμειν*, stain.

mica, a glittering mineral. (L.) 'Mica, trum, little quantity of anything that flakes off; also, a glimmer, or cat-silver, metallick body like silver, which shines in small parts; &c.; Phillips (1706). = L. *mica*, trum; cf. F. and Span. *mica*, mica. It seems to have been applied to the tal from a notion that this sb. is reduced to L. *micare*, to shine, which is not the case.

Mich, to skulk, play truant. (F.) M. E. *Michen*; also *moochen*, *mouchen*. = O. F. *muier*, *mucier*, later *musser*, to hide, conceal (hence to skulk). Origin unknown. F. *mich-er*, *mich-ing* (Shak.); also *cur-degeon*, q. v.

Michaelmas, the feast of St. Michael. = Heb.; and L.) M. E. *micelmesse*; F. *Michel* = F. *Michel*, from Heb. *Mikhael*, lit. 'who is like unto God?' The fix -mas = M. E. *messe* = A. S. *mæsse*; in L. *missa*; see mass (2), s. v. Missile. (fickle, great; see May (1)).

Microcosm, a little world. (F.-L.-G.) F. *microcosme*. = L. *microcosmus*. = Gk. *μικρόκομος*, a little world. = Gk. *μικρός*, little, for *σμικρός*, little; *κόσμος*, world; Cosmetics.

microscope, an instrument for viewing all objects. (Gk.) Gk. *μικρό-σ*, little; *σκοπεῖν*, to see; see Scope.

Mid, middle. (E.) M. E. *mid*. A. S. *mid*, *midde*, adj. + Du. Dan. Swed. *mid* (in compounds); Icel. *miðr*, Goth. *midja*, H. G. *mitti*, L. *medius*, Gk. *μέσος*, s. v. μέσος, Skt. *mādhya*, adj., middle. See MADHYA, from MADH-. See Medium.

amid, amidst, in the middle of. (E.) *midst* is lengthened from M. E. *amiddes*. In *amid*, *amiddle* was due to adding the v. suffix -s to *amiddle* = A. S. *on middan*, the middle; where *middan* is the dat. of *mid*, sb., the middle. = A. S. *mid*, *midde*, middle. *Amid* = A. S. *on middan* (as *ere*).

middle, adj., intervening; also as sb. (E.) M. E. *middel*, adj.; *middel*, sb. A. S. *midde*, sb. = A. S. *midd*, adj., middle; with fix -el = Aryan -ra. + Du. *middel*, adj. and sb.; G. *mittel*, sb., means; O. H. G. *mitel*, adj. Cf. Icel. *meðal*, prep. among. F. *middling*; *middle-most*, an ill-coined

superlative, on the model of *after-most*, *foremost*.

midriff, the diaphragm separating the heart from the stomach, &c. (E.) M. E. *midrif*. A. S. *midrif* (for *midhrif*). = A. S. *mid*, middle; *hrif*, the belly. + O. Fries. *midref*; from *mid*, middle, *ref*, *rif*, the belly.

midship, short for *amid-ship*; hence *midship-man*.

midst, the middle. (E.) In *middest*, Spenser, F. Q. vi. 3. 25; formed, with added t, from M. E. *in middes*, equivalent to *amiddes*; see *amid* (above).

midwife. (E.) M. E. *midwif*; rarely *medewif*, from a false etymology which connected it with M. E. *mede* or *meed*, reward. = A. S. *mid*, prep., together with; *wif*, a woman. Thus the lit. sense 'a woman who is with another,' a helper. Cf. A. S. *mid-wyrcan*, to work with. So also Span. *co-madre*, lit. 'co-mother,' a midwife. Cf. Du. *medehelpen*, to assist (from *mede*, with, *helpen*, to help); G. *mit-helfer*, a helper with, assistant.

Middle; see Mid.

Midge. (E.) M. E. *micge*, *mygge*. A. S. *micge*, properly *mycge*, a midge, gnat. + Du. *mug*, Low G. *mugge*, Swed. *mygg*, Dan. *myg*, Icel. *mý*, G. *mücke*. Teut. type MUG-YA, prob. 'buzzer;' cf. L. *mug-ire*, to low; Gk. *μύζειν*, to mutter; Skt. *muy*, to sound. ¶ Distinct from L. *musca*, a fly.

mugwort, a flower. (E.) A. S. *mugwort*, i. e. midge-wort. (Cf. *flea-bane*.)

Midriff, Midst, Midwife; see Mid.

Mien; see Menace.

Might (1), strength; see May (1).

Might (2), pt. t. of May (1), q. v.

Mignonette; see Mind.

Migrate. (L.) From pp. of L. *migrare*, to wander; allied to *meare*, to go.

emigrate. (L.) From pp. of L. *e-migrare*, to wander forth.

immigrate. (L.) From pp. of L. *im-migrare*, to migrate to. (*Im-* = *in*, *in*.)

transmigration. (F.-L.) F. *transmigration*. = L. acc. *transmigrationem*; orig. a removing from one country to another. = L. *trans-migrare*, to migrate across.

Milch; see Milk.

Mild. (E.) M. E. *mild*, *milde*. A. S. *milde*. + Du. *mild*, Icel. *mildr*, Dan. Swed. G. *mild*; Goth. *milds*, only in *un-milds*, without natural affection. Allied to Lithuan. *melas*, dear, Russ. *miluii*, amiable, kind, *milostie*, kindness, Gk. *μελῆχος*, mild, Skt.

mxilámi, I am gracious, *mxilkam*, pity. (Base MARL.)

Mildew; see **Mellifluous**.

Mile. (L.) M. E. *mile*. A. S. *mil*. — L. pl. *millia*, commonly *millia*, a Roman mile. — L. *mille*, sing., a thousand; whence *mille passuum*, a thousand paces, a Roman mile. **billion**; see **million** (below).

milfoil, yarrow. (F. — L.) Lit. 'thousand-leaf' = F. *mille*, thousand; *feuille*, leaf. — Low L. *millefolium*, milfoil; L. *mille*, thousand; *folium*, leaf; see **Foil** (2).

millennium, a thousand years. (L.) L. *millennium*. — L. *mille*, thousand; *annus*, year; see **Annual**.

million, a thousand thousand. (F. — L.) F. *million*; Low L. *millio*, lit. 'great thousand,' an augmentative form. — L. *mille*, thousand. Der. Hence *bi-llion*, *tri-llion*, *quadr-illion* are formed, by a sort of analogy, in order to express shortly the ideas of *bi-million*, *tri-million*, &c.

Milfoil; see **Mile**.

Militate, to contend. (L.) From pp. of L. *militare*, to serve as a soldier. — L. *milit*, stem of *miles*, a soldier.

militia, troops. (L.) L. *militia*, (1) warfare, (2) troops. — L. *milit*, stem of *miles*, a soldier.

Milk. (E.) M. E. *milk*. A. S. *meolc*, *meoluc* (put for *mile**). + Du. *melk*, Icel. *mjólk*, Dan. *melk*, Swed. *mjólk*, Goth. *miluks*, G. *milch*. Teut. type MELKI; from the base MALK, to stroke, preserved in G. *molk*, pt. t. of *melken*, to stroke a cow, milk; allied to Gk. *ἀμέλγειν*, L. *mulgere*, to milk, Skt. *mrij*, to wipe, rub, stroke. (✓ MARG.)

milch, milk-giving. (Scand.) Icel. *milkr*, *mjólkr*, adj., milk-giving; from *mjólk*, milk. So also G. *melk*, adj., milch.

milksoap, an effeminate man. (E.) M. E. *milksope*, Ch. C. T. 13916. Lit. 'bread sopped in milk;' hence a soft fellow. — M. E. *milk*, milk; *soppe*, a sop; see **Sop**.

milt (2), soft roe. (Scand.) A corruption of *milk*, due to confusion with *milt* (1). — Swed. *mjólte*, *milt*, from *mjólk*, milk; Dan. *fiskemelk*, soft roe of fishes, lit. 'fish-milk.'

Mill; see **Molar**.

Millennium; see **Mile**.

Millet, a plant. (F. — L.) F. *millet*. — L. *milium*, millet (whence A. S. *mil*, millet). + Gk. *μῆλιν*, millet.

Milliner. (Ital.?) Formerly also *mil-lamer*. Disputed; but almost certainly

Milaner, a dealer in goods brought *Milan*, in Italy.

Million; see **Mile**.

Milt (1), the spleen; see **Melt**.

Milt (2), soft roe; see **Milk**.

Mimic. (L. — Gk.) L. *mimicus*, fa- — Gk. *μυμικός*, imitative. — Gk. *μῖμος*, imitator, actor, mime. (✓ MA.)

Minaret, a turret on a mosque. (— Arab.) Span. *minarete*, a high s turret. — Arab. *manārat*, a lamp, light minaret. — Arab. *mandr*, candle-stick, light-house. Allied to Arab. *nār*, Heb. *manōrah*, a candle-stick; from to shine.

Mince, to cut up small. (E.) *min*ian, lit. to be small; hence to small. — A. S. *min*, small. + Du. *min*, L. *min-or*, less. See **Minor**. ¶ We find F. *mincer*, to mince, from *mince*, of Teut. origin. The F. word not affected the E. one; the root is the either way. Der. *mince-pie*, for *minced-pie*, i. e. pie of minced meat.

minnow, a small fish. (E.) *menow*. A. S. *myne*, a minnow. — *min*, small. ¶ We find another form M. E. *menuse*, a small fish; from *menuise*, small fish, due to L. *min* minute, small. The root is the same way.

Mind. (E.) M. E. *mind*. A. S. *genn* memory. — A. S. *munan*, to think; *gean*, to remember (whence *gemynd* by usual change of *u* to *y*). + Icel. *minni* (*mind**), memory, Dan. *minde*, Goth. *munds*, memory. Allied to L. *mens* (*ment*-), mind; see **Mental**. (✓ MA.)

mignonette, a plant. (F. — G.) *mignonette*, dimin. of *mignon*, darling minion (below).

minikin, a little darling. (Du.) by Florio, to translate Ital. *mignone*. *minnekyn*, a cupid (Sewel); O. Du. *minken*, my darling, dimin. of *minne*, (Hexham). + O. H. G. *minna*, love (below).

minion, a favourite. (F. — O. E.) F. *mignon*, sb., a favourite. — F. *min*, adj., minion, dainty, also pleasing, M. H. G. *minne*, O. H. G. *minna*, love (whence *minnesinger* = singer of love). Closely allied to E. *mind*.

minx, a pert wanton woman. (Lo) Not from *minikin*, as I once thought — Low G. *minsk*, (1) masc. a man, (2) a pert female. Cf. G. *mensch*.

id, to bring to mind again. (L. From Re- and Mind.

1), belonging to me; see Me.

2), to excavate; see Menace.

al; see Menace.

er, Miniver; see Various.

ing, to mix. (E.) A frequentative

ming, to mix (Surrey); M. E.

mingen, to mix: A. S. *mengan*,

to become mixed; a causal verb.

ang, a mixture, usually *gemang*,

a mixture, crowd, assembly. † Du.

to mingle, from *mengen*, to mix;

ga, G. *mengen*, to mingle. Prob.

Many.

g, amongst. (E.) The earliest

rm is *amonge*, whence *amonges*

ed s (a common adverbial suffix);

re *amonges* with excrement t. =

ang, prep., among. — A. S. *on*, in;

nixture, crowd (above).

er, a dealer, trader. (E.) Hence

ger, coster-monger. M. E. *monger*,

ngere, a dealer, merchant. — A. S.

to traffic, lit. 'to deal in a mix-

ings'; variant of *mengan*, to mix.

ang, a mixture. Cf. Du. *mangelen*,

rel, an animal of a mixed breed.

elt *mungril* in Levins (1570). It

mong-er-el*, i.e. a small animal

breed; cf. *cock-er-el*, *pick-er-el*

ke). — A. S. *mang*, a mixture.

ure, a small painting. (Ital. — L.)

atura, a miniature. — Ital. *miniato*,

iniare, to dye, paint, 'to colour

with vermilion or red lead';

L. *minium*, cinnabar, red lead;

of Iberian origin.

in; see Mind.

; see Minor.

1; see Mind.

1, Minister; see Minor.

er; see Various.

w; see Mince.

less (L.) L. *min-or*, less; the

orm occurs in A. S. *min*, Irish *min*,

lex. *minnr*, Goth. *minnisa*, less.

See Mince.

ister. (L.) L. *administrare*, to

to. — L. *ad*, to; *ministrare*, to

in *minister*, a servant; see minis-

er).

inution, a reduction to small

(L.) Formed from L. *com-*

pp. of *com-minuere*, to break

pieces; see minute (below).

diminish, to lessen. (F. — L.) Coined

from L. *di-* (= *dis*), apart, and E. *minish*;

in imitation of L. *diminuere*, to diminish

(below).

diminution. (F. — L.) F. *diminution*.

— L. acc. *diminutionem*, diminution. — L.

diminutus, pp. of *diminuere*, to lessen. —

L. *di-* (= *dis*), apart; *minuere*, to lessen.

minim, a note in music; $\frac{1}{64}$ th of a

drachm (F. — L.). O. F. *minime*, lit. very

small. — L. *min-ima*, very small; superl.

allied to *min-or*, less (above).

minish, to lessen. (F. — L.) M. E.

menusen. — E. *menuiser*, to minish (answer-

ing to Low L. *minutiare**). — L. *minutus*,

small; see minute (below).

minister. (F. — L.) M. E. *ministre*. —

F. *ministre*. — L. acc. *ministerium*; nom.

minister, a servant. L. *min-is-ter* is a

double comparative form (Aryan *min-yans-*

*tara**) from the base *min-*, small; see

Minor (above).

minstrel. (F. — L.) M. E. *ministrat*,

or *menestral*. — O. F. *menestrel*, *menestral*.

— Low L. *ministralis*, a servant, retainer,

hence one who played instruments or acted

as jester. — L. *minister*, a servant (above).

Der. *minstrel-cy*, M. E. *minstralcie*.

minuet, a dance. (F. — L.) So called

from the small steps taken in it. — F.

menuet, 'smallish, little, pretty'; Cot.

Dimin. of P. *menu*, small. — L. *minutus*;

see minute (below).

minus, less. (L.) Neut. of *minor*, less.

minute. (L.) M. E. *minute*, sb. — L.

minuta, a small part; orig. fem. of

minutus, small, pp. of *minuere*, to make

small. — L. *min-*, small; base of *min-or*,

less.

mystery (2), mystery, a trade, handi-

craft. (F. — L.) The *mystery plays* (better

spelt *mystery plays*) were so called because

acted by craftsmen; from M. E. *mistere*, a

trade, craft, Ch. C. T. 615. — O. F. *mestier*,

a trade, occupation (F. *métier*). — L. *min-*

isterium, employment. — L. *minister*, a

servant; see minister (above).

Minster; see Mono.

Minstrel; see Minor.

Mint (1), a place where money is coined;

see Monition.

Mint (2), a plant. (L. — Gk.) A. S. *mint*.

— L. *menta*, *mentha*. — Gk. *μινθα*, mint.

Minuet, Minus, Minute; see Minor.

Minx; see Mind.

Miocene, less recent. (Gk.) Gk. *μειον*,

for *μειον*, less; *καιν-ος*, new, recent.

Miracle. (F. - L.) F. *miracle*. - L. *miraculum*, a wonder. - L. *mirari*, to wonder at. - L. *mirus*, wonderful. + Skt. *smaya*, wonder, from *smi*, to smile. Allied to **Smile**.

admire. (F. - L.) F. *admirer*. - L. *admirari*, to wonder at. - L. *ad*, at; *mirari*, to wonder (above).

marvel. (F. - L.) M. E. *mervaille*. - F. *merveille*. - L. *mirabilia*, neut. pl. wonderful things. - L. *mirabilis*, wonderful. - L. *mirari*, to wonder (above).

mirage. (F. - L.) F. *mirage*, an optical illusion. - F. *mirer*, to look at. - L. *mirari* (above).

mirror. (F. - L.) M. E. *mirour*. - O. F. *miroir*, later *miroir*, a looking-glass, mirror (answering to a Low L. *miratorium*). - Low L. *mirare*, to behold; L. *mirari*.

Mirage; see **Miracle**.

Mire. (Scand.); see **Moss**.

Mirror; see **Miracle**.

Mirth; see **Merry**.

Mis- (1), prefix. (E. and Scand.) The A. S. *mis-* occurs in *mis-dæd*, a mis-deed, and in other compounds. It answers to Du. Dan. Icel. *mis-*, Swed. G. *miss-*, Goth. *missa-*, with the sense of 'wrong.' Allied to **Miss** (1). Der. *mis-become*, -*behave*, -*believe*, -*deed*, -*deem*, -*dō*, -*give*, -*lay*, -*lead*, -*like*, -*name*, -*shape*, -*time*, -*understand*. Also prefixed to words of F. and L. origin, as in *mis-apply*, -*calculate*, -*carry*, -*conceive*, -*conduct*, -*construe*, -*date*, -*demeanour*, -*employ*, -*fortune*, -*govern*, -*guide*, -*inform*, -*interpret*, -*judge*, -*place*, -*print*, -*pronounce*, -*quote*, -*represent*, -*rule*, -*spend*, -*term*, -*use*, &c. Also to Scand. words, as in *mis-call*, -*hap*, -*take*.

Mis- (2), prefix. (F. - L.) The proper spelling is M. E. *mes-*, as in *mes-chief*, mischief. The same as O. F. *mes-*, Span. *menos-*, from L. *minus*, less; with the sense of 'bad.' Frequently confused with the prefix above both in F. and E. Der. *mis-adventure* (q. v.), -*alliance*, -*chance* (q. v.), -*chief* (q. v.), -*count* (q. v.), -*creant* (q. v.), -*nomer* (q. v.), -*prize* (q. v.).

Misadventure. (F. - L.) O. F. *mesaventure*; see **Mis-** (2) and **Adventure**.

Misanthroe. (Gk.) Gk. *μισάνθρωπος*, adj. hating mankind. - Gk. *μισ-εἶν*, to hate, from *μισ-ος*, hatred; *ἄνθρωπος*, a man. Der. *misanthrop-ic*, -*ist*, -*y* (Gk. *μισανθρωπία*).

Miscellaneous, various. (L.) L. *miscellaneus*. - L. *miscellus*, mixed. - L. *miscere*, to mix. Allied to **Mix**.

meddle. (F. - L.) M. E. *medlem*, ply in the sense 'to mix.' - O. F. *meller*, *mesler*, to mix. (F. *mêler*). - L. *misculare*, to mix; cf. L. *miscere*, to mix.

medley, confusion, mixture. (F. M. E. *medlee*. - O. F. *medle*, *melle*, (fem. *medlee*, *mellee*, *meslee*), pp. o verb *medler* (above). The fem. *medlee* = F. *mêlée*.

promiscuous, mixed, confused. L. *promiscuus*, mixed. - L. *pro-*, for (here of slight force); *miscere*, to mix.

Mischance. (F. - L.) M. E. and *meschance*; from **Mis-** (2) and **Chance**.

Mischief. (F. - L.) M. E. *mesch*. O. F. *meschief*, a bad result. Cf. *menos-cabo*, diminution, loss. From (2) and **Chief**.

Miscourt. (F. - L.) O. F. *mesco* from **Mis-** (2) and **Count**.

Miscreant, a wretch. (F. - L.) an unbeliever, infidel. - O. F. *mescreant*, misbelieving; Cot. Here *mes-* = *minus*; see **Mis-** (2). *Creant* is from *credent-*, stem of pres. pt. of *credere*, believe. Cf. Ital. *miscredente*, misbeliever and E. *re-creant*.

Miser, a niggard. (L.) Also 'a wretched' Spenser, F. Q. ii. 1. 8. - L. *miser*, wretched. Cf. Ital. and Span. *misero* (1) wretched, avaricious.

commiseration. (F. - L.) F. *commiseration*. - L. acc. *commiserationem*, part of an oration intended to excite pity. *commiserari*, to excite pity. - L. (= cum), with; *miserari*, to pity. *miser*.

miserable. (F. - L.) F. *miserable*. L. *miserabilis*, pitiable. - L. *miserari*, to pity. - L. *miser*, wretched.

Mishap; see **Hap**.

Misnomer, a misnaming. (F. - L.) answers to an old Law-French *mesnom*, to misname; used as a sb. with the sense 'a misnaming.' - O. F. *mes-*, badly; *nommer*, to name. See **Mis-** (2) and **Nom**.

Misprise, **Misprize**, to slight. (L.) In As You Like It, i. 1. 17. O. F. *mespriser*, 'to disesteem, contempt.' Cot. - O. F. *mes-*, badly; Low L. *pretium*, to prize, esteem, from L. *pretium*, price. See **Mis-** (2) and **Price**.

Misprision, a mistake, neglect. (F. - O. F. *mesprison*, 'misprision, error, offence.' Cot. Cf. F. *méprise*, a mistake. - O. F. *mes-*, badly, ill; Low L. *præsumere*,

part for L. *prehensio*), a seizing, bending, from L. *prehendere*; Quite distinct from *misprise*.

to fail to hit. (E.) M. E. *missian* (or *missan*), to notice (rare); from an old sb. ing 'failure' or 'error,' which ed in the prefix *mis-*, wrong; β . Further, *misse* = *mid-se**,

MID, occurring in A. S. conceal, avoid, escape notice G. *meiden*, O. H. G. *midan*, strong verb. + Du. *missen*, Dan. *miste* (= *mid-se* ?), Swed. *missa* (?), O. H. G. *missan*, to a. *mis*, Icel. *mis*, adv. amiss; Icel. *mis*, Dan. *mis*, Swed. wrongly; Goth. *misso*, adv., ly. Allied to Skt. *mithas*, ly, *mithyā*, falsely, amiss. Der. *miss*, sb., a fault, M. E. f. *Palme*, 532; *miss-ing*.

lv. wrongly. (E. or Scand.) *se*, i. e. in error. — Icel. *á mis*, d (= A. S. *on*), in; *mis*, adv., to an older lost sb.).

young woman; see **Magni-**

e Missile.

ush; see **Mist**.

weapon that may be thrown. ly an adj., 'that may be *missilis*, that may be thrown. pp. of *mittere*, to throw, send. *metu*, I throw; Russ. *metate*, Skt. *math*, to churn, agitate.

) L. *ad-mittere*, to send to; Der. *admiss-ion*.

ary, an officer to whom entrusted. (L.) Low L. a commissary. — L. *com-mittere*, to commit; see

to entrust to. (L.) L. *com-mend* out, begin, entrust, *commissus*. — L. *con-* (= *cum*), c. Der. *commiss-ion*, F. *com-miss-ion*, perpetration. *isse*, a settlement by conces- sion. F. *compromis*, 'a com- mital promise;' Cot. Orig. pp. *mittere*, 'to put unto compro- mise.' — L. *com-promittere*, to make a promise. — L. *com-* (= *cum*), mutually; to promise; see **promise**

demise, transference, decease. (F. — L.) O. F. *demise*, *desmise*, fem. of pp. of *desmettre*, to displace, dismiss. — L. *dimittere*; see **dismiss** (below).

dimissory, giving leave to depart. (L.) L. *dimissorius*, giving leave to go before another judge. — L. *dimissus*, pp. of *di-mittere*, to send away.

dismiss, to send away. (F. — L.) A coined word; suggested by F. *desmettre*, pp. *desmis*, 'to displace, dismiss;' Cot. The true L. form is *di-mittere*, to send away.

emit, to send forth. (L.) L. *e-mittere*, to send forth; pp. *emissus*. Der. *emiss-ion*, *emiss-ary*.

immit, to inject. (L.) In Kersey (1715). L. *im-mittere*, to send into; pp. *immissus*, where *im-* = L. *in*, in. Der. *immiss-ion*.

intermit, to interrupt, cease awhile. (L.) L. *inter-mittere*, to send apart, inter- rupt; pp. *intermissus*. Der. *intermiss-ion*, F. *intermission*, L. acc. *intermissionem*.

mass (2), the celebration of the Eucha- rist. (L.) M. E. *messe*. A. S. *masse*, (1) the mass, (2) a church-festival. — Low L. *missa*, (1) dismissal, (2) the mass. Usually said to be from the phr. *ite missa est* (go, the congregation is dismissed) used at the end of the service; in any case, the deriva- tion is from L. *missus*, pp. of *mittere*, to send away. ¶ For the change of vowel from *i* to *e*, cf. Icel. *missa*, Swed. *missa*, Dan. G. *messe*, O. H. G. *missa* as well as *missa*, all in the sense of 'mass;' also Du. *mis*, mass. And see **missal** (below). Der. *Candle-mas*, *Christ*, *Hallow-*, *Lam-*, *Martin*, *Michael-mas*, which see.

mess (1), a dish of meat, portion of food. (F. — L.) M. E. *messe*. — O. F. *mes*, a dish, course at table (now spelt *mets*, badly). Cf. Ital. *messo*, a course at table. — O. F. *mes*, that which is sent, pp. of *mettre*, to send. — L. *mittere*, to send; in late Lat., to place.

message. (F. — L.) F. *message*. — Low L. *missaticum*, a message. — L. *miss-us*, pp. of *mittere*, to send. Der. *messenger*, with inserted *n*, put for M. E. *messenger*, formed from *message* with suffix *-er*.

missal, a mass-book. (L.) Low L. *missale*, a mass-book. — Low L. *missa*, mass; see **mass** (2) above.

mission. (L.) [The O. F. *mission* merely means 'expence;' Cot.] — L. acc. *missionem*, acc. of *missio*, a sending. — L. *miss-us*, pp. of *mittere*, to send.

missive. (F. — L.) O. F. *missive*, 'a

letter sent; Cot. Coined from L. *miss-us*, pp. of *mittere*.

omit, to neglect. (L.) L. *o-mittere*, (pp. *omissus*), lit. 'to let go.' Put for *om-mittere** = *ob-mittere**. Der. *omiss-ion*, from F. *omission*, 'an omission,' from L. acc. *omissionem*.

permit. (L.) L. *per-mittere* (pp. *permissus*), to let pass through, lit. send through. Der. *permiss-ion*.

premiss, **premise**. (F.-L.) Better *premiss* than *premise*. - O. F. *premiss*e (F. *prémisse*), in use in the 14th century (Littré). - L. *præmissa* (sententia being understood), a premiss, lit. that which is sent before or stated beforehand. Fem. of *præmissus*, pp. of *præmittere*, to send before. Der. *premis-es*, s. pl. the adjuncts of a building, first stated in full, in a lease, and afterwards referred to as the *premises*; or otherwise, due to the custom of beginning leases with *premises* setting forth the names of the grantor and grantee of the deed. Also *premise*, verb, with accent on *i*.

pretermit, to omit. (L.) L. *præter-mittere*, to allow to go past. Der. *preter-miss-ion*.

promise, an agreement to do a thing. (F.-L.) Formerly *promes*. - F. *promesse*, 'a promise;' Cot. - L. *promissa*, fem. of *promissus*, pp. of *promittere*, to send or put forth, to promise. Der. *promiss-o-ry*.

remit, to abate. (L.) L. *re-mittere* (pp. *remissus*), to send back, slacken, abate. Der. *remiss*, adj., from pp. *remissus*; *remiss-ion*.

submit. (L.) L. *sub-mittere*, to let down, submit, bow to (pp. *submitus*). Der. *submit-ion*, *submit-tive*.

surmise, an imagination, guess. (F.-L.) O. F. *surmise*, an accusation, charge; orig. fem. of *surmis*, pp. of *surmettre*, to put upon, lay to one's charge. - F. *sur*, above; *mettre*, to put. - L. *super*, above; *mittere*, to send, put.

transmit. (L.) L. *trans*, across; *mittere*, to send. Der. *transmiss-ion* (from pp. *missus*).

Mission, **Missive**; see **Missile**.

Mist. (E.) A. S. *mist*, gloom, darkness. + Icel. *mistr*, Du. Swed. *mist*, mist; G. *mist*, dung (the same word); Goth. *maih-stus*, dung. Formed, with suffixed *-st*, from the base *MIG* (Aryan *MIGH*), as seen in Lithuan. *migla*, Russ. *mgla*, Gk. *μίχλη*, mist, Skt. *mih-ira*, a cloud, *megh-a*, a cloud. Cf. Skt. *mih*, to sprinkle, to urine;

L. *mingere*, Du. *mijgen*, Icel. *míga*, A. S. *mígan*, all with sense of L. *mingere*.

orig. sense of *mist* is urine; hence we have **missel-thrush**, **mistle-thrush**. So called from feeding on the berries of the mistletoe; from A. S. *mistel*, mist + G. *misteldrossel*, mistle-thrush.

mistletoe. (E.) A final *n* has been lost. A. S. *místeltán*. - A. S. *mistel*, used alone in the sense of mistletoe; a twig. *Mistel* is from A. S. *mist*, which in O. Du. had the sense of 'seed' or bird-lime, and in G. has the sense of dung. Thus the sense is 'birdlime.' The A. S. *tán*, twig, is the same as Icel. *teinn*, Du. *teen*, Goth. *tain*s, Dan. *teen*, Swed. *ten*, twig, spindle. + Icel. *místelteinn*, mistletoe.

mizzle, to rain in fine drops. (E.) Formerly *misle*, put for *mist-le**, frequentative form of *mist*, to form vapour constantly. For the loss of *t*, cf. pronunciation of *whistle*, *glisten*, *listen*, &c.

Mistake, to err. (Scand.) Icel. *mistaka*, to take by error, make a slip. - Icel. *mít*, wrongly; *taka*, to take. See **Mis-** (1) and **Take**.

Mister; see **Magnitude**.

Mistletoe; see **Mist**.

Mistress; see **Magnitude**.

Mite (1), an insect. (E.) M. E. *mite*. A. S. *mite*, a mite. + Low G. *mite*, O. H. G. *misid*, a mite. The word means 'cutting,' a biter; from Teut. base *MIT*, to cut, as in Goth. *maitan*, Icel. *meita*, to cut.

mite (2), a very small portion. (Du.) M. E. *mite*. - O. Du. *mijt*, *mite*, a very small coin, a mite. Lit. 'cut small;' from Teut. base *MIT*, to cut (above).

Mitigate. (L.) From pp. of L. *mitigare*, to make gentle. - L. *mit-is*, gentler; *-igare*, for *agere*, to make.

Mitre, a head-dress, esp. for a bishop. (F.-L.-Gk.) O. F. *mitre*. - L. *mitra*, a cap. - Gk. *μίτρα*, a belt, girdle, head-band, fillet, turban.

Mitten. (F.-G. or C.?) M. E. *mittain*. - O. F. *mitaine*, 'a mittain, winter-glove.' Cot. Disputed; either from M. H. G. *mittemo*, middle, orig. 'mid-most,' as if the sense were 'half-glove;' or of Celtic origin. We find Gael. *miotag*, Irish *miotag*, a ten; Gael. and Irish *mutan*, muff, glove; Irish *mutog*, a stump, a half-glove without fingers.

Mix, to mingle. (E.) Put for *misch* for *asé*. A. S. *miscan*, to mis-

owed from Latin, but allied to it). + *visken*, W. *mysgu*, Gael. *measg*, Russ. *mesat*, Lithuan. *maisyti*, L. *miscere*, Gk. *mix*, to mix. Cf. Skt. *miçra*, mixed. MIKSH, from ✓ MIK, as in Gk. *mix*. I mix. Der. *mash*, q. v.

Mixture. (L.) L. *mixtura*, a mixture. *mixtus*, pp. of *miscere*, to mix (above). *men*, *Mizzen*; see Medium.

Maze; see Mist. *mnemonics*, the science of aiding the memory. (Gk.) Gk. *μνημονικά*, mnemonics; pl. of *μνημονικός*, belonging to memory. - Gk. *μνημον*, crude form of *μνήμων*, full. - Gk. *μνάομαι*, I remember. (✓ N.)

man, sb. (E.) M. E. *mane*, corresponding to A. S. *mán*, wickedness, of which the sense seems to have been a hurt or

Hence was formed A. S. *mánan*, to lament, M. E. *menen*, to lament, obsolete, its place being supplied by form of the sb., used as a vb. A. S. is cognate with Icel. *mein*, a hurt, Dan. *metn*, defect, blemish, harm.

(H.) Der. *bemoan*, vb., substituted for *limeren*, A. S. *bi-mánan*, to bemoan.

(at. (F. = Teut.) M. E. *mote*. - O. F. *anembankment*, dike. [As in the case of *the*, the same word means either the cut out or the embankment thrown both together.] The same word as *otte*, 'a clod, lump, sodd, turfe, little suit to shoot at'; Cotgrave. Cf. also *motte*, a heap of earth, also a hollow, (like E. *moss*), Span. *mota*, a mound; *moosch muotta*, rounded hill. Of Teut. *moff*; from Bavarian *moff*, peat; cf. Du. *last of turf*. Prob. allied to Mud.

(1), a disorderly crowd. (L.); see

(2), a kind of cap. (Du.) From *sepmuts*, a woman's night-cap (where means cap); O. Du. *mop*, a woman's

Prob. allied to Muff (1).

moile; see Move. *moassin*, *Mocasin*, a shoe of deer (N. American Indian.) From the

quin makhish (Webster). *mo*, to deride. (F. = Teut.) M. E. *mo*. - O. F. *moquer*, later *moquer*. - *visken*, to grumble; O. Swed. *mucka*, to mumble. Cf. Ital. *mo*, 'a mowing mouth,' *moccare*, 'to mock.' Florio. Cf. Gk. *μῆκος*, mockery, *mo*, a buffoon, Gael. *mag*, W. *mocio*, to deride. (Imitative base MAK or

MUK, from ✓ MU, to mutter). See Mope, Mow (3).

Mode. (F. - L.) F. *mode*. - L. *modus*, acc. of *modus*, measure, manner, way. Allied to Mete.

accommodate. (L.) From pp. of L. *accommodare*, to fit, suit, adapt. - L. *ac* (= ad), to; *commodus*, fit; see below.

commodious. (L.) Low L. *commodiosus*, useful. - L. *commodus*, fit, suitable. - L. *com* (= cum), with; *modus*, measure.

incommode. (F. - L.) F. *incommoder*, to hinder. - L. *incommodare*, to hinder. - L. *in*, not; *commodus*, fit; see above.

model. (F. - Ital. - L.) O. F. *modelle*. - Ital. *modello*, 'a model, frame, mould'; Florio. From dimin. of L. *modulus*, a standard, measure, which is again a dimin. of *modus*, measure. Der. *re-model*.

moderate, temperate. (L.) From pp. of L. *moderari*, to regulate. From a stem *moder-us**, *modes-us**, extended from *modus*, a measure.

modern. (F. - L.) F. *moderne*. - L. *modernus*, belonging to the present mode; extended from a stem *moder-us** (above).

modest, moderate, chaste, decent. (F. - L.) F. *modeste*. - L. *modestus*, modest, lit. 'keeping within measure.' From a stem *modes-**, with suffix *-tus*; see moderate (above).

modicum, a small quantity. (L.) Neut. of L. *modicus*, moderate. - L. *modus*.

modify. (F. - L.) F. *modifier*. - L. *modificare*. - L. *modi*, for *modus*, measure, moderation; *-ficare*, for *facere*, to make.

modulate, to regulate. (L.) From pp. of L. *modulari*, to measure by a standard. - L. *modulus*, dimin. of *modus*, a measure.

mood (2), manner, grammatical form. (F. - L.) Another spelling of mode (above). ¶ Distinct from mood (1).

mould (2), a model, form. (F. - L.) M. E. *molde*, with excrescent *d*. - O. F. *molle* (F. *moule*), a mould; earliest spelling *modle*. - L. *modulum*, acc. of *modulus*, dimin. of *modus*, a measure.

Model, Moderate; see Mode.

Modern, Modest, Modicum; see Mode.

Modify, Modulate; see Mode.

Mogul, a Mongolian. (Mongolia.) Pers. *Moghól*, a Mogul; another form of *Mengol*.

Mohair, cloth of fine hair. (F. = Arab.) A sophisticated spelling (by confusion with *hair*) of O. F. *mouhaire*, *mouaire*, *mohère*

(F. *moire*). — Arab. *mukhayyar*, a kind of coarse camlet or hair-cloth.

moire, watered silk. (F. — Arab.) An altered form of *mohair*, used in a changed sense.

Mohammedan. (Arab.) A follower of *Mohammed*. — Arab. *muhammad*, praised-worthy. — Arab. *hamada*, he praised.

Mohur, a gold coin. (Pers.) Pers. *muhr*, *muhr*, a gold coin worth 16 rupees (Wilson).

Moidore; see **Monition**.

Moiety; see **Medium**.

Moll, to toil, drudge; see **Mollify**.

Moire; see **Mohair**.

Moist; see **Must** (2).

Molar, used for grinding. (L.) *L. molaris*, adj., from *mola*, a mill. Cf. *molere*, to grind. (✓MAR.)

mill. (L.) M. E. *miln*, *myln*, *mulne*; whence *mille*, *mulle*, by loss of *n*. A. S. *myln*, *mylen*. — *L. molina*, a mill, extended from *mola*, a mill.

mullet (2), a five-pointed star. (F. — L.) O. F. *molette*, a rowell, whence it came to mean the 'mullet' of heraldry; also O. F. *mollette*, 'a mullet, rowell of a spur'; Cot. Dimin. from *L. mola*, a mill, whence Ital. *molla*, a mill-stone, mill-wheel, clock-wheel with cogs.

Molasses; see **Mellifluous**.

Mole (1), a spot or mark on the body. (E.) M. E. *mole*. A. S. *māl*, a spot (whence *mole* by the usual change from *ā* to long *o*). + Dan. *maal*, Swed. *mål*, G. *maal*, Goth. *mail*, a spot. Allied to *L. macula*, a spot. (✓MAK.) See **Maculate**. Der. *maulstick*, q. v.

mould (3), a spot. (E.) Put for *mole*. 'One yron *mole* defaceth the whole peece of lawne,' Lyly, *Euphues*, p. 39. This is now called *iron-mould* (with added *d*). We also find M. E. *moled*, spotted; hence mod. E. *mouldy* (in some senses); by confusion with *mould* (1).

Mole (2), an animal; see **Mould** (1).

Mole (3), a breakwater. (F. — L.) F. *mole*. — *L. molem*, acc. of *moles*, a great heap. **demolish**. (F. — L.) O. F. *demoliss*, inchoative base of *demolir*, to demolish. — *L. demoliri*, *demolire*, to pull down. — *L. de*, from; *moles*, heap.

emolument, gain. (F. — L.) F. *emolument*. — *L. emolumentum*, what is gained by labour. — *L. emoliri*, to work out, accomplish. — *L. e*, out, greatly; *moliri*, to work, from *moles*, heap, also effort.

molecule, an atom. (L.) Formerly *mole-*

cula; Bailey. Coined from *L. moles*, a heap, the true form would have been *molicula*.

molest, to annoy. (F. — L.) F. *molester*. — *L. molestare*. — *L. molestus*, troublesome, formed with suffix *-tus*, from a stem *mole-* extended from *mol-*, stem of *molis*, a heap, also labour.

Molecule, **Molest**; see **Mole** (3).

Mollify, to soften. (F. — L.) O. F. *mollifier*. — *L. mollificare*. — *L. molli-s*, soft-*-ficare*, for *facere*, to make. (✓MAR.)

emollient, softening. (F. — L.) O. F. *emollient*. — *L. emollient-*, stem of pres. pt. of *emolire*, to soften. — *L. e*, out, very. *mollire*, to soften, from *molli-s*, soft.

moll, to toil, drudge. (F. — L.) For- merly *moile*, to defile with dirt; later *moll*, 'to dawbe with dirt, to drudge'; Phillips. The older sense was to dirty, hence to drudge, from the dirt consequent on toil. Spenser has *moyle*, to wallow, *Hymn of Heav. Love*, st. 32. Still earlier, we have M. E. *moillen*, to moisten, wet. — F. *moiller*, *moiler* (Littré), later *mouiller*, to wet, moisten; orig. sense, to soften, which (in the case of clay) is effected by wetting it. This verb answers to a Low *L. molliare*, to soften; not used. — *L. molli-s*, soft. Thus the senses were, to soften, moisten, dirty, soil oneself, drudge. ¶ Prob. con- fused, in former days, with prov. E. *mole*, a mule, or with *L. moliri*, to strive; but these words are really quite independent.

mollusc. (F. — L.) F. *mollusque*. — *L. mollusca*, a soft-shelled nut; which molluscs were supposed to resemble. — *L. moll-is*, soft.

Molten, old pp. of **Melt**, q. v.

Moly, a plant. (L. — Gk.) *L. moly*. — Gk. *μῶλυ*; Homer, *Od. x.* 305.

Moment; see **Move**.

Monad; see **Mono-**, prefix.

Monarch; see **Arch-**, prefix.

Monastery; see **Mono-**.

Monday; see **Moon**.

Monetary, **Money**; see **Monition**.

Monger, **Mongrel**; see **Mingla**.

Monition, a warning, notice. (F. — L.) F. *monition*. — *L. acc. monitionem*. — *L. monitus*, pp. of *monere*, to advise, lit. to make to think. (✓MAN.)

admonish. (F. — L.) M. E. *amonish* so that *admonish* is a corruption of older form *amonest*. 'I amoneste or Wyclif, 1 Cor. iv. 14. — O. F. *amon* (later *admonester*), to advise. — Low *monitare*, afterwards *admonistare*, in

to advise. — L. *ad*, to; *monere*, Der. *admonit-or-y* (from pp. *admonere*).

rate. (L.) From pp. of L. to shew fully. — L. *de*, down, rare, to shew, from *monstrum*, See **monster** (below).

a place where money is coined. *mint*, *mynt*. A. S. *mynet*, from L. *moneta*, (1) a mint, (2) *moneta* was a surname of Juno, temple at Rome money was lit. sense is 'warning one.' — L. *arn*.

a Portuguese gold coin. (Port. Bailey's Dict. — Port. *moeda* oídore, £1 7s.; lit. 'money of *moneta*, money; *de*, of; *aurum*, money (below).

ty, relating to money. (L.) *us*, lit. belonging to a mint. — (1) a mint, (2) money.

(F. — L.) M. E. *moncie*. — O. F. *monnaie*. — L. *moneta*, (1) mint, see **mint** (above).

a prodigy. (F. — L.) F. L. *monstrum*, a divine omen, *ning*. (Put for *mon-es-trum* *).

to warn.

ment, a memorial. (F. — L.) F. — L. *monumentum*, a memorial.

for *moni*-, seen in *moni-t-us*, *ere*, to advise, remind; with *um*.

(F. — L.) M. E. *moustre*, a *men*, lit. display. — O. F. *mostre*, of *monstre*, 'a pattern, also a *r*, shew;' Cot. The same word *re*, a monster; see **monster**

ish, to warn beforehand. (F. *ned* from *pre*-, before; and *rupted* form of M. E. *monesten*, *clif*, 2 Cor. vi. 1. See **admonish** t. *premonit-or-y*, from L. *præ* who warns beforehand.

rate. (L.) From pp. of Low L. to expose, to produce argument. — L. *re*-, again; *monstrare*, in *monstrum*, a portent; see **above**).

(F. — L.) O. F. *somoner* early altered to *semoner* and *semondre*, to summon. — L. to remind privily. — L. *sum-* *ler*, privily; *monere*, to remind. confused with A. S. *sumnien*,

to gather together; but this word soon went out of use.

summons, sb. (F. — L.) M. E. *somouns*, from the orig. form (*somonce* *) of F. *semonce*, 'a warning, summons,' Cot.; which was orig. the fem. of the pp. of O. F. *somoner* (above). ¶ Thus the final *s* in *summons* has nothing to do with L. *sum-moneas*, as some have imagined.

Monk; see **Mono-**.

Monkey; see **Madam**.

Mono-, prefix, sole. (Gk.) Gk. *μόνο-s*, single.

minster. (L. — Gk.) A. S. *mynster*; a shortened form of L. *monasterium*; see **monastery** (below).

monad, a unit, &c. (L. — Gk.) L. *monad*-, stem of *monas*, a unit. — Gk. *μονάς*, a unit. — Gk. *μόνος*, alone.

monarchy; see **Arch-**, prefix.

monastery. (L. — Gk.) L. *monasterium*. — Gk. *μοναστήριον*, a minster. — Gk. *μοναστής*, dwelling alone, a monk. — Gk. *μονάζειν*, to be alone. — Gk. *μόνος*, alone. Der. *monast-ic*, from Gk. *μοναστικός*, living in solitude.

monk. (L. — Gk.) M. E. *monk*. A. S. *munc*. — L. *monachus*. — Gk. *μοναχός*, adj. solitary; sb. a monk. — Gk. *μόνος*, alone.

monochord; see **chord**. So also *monocotyledon*, *mon-ocular*, &c.; see **ocular**, *ode*, *logio*, *syllable*, *tone*.

monopoly, exclusive sale. (L. — Gk.) L. *monopolium*. — Gk. *μονοπώλιον*, right of monopoly; *μονοπωλία*, monopoly. — Gk. *μόνο-s*, sole; *πρᾶν*, to sell, barter, connected with *πέλειν*, to be busy.

Monsoon, a periodical wind. (Ital. — Malay. — Arab.) Ital. *monsone*. — Malay *mulsim*, a season, monsoon, year. — Arab. *mawsim*, a time, season. — Arab. *wasim* (root *wasama*), marking.

Monster; see **Monition**.

Month; see **Moon**.

Monument; see **Monition**.

Mood (1), disposition of mind. (E.) Prob. sometimes confused with *mood* (2), but properly distinct. M. E. *mood*, mind, also temper, anger, wrath. A. S. *mōd*, mind, feeling, heart. + Du. *moed*, courage; Icel. *móðr*, wrath, moodiness; Dan. Swed. *mod*, G. *muth*, courage; Goth. *mod*, wrath. Cf. Gk. *μέμασ*, I strive after. Perhaps allied to **Mind**. Der. *mood-y*, A. S. *mōdig*.

Mood (2), manner, grammatical form; see **Mode**.

Moon. (E.) M. E. *moene*. A. S. *mōna*,

a masc. sb. + Du. *maan*, Icel. *máni*, Dan. *maane*, Swed. *måne*, Goth. *mena*, G. *mond*, O. H. G. *māno*, Lithuan. *menū*, Gk. *μήνη*. Allied to Skt. *māsa*, a month. Lit. the 'measurer' of time. (✓MA.)

monday. (E.) M. E. *monenday*, later *moneday*, *monday*. A. S. *mōnan dæg*, day of the moon; where *mōnan* is the gen. of *mōna*, moon.

month. (E.) M. E. *moneth*, later *month*. A. S. *mōnað*, a lunation; from *mōna*, moon. + Du. *maand*, Icel. *mánuðr*, Dan. *maaned*, Swed. *månad*, G. *monat*, G. *months*, a month. Allied to Lithuan. *mėnesis*, Russ. *miesiats*, L. *mensis*, Irish and W. *mis*, Gael. *mios*, Gk. *μήν*, Skt. *māsa*, a month. (✓MA.)

Moor (1), a heath. (E.) M. E. *more*. A. S. *mór*. + Icel. *mór*, moor, peat; O. Du. *moer*, moor, mud; *moerlandt*, peaty land; Dan. *mor*, G. *moor*. Prob. allied to *Mire* and *Moss*.

morass, a bog. (Du.) Du. *moeras*, marsh, fen; O. Du. *moerasch*, adj., belonging to a moor, from the sb. *moer*, moor, mud. Cf. G. *morast* (for *morask* *), Swed. *moras*, Dan. *morads*, a morass. ¶ Distinct from *marsh*.

Moor (2), to fasten up a ship; see *Mar*.

Moor (3), a native of N. Africa. (F. = L. = Gk.) O. F. *More*, 'a Moor'; Cot. = L. *Maurus*. = Gk. *Μαῦρος*, a Moor. Cf. Gk. *μαῦρος*, *ἀμαυρός*, dark. Der. *black-a-moor*, corruption of *blackmoor* (Minsheu), i. e. *black Moor*.

morocco, a fine kind of leather. (Morocco.) Named from *Morocco*, in N. Africa; which was named from the *Moors* dwelling there.

morris, **morris-dance**. (Span. = L. = Gk.) The dance was also called a *morisco*, i. e. a Moorish dance. = Span. *Morisco*, Moorish. = Span. *Moro*, a Moor. = L. *Maurus* (above).

Moose, the American elk. (W. Indian.) The native W. Indian name; 'Knisteneaux *mouswah*, Algonquin *monse* [mouse?], MacKenzie;' cited in Webster.

Moot, to discuss a point. (E.) Chiefly used in phr. 'a moot point.' Minsheu gives *moot* as a verb, to discuss. The proper sense of *moot* is 'meeting,' as in *moot-hall*, hall of assembly; hence to *moot* is to discuss at a meeting, and 'a moot point' is one reserved for public discussion. M. E. *motien*, to discuss, also to cite. A. S. *métian*, to cite to a meeting; from A. S.

mót, a meeting, also spelt *gemót*, esp. in phr. *witena gemót* = meeting of wise men, parliament. + Icel. *mót*, M. H. G. *móz*, a meeting.

meet (2), to encounter, find, assemble (E.) M. E. *meten*. A. S. *métan*, to find meet. Formed, with the usual vowel change from *o* to *e*, from A. S. *mót*, a meeting, assembly (above). + Icel. *mata*, *mota* from *mót*; Goth. *gamotjan*, Swed. *möta*, Dan. *møde*, to meet.

Mop (1), an implement for washing floors. (F. = L.) In a late ed. of Florio's Ital. Dict., *pannatore* is explained by 'a maulkin, a mop of rags or clouts to rub withal.' Halliwell gives *mop*, a napkin; *Gloucestershire*. Origin disputed; but clearly from O. F. *mappe*, a napkin (afterwards turned into *nappe*). = L. *mappa*, a napkin. See *Map*. Some suppose *mop* to be of Celtic origin; we find W. *mopa*, *mop*, a mop; Gael. *moibéal*, Irish *moipéal*; but it is probable that these are from English.

Mop (2), a grimace; to grimace. (Du.) The same word as *mope* (below).

mope, to be dispirited. (Du.) The same word as *mop*, to grimace; cf. 'in the mops,' i. e. sulky (Halliwell). = Du. *moppen*, to pout, be sulky. A variant of *moek*, q. v. And see *more* (3).

Moraine, a line of stones at the edge of a glacier. (F. = Teut.) F. *moraine*; Ital. *morra*, a pile of rocks. = Bavarian *mar*, sand and broken stones, fallen from rocks in a valley; the lit. sense being 'crumbled material.' Cf. G. *mürbe*, soft, O. H. G. *murawi*, brittle. (✓MAR.) Allied to *Mould* (1).

Moral. (F. = L.) F. *moral*. = L. *moralis*, relating to conduct. = L. *mor*, stem of *more*, a manner, custom.

demoralise, to corrupt in morals. (F. = L.) Mod. F. *démoraliser*. = F. *dé*. (= O. F. *des* = L. *dis*), apart; *moral*, moral (above) with suffix *-ise* (= F. *-iser* = Gk. *-izein*).

demure. (F. = L.) O. F. *de murs*, i. e. *de bons murs*, of good manners. = L. *de, de moris*, manners, pl. of *mos* (above).

more. (L.) L. *morosus*, self-willed: (1) in a good sense, scrupulous; (2) in a bad sense, peevish. = L. *mor*, stem of *more*. (1) self-will, (2) custom, use. ¶ Confused with L. *mora*, delay, in the 17th cent.

Morass; see *Moor* (1).

Morbid; see *Mortal*.

Mordacity, sarcasm. (F. = L.) I used. = F. *mordacité*. = L. acc. *mordacitas* from *mordacitas*, power to bite. = L.

rm of *mordax*, biting. — L. *morsel*. (✓SMARD.)

nouthful, small piece. (F. *morsel*. — O. F. *morsel* (F. Ital. *morsello*. Dimin. from bite. — L. *morsus*, pp. of).

F. — L.) O. F. *remors*; Cot. *orsus*, remorse. — L. *remor-mordere*, to bite again, to Muse (1).

lay (1).

; see *Morn*.

open helmet. (F. — Span.)

Span. *morrión*; cf. Port. *morione*, a morion. The word may accept the prob. derivation, *morra*, the crown of the m. *morro*, anything round; ck. Perhaps from Basque heap (Diez).

(E.) The *Mormonites* are Joseph Smith, who in 1827 and the book of *Mormon*. we may call the word E., lish-speaking people.

M. E. *morn*, a Northern or M. E. *mortuén*, Ancien. S. *morger*, whence *morwen* ange of *g* to *w*. + Du. Dan. *morgrinn*, Swed. *morgon*. *merkli*, to blink, Gk. *pap-er*. Orig. sense prob. 'dawn.' e. (Low L. — G.) Coined here short for *morgengabe*, t. orig. a present made to a ming after marriage, esp. if inferior rank. Hence used a marriage.

(E.) Short for *morwenning*, ; formed from M. E. *mor* adding the substantival (not x-ing (= A. S. -ung).

(E.) M. E. *morwe*, from the *orwen* (above), by loss of M. E. *morwen* gave rise (1) loss of *w*; (2) to *morn*, by contraction. Der. *to-mor-gene*, i. e. for the morrow, rep. (E. to), and *morgene* is gen.

e Moor (3).

Moral.

orphine, the narcotic prin- (Gk.) From Gk. *Morpheus*, of dreams; lit. 'shaper,' i. e. ns. — Gk. *μorpή*, a shape,

form; prob. from *μαρπτεω*, to seize, grasp. Der. *meta-morph-osis*, *a-morph-ous*.

Morris-dance; see *Moor* (3).

Morrow; see *Morn*.

Morse, a walrus. (Russ.) Russ. *mory*?; where the *j* is sounded as F. *j*. Perhaps from Russ. *moré*, the sea; cf. Russ. *mors-kaia korova*, the sea-cow, another name for the morse. See *Mere* (1).

Morsel; see *Mordacity*.

Mortal, deadly. (F. — L.) F. *mortal*. — L. *mortalis*, adj.; from *mori*, stem of *mors*, death. From L. *mor-i*, to die; cf. Skt. *mri*, to die, *mrita*, dead. (✓MAR.) Der. *im-mortal*.

morbid, sickly. (F. — L.) F. *morvide*.

— L. *morbidus*, sickly. — L. *morbus*, disease.

Allied to *mor-i*, to die.

mortgage, a kind of security for debt.

(F. — L.) O. F. *mortgage*, lit. a dead pledge; because, whatever profit it might yield, it did not thereby redeem itself, but became dead or lost to the mortgagee on breach of the condition. — F. *mort*, dead; *gage*, a pledge. — L. *mortuus*, dead, pp. of *mori*, to die; *gage*, a pledge; see *Gage* (1). Der. *mortgag-ee*, where -ee answers to the F. -é of the pp.

mortify. (F. — L.) O. F. *mortifier*. — L. *mortificare*, to cause death. — L. *morti*, crude form of *mors*, death; -ficare, for *facere*, to make.

mortmain. (F. — L.) Property transferred to the church was said to pass into *mort main*, lit. 'dead hand,' because it could not be alienated. — L. *mortuus*, dead; *manum*, acc. of *manus*, hand.

mortuary, belonging to the burial of the dead. (L.) Chiefly in the phr. 'a mortuary fee,' which was also called *mortuary* for short. — Low L. *mortuarium*, neut. of *mortuarius*, belonging to the dead. — L. *mortuus*, dead; pp. of *mori*, to die.

murrain, cattle-disease. (F. — L.) M. E. *moreine*. — O. F. *moreine**, not found; closely allied to O. F. *morine*, a carcass of a beast, also a murrain. Cf. Span. *morriña*, Port. *morrinha*, murrain. — O. F. *morir* (F. *mourir*), to die. — L. *mori*, to die.

Mortar (1), *Morter*, a vessel in which substances are pounded with a pestle. (L.) M. E. *morter*. A. S. *mortere*. — L. *mortarium*, a mortar. Cf. L. *martulus*, a hammer. — ✓MAR, to pound.

mortar (2), cement. (F. — L.) M. E. *mortier*. — O. F. *mortier*, 'mortar'; Cot. — L. *mortarium*, mortar; lit. stuff pounded together; a different use of the word above.

Mortgage, Mortify; see **Mortal**.

Mortise, a hole in a piece of timber to receive the tenon. (F.) Spelt *mortesse* in Palsgrave. — F. *mortaise*, 'a mortise in a piece of timber'; Cot. Cf. Span. *mortaja*, a mortise. Orig. unknown; Devic suggests Arab. *murtazz*, fixed in the mark (said of an arrow), very tenacious (said of a miser).

Mortmain, Mortuary; see **Mortal**.

Mosaic; see **Muse** (2).

Moslem, a Mussulman. (Arab.) Arab. *moslim*, 'a muselman, a true believer in the Mohammedan faith'; Richardson. Cf. Arab. *musallim*, one who acquiesces. A *mussulman* is one who professes *islām*, i. e. submission to the will of God and to the orthodox faith. — Arab. *salama*, to submit. ¶ The E. words *moslem*, *mussulman*, *islam*, and *salaam* are all from the same Arab. root *salama*, to submit.

mussulman, a true believer in the Mohammedan faith. (Pers. — Arab.) Pers. *musulmán*, an orthodox believer. — Arab. *moslim*, *muslim* (above).

Mosque, a Mohammedan temple. (F. — Span. — Arab.) F. *mosquée*; Cot. — Span. *mezquita*, a mosque. — Arab. *masjad*, *masjid*, a temple, mosque. — Arab. root *sajada*, to adore, prostrate oneself.

Mosquito, a gnat. (Span. — L.) Span. *mosquito*, a little gnat; dimin. of *mosca*, a fly. — L. *musca*, a fly. Cf. Gk. *μύα*, Lithuan. *musė*, a fly.

musket. (F. — Ital. — L.) O. F. *mousquet*, a musket, orig. a kind of hawk (another sort of gun was called a *falconet*, another a *saker*, a kind of hawk). — Ital. *moschetto*, a musket, orig. a kind of hawk, so called from its small size. Dimin. of Ital. *mosca*, a fly. — L. *musca*, a fly.

Moss. (E.) M. E. *mos*; cf. A. S. *mōss*. + Du. *mos*; Icel. *mosi*, moss, also a moss or moorland; Dan. *mos*; Swed. *mossa*; G. *moos*, moss, a swamp, M. H. G. *mos*, allied to M. H. G. *mies*, O. H. G. *mios*, moss. Allied to Russ. *mokh'*, moss, L. *muscus*, moss. ¶ Note E. *moss* in sense of bog, moorland; hence *moss-trooper*.

mire, deep mud. (Scand.) M. E. *mire*, *myre*. — Icel. *mýrr*, mod. *mýri*, a bog; Swed. *myra*, Dan. *myrz*, *myr*, a bog. + O. H. G. *mios*, M. H. G. *mies*, moss, swamp. From a Teut. type MEUSA, mire; derived from MUSA, i. e. moss (Fick). See above.

mushroom. (F. — O. H. G.) M. E.

MOTTO.

muscheron. — O. F. *mouscheron*, *mousseron*, a mushroom; extended from F. *mousse*, moss. — O. H. G. *mos* (G. *moos*), moss (above).

Most; see **May** (1).

Mote, a particle of dust, speck. (E.) M. E. *mot*. A. S. *mot*, a mote.

Motett; see **Motto**.

Moth. (E.) M. E. *mothe*. A. S. *mōðe*, *mōðe*. + Du. *mot*, Icel. *motti*, G. *motte*, a moth; Swed. *måt*, a mite. β. We also find A. S. *maðu*, a maggot, Du. G. *maße*, a maggot, Goth. *matha*, a worm; this last form appears to be from the verb to *mon*, i. e. to cut, as if the sense were 'cutter'. Cf. O. H. G. *māðari*, a mower.

mawkish, squeamish. (Scand.; with E. suffix.) The older sense is loathsome, lit. 'maggoty.' Formed, with E. suffix -ish, from M. E. *mawke*, *mawke*, a maggot, a contracted form of M. E. *māðek*, a maggot. — Icel. *māðer*, Dan. *maddik*, a maggot (whence Norw. *makk* = E. *mawke*). Dimin. of the form which appears as A. S. *maðe*, Du. G. *made*, maggot (above).

Mother (1), a female parent. (E.) M. E. *moder*. A. S. *mōder*, *mōdor*, a mother; the change from *d* to *th* seems due to Scand. influence. + Du. *moeder*, Icel. *móðir*, Dan. Swed. *moder*, G. *mutter*, Irish and Gael. *mathair*, Russ. *mate*, Lithuan. *moti*, L. *mater*, Gk. *μήτηρ*, Skt. *mātā*, *mātri*. β. All formed with Aryan suffix -tar (of the agent) from √MA, orig. to measure; cf. Skt. *mat*, to measure. Orig. sense uncertain; prob. 'manager' of the household.

mother (2), hysterical passion. (E.) In King Lear, ii. 4. 56. Spelt *moder* in Palsgrave; and the same word as the above. + Du. *moeder*, a mother, womb, hysterical passion; cf. G. *mutterbeschworung*, mother-fit, hysterical passion.

Mother (3), lees, sediment; see **Mud**.

Motion, Motive; see **Move**.

Motley, of different colours. (F. — G.) M. E. *mottelee*, Ch. C. T. 273. — O. F. *mattell*, 'clotted, curdled'; Cot. Cf. O. F. *mattonné*, as in *ciel mattonné*, 'a sky full of small curdled clouds'; id. [Thus the orig. sense of *motley* was merely 'spotted'.] — Bavarian *matte*, curds (Schmeller). Det. *mottl-ed*, put for O. F. *mattell* above, by substituting the E. pp. suffix -ed for the F. pp. suffix -é.

Motto. (Ital. — L.) Ital. *motto*, a motto. — L. *muttum*, a murmur, not sound; cf. L. *mutire*, to murmur. (¶ Allied to *Mutter*.

motet, motett, a short piece of sacred music. (F.—Ital.—L.) F. *motet*, 'a verse in musick'; Cot.—O. Ital. *mottetto*, 'a dittie, a witty saying'; Florio. Dimin. of *motto*, a saying (above).

Mould (1), earth. (E.) M. E. *molde*. A. S. *molde*, dust, soil, earth. + Du. *mul*, Icel. *mold*, Dan. *muld*, Swed. *mull* (for *muld**), mould; Goth. *mulda*, dust; G. *mull*, prov. G. *molt*, mould. The lit. sense is 'crumbled.'—✓MAL, to crumble; MAR, to pound. Der. *mould-er*, to crumble; also *mould-y* (which seems to have been confused with Mole (1), q. v.).

mole (2), an animal. (E.) *Mole* is a shortened form of the old name *moldwarp*, (Hen. IV. iii. 1. 149;) lit. 'the animal that casts up mould.' M. E. *moldwarp*; from *mold*, mould, *werpen*, to throw up. See **Warp**. + Du. *mol*, short for O. Du. *moldwarp*; Icel. *moldvarpa*, a mole.

mulled, applied to ale or wine. (E.) *Mulled ale* is a corruption of *muld-ale* or *mold-ale*, a funeral ale or feast. M. E. *molde-ale*, a funeral feast; from *molde*, the earth of the grave, and *ale*, a feast (as in *bride-ale*). The sense being lost, *mulled* was thought to be a pp., and a verb to *mull* was evolved from it.

Mould (2); see **Mode**.

Mould (3), in *iron-mould*; see **Mole** (1).

Mouldy; see **Mole** (1), **Mould** (1).

Moult; see **Mutable**.

Mound, an earthen defence, a hillock. (E.) M. E. *mound*, a protection. A. S. *mund*, protection, chiefly as a law-term; but also *mund-beorg*, a protecting hill, a mound. + O. Fries. *mund*, O. H. G. *munt*, a protector; cf. G. *vormund*, a guardian. Prob. from ✓MAN, to jut out (L. *e-minere*); and so allied to **mount**.

Mount (1), a hill. (L.) A. S. *munt*.—L. *mont*, stem of *mons*, a hill.—✓MAN, to jut out (see word above).

amount, to mount up to. (F.—L.) O. F. *amenter*, to amount to.—O. F. *a mont*, towards a mountain or large heap.—L. *ad*, to; *montem*, acc. of *mons* (above).

mount (2), to ascend. (F.—L.) F. *monter*.—F. *mont*, a hill. [The verb is due to O. F. *a mont*, up-hill.] = L. *montem* (above). See **paramount** (below).

mountain (F.—L.) O. F. *montaine* or *montagne*.—Low L. *montana*, a mountain.—L. *montana*, neut. pl. mountainous regions; from *montanus*, adj. from *mont*, a mountain.

mountebank, a quack doctor. (Ital.—L. and G.) Lit. one who mounts a bench, to proclaim his nostrums.—Ital. *montabanco*, a mountebank; O. Ital. *monta in banco*, the same.—Ital. *montare*, to mount; *in*, on; *banco*, a bench. Here *montare* is the same word as F. *monter*, to mount; *in* = L. *in*, on; and *banco* is from O. H. G. *banc*, a bench; see **Bank** (2).

paramount, of the highest importance. (F.—L.) O. F. *par amont*, at the top, above, lit. 'by that which is upwards.'—L. *per*, by; *ad montem*, to the hill, upwards; where *montem* is acc. of *mons*, a hill.

remount, to mount again. (F.—L.) F. *remonter*.—F. *re*, again; *monter*, to mount (above).

surmount (F.—L.) F. *surmonter*.—F. *sur* (L. *super*), above; *monter*, to mount; see **mount** (2) above.

tramontane, foreign to Italy. (F.—Ital.—L.) F. *tramontain*.—Ital. *tramontano*, living beyond the mountains.—L. *tra-*, for *trans*, beyond; *mont-*, stem of *mons*, mountain.

Mourn. (E.) M. E. *murnen*. A. S. *murnan*, *meornan*, to grieve. + Icel. *morna*, Goth. *maurnan*, O. H. G. *mornen*. Extended from base MUR, as seen in G. *murren*, Icel. *murra*, to murmur, growl; see **Murmur**.

Mouse. (E.) M. E. *mous*. A. S. *mūs* (pl. *mýr*). + Du. *muīs*, Icel. *mús*, Dan. *muus*, Swed. *mus*, G. *maur*, Russ. *muish*, L. *mus*, Gk. *mūs*, Pers. *mūsh*, a mouse; Skt. *mūsha*, a rat, a mouse. Lit. 'a stealing animal.'—✓MUS, to steal; Skt. *mush*, to steal. See **Muscle** (1).

Moustache, Mustache; see **Mastio**.

Mouth. (E.) M. E. *mouth*. A. S. *mið*. + Du. *mond*, Icel. *munur* (= *munðr**), Dan. *mund*, Swed. *mun*, G. *mund*, Goth. *munths*.

Move. (F.—L.) M. E. *mouen* (*u* = *v*).—O. F. *moveir* (F. *mouvoir*).—L. *mouere*, to move, pp. *motus*. + Skt. *mtv*, to push. (✓MU.)

commotion (F.—L.) F. *commotion*.—L. *commotionem*, acc. of *com-motio*; see **motion** (below).

emotion. (L.) Coined from L. *emotus*, pp. of *e-mouere*, to move away or much.

mob (1), a disorderly crowd. (L.) A contraction of *mobile vulgus*, i.e. fickle crowd. Both *mob* and *mobile* were in use, in the same sense, A. D. 1692-5.—L. *mobile*,

neut. of *mobilis*, moveable, fickle; short for *mouibilis**. — L. *mouere*, to move.

mobile, easily moved. (F. — L.) F. *mobile*. — L. *mobilis* (above).

moment. (F. — L.) F. *moment*. — L. *momentum*, a movement; hence an instant of time; short for *mouimentum**. — L. *mouere*, to move. Doublets, *momentum*, movement.

motion. (F. — L.) F. *motion*. — L. *motionem*, acc. of *motio*, movement. — L. *motus*, pp. of *mouere*, to move.

motive. (F. — L.) O. F. *motif*, 'a moving reason'; Cot. — Low L. *motiuus*, moving. — L. *mot-us*, pp. of *mouere*, to move.

motor. (L.) L. *mot-or*, a mover.

mutiny. (F. — L.) Formed from the old verb to *mutine*; Haml. iii. 4. 83. — O. F. *mutiner*, 'to mutine'; Cot. — O. F. *mutin*, tumultuous. — O. F. *meute*, a sedition; Low L. *mota*, a pack of hounds (= mod. F. *meute*). — L. *mota* (lit. moved, hence, a movement, bustle), fem. of *motus*, pp. of *mouere*, to move. Cf. mod. F. *émeute*.

promote, to advance, further. (L.) L. *promot-us*, pp. of *pro-mouere*, to move forward.

remote, distant. (L.) L. *remotus*, pp. of *re-mouere*, to remove (below). Or from O. F. *remot*, m. *remote*, f. 'remote, removed,' Cot.; from L. pp. *remotus*.

remove. (F. — L.) O. F. *remouvoir*, Cot. See **Re- and Move**.

Mow (1), to cut grass. (E.) M. E. *mowen*, pt. t. *meu*. A. S. *māwan*, to mow + Du. *maaien*, Dan. *meie*, G. *mähén*. Allied to Gk. *ἀ-μά-ω*, I reap, L. *me-t-ere*, to reap. (✓ MA.)

mead (2), a meadow. (E.) So called because 'mowed.' M. E. *mede*. A. S. *mæd*, a mead. Allied to prov. E. *math*, a mowing, as in *aftermath*. — A. S. *māwan*, to mow. Cf. G. *mahd*, a mowing, M. H. G. *mdt*, a mowing, a mead, M. H. G. *matte*, a meadow, Swiss *matt*, a meadow (as in *Zermatt*, *Andermatt*).

meadow. (E.) This fuller form is due to the A. S. *mādu* (stem *mādw-*), a meadow. — A. S. *mæd*, a mead. See also *mōth*.

Mow (2), a heap, pile of hay or corn. (E.) M. E. *mow*, A. S. *milga*, a mow. + Icel. *milga*, a swathe, also a crowd. Cf. Skt. *mav*, *mū*, to bind.

Mow (3), a grimace; obsolete. (F. — O. Du.) F. *moue*, 'a moe, or mouth'; Cot. — O. Du. *mouwe*, the protruded under-

lip, in making a grimace (Oudemans) Allied to *Mock*, *Mop* (2).

Much; see **May** (1).

Mucilage; see **Mucus**.

Muck, filth. (Scand.) M. E. *muck*. — Icel. *myki*, dung; *moka*, to shovel dung out of a stable; Dan. *møg*, dung. ¶ Not allied to A. S. *meox*, dung.

Muck, **Amuck**, a term applied to malicious rage. (Malay.) Only in phr. 'to run amuck,' where *amuck* is all one word; yet Dryden actually has 'runs an Indian muck,' Hind and Panther, iii. 1188. To run amuck = to run about in a rage. — Malay *ámuk*, 'rushing in a state of frenzy to the commission of indiscriminate murder'; Marsden.

Mucus, slimy fluid. (L.) L. *mucus*, slime. + Gk. *μῦκος*, discharge from the nose; *μύκης*, snuff of a wick. — ✓ **MUK**, to cast away; Skt. *much*, L. *mungere*, Gk. *ἀπο-μύσσειν*, to cast or wipe away.

mucilage, a slimy substance, gum. (F. — L.) F. *mucilage*. — L. *mucilago* (stem *mucilagin-*), mouldy moisture (4th cent.) — L. *mucus* (above).

Mud, wet soft earth, mire. (O. Low G.) M. E. *mud* (not common). Not in A. S. — O. Low G. *muddle*, mud; O. Swed. *mödd*, mud (Ihre). + Bavarian *mott*, peat; whence E. *moat*, q. v. Cf. also Icel. *múða*, mud; Russ. *mytite*, to disturb, whence *myti*, a muddy place.

mother (3), lees, mouldiness. (O. Low G.) Properly *mudder*, but altered by confusion with M. E. *moder*, a mother. — O. Du. *modder*, mud or mire, also the lees, dregs, or 'the mother of wine and beer,' Hexham. + G. *moder*, mud, mould, mouldering decay; which is actually sometimes called *mutter* (lit. mother). Extended from the word above.

muddle, to confuse. (O. Low G.) Lit. to dabble in mud; frequentative from *mud*. 'Muddle, to rout with the bill, as geese and ducks do; also, to make tipsy and unfit for business'; Kersey. + Dan. *mudding*, to stir up mud, from *mudder*, mud.

Muezzin, a Mohammedan crier of the hour of prayer. (Arab.) Arab. *mu-azzin*, *mu-zin*, the public crier, who assembles people to prayers. — Arab. *azzin*, the call prayers; *uzn*, the ear.

Muff (1), a warm, soft cover for hands. (Scand.) Formerly *muffe*; shen. — O. Swed. *muff* (Ihre); Dan. a muff. Oldest sense 'sleeve.' + Da

Du. *mouwe*, a sleeve; G. *muff*; *move*, a wide hanging sleeve. a, to cover up warmly. (F. = G.) 'I *muffyll*;' Palsgrave. 'A Levins (1570). = O. F. *moſte*, kind of muff or mitten. — O. Du. *muff*, mitten; dimin. of Du. *moſ*, above).

a), a simpleton. (E.) Lit. 'a' or indistinct speaker; hence a low. Cf. prov. E. *muff*, *muffle*, *de*; also *moſſe*, *maſſe*. † Du. o dote; prov. G. *muffen*, to be allied to Mumble.

; see Muff (1).

a magistrate. (Arab.) Arab. magistrate. Allied to Arab. judgment, doom, sentence. ¶ The *muffi* means in a civilian costume, litary dress.

(C.) (In Levins, 1570.) Prob. Irish *mugan*, a mug; *mucog*, a cup, damp and close. (Scand.) From *gga*, soft drizzling mist; whence *ir*, muggy, misty weather. Cf. *ggen*, musty, mouldy, *mugne*, to ty. Perhaps allied to Muck. ort; see Midge.

try. (L. and E.) M. E. *moolbery*. L. as is so often the case, stands der *r*, and M. E. *oo* answers to usual. Thus the prefix *mool-* is as A. S. *mór*, in *mór-bedm*, a tree. Again, the A. S. *mór* is from L. *mórus*, a mulberry-tree. *berry* is E.; see Berry. Cf. *μῶρον*, *μῶρον*, a mulberry, *μωρία*, *μωρία*, a tree. ¶ Similarly, G. *maulbeere*, *y*, is from L. *morus* and G. *beere*. *more*, q. v.

y, dark red; obsolete. (F. = L.) ave. = O. F. *morée*, 'a kind of dark red colour;' Cot. [Cf. *into*, mulberry-coloured.] = L. mulberry.

a fine. (L.) L. *mulcta*, a fine; *multa*. Der. *mulct*, verb.

(L.) A. S. *mūl*. = L. *mūlus*, a c. *μύλον*, an ass; *μύλα*, a black in ass.

to, one of mixed breed. (Span. = *mulato*, the same as *mulato*, a e, a mulatto. — L. *mulus*, mule. ; see Mould (1).

t, verbasum. (E.) M. E. *mollyn*. gn, mullein. (Cf. A. S. *holegn*, nice prov. E. *hollin*, holly.) β.

Prob. named because good against moths; one kind is *Verbasum blattaria*, or moth-mullein; from Goth. *malo*, a moth, Dan. *möl*, a moth.

Mullet (1), a fish. (F. = L.) M. E. *molet*, *muſet*. — O. F. *muſet*; Cot. Dimin. from L. *mulus*, the red mullet.

Mullet (2), a five-pointed star; see Molar.

Mullion, an upright division between lights of windows. (F. = L.) A corruption of *munion*, which occurs with the same sense. The lit. sense is 'stump,' because the *mullion* is, properly, the stump or lower part of the division below the tracery. — F. *moignon*, a stump. (Cf. E. *truncheon* = F. *troignon*, dimin. of F. *tronc* = Ital. *tronco*). — O. F. *moing*, maimed; the equivalent of Ital. *monco*, also *manco*, maimed. — L. *mancus*, maimed. Cf. Bret. *mouñ*, *moñ*, maimed, also occurring in the forms *mañk*, *moñk*, *moñs*. Also Span. *muñon*, the stump of an arm or leg; &c.

Multangular, &c.; see Multitude.

Multitude. (F. = L.) F. *multitude*. — L. *multitudinem*, acc. of *multitudo*, a multitude. — L. *multus*, many, much. Hence *multi-angular*, *multi-lateral*, &c.

multifarious. (L.) L. *multifarius*, manifold; the orig. sense seems to be 'many-speaking,' i. e. speaking on many subjects. — L. *multi*, for *multus*, many; *fari*, to speak; see Fate.

multiply. (F. = L.) F. *multiplier*. — L. *multiplicare*. — L. *multiplic*, from *multi*, many-fold; cf. *plicare*, to fold. See Plait.

Mum! silence! (E.) M. E. *mom*, *mum*, to express the least sound made with closed lips. Cf. L. *mu*, Gk. *μῦ* (the same).

mumble, to speak indistinctly. (E.) Put for *mumm-le*. M. E. *momelen*, *mamelen*, to speak indistinctly; frequent. form due to M. E. *mom*, *mum* (above).

nummer, a masker, buffoon. (F. = Du.) O. F. *mommeur*, 'a mummer, one that goes a-mumming;' Cot. — O. Du. *mommen*, to go a-mumming; cf. *mon-aensicht*, a mummer's mask; Low. G. *mumme*, a mask. β. The word is imitative, from the sound *mum* or *mom*, used by nurses to frighten or amuse children, at the same time pretending to cover their faces. Cf. G. *mummel*, a bug-bear. Der. *mummer-y*, O. F. *mommerie*.

mump, to mumble, sulk, beg. (Du.) A *mumper* was a cant term for a beggar. —

Du. *mompfen*, to mump, cheat (Sewel); cf. *mommelen*, *mompelen*, to mumble (Hexham). Thus *mump* is merely an emphatic form of *mum*, O. Du. *mommen*, to say *mum*, also to mask. Cf. Goth. *bi-mampfjan*, to deride; likewise of imitative origin.

mumps. (Du.) 'To have the *mumps*' or 'to be in the *mumps*' was to be sulky or sullen; hence it was transferred to the disease which gave one a sullen appearance. From *mump* (above).

Mumble, Mummer; see **Mum.**

Mummy. (F. = Ital. = Pers.) O. F. *munie*, a mummy. — Ital. *mumia*. — Pers. *mumdyin*, a mummy, embalmed body. — Pers. *mōrs*, wax, much used in embalming.

Mump, Mumps; see **Mum.**

Munch, to chew. (E.) M. E. *monchen* (Chaucer). Doubtless an imitative word, like *mumble*. ¶ It cannot be from F. *manger* (= L. *manducare*).

Mundane, worldly. (F. = L.) M. E. *mondain*. — F. *mondain*. — L. *mundanus*, adj. from *mundus*, the world (lit. order). — L. *mundus*, clean, adorned; cf. Skt. *mand*, to adorn. (✓ MAND.)

supramundane. (L.) L. *supra*, above; *mundus*; the world.

Municipal. (F. = L.) F. *municipal*. — L. *municipalis*, relating to a township. — L. *municipium*, a township which had the rights of Roman citizenship, whilst retaining its own laws. — L. *municip-*, stem of *municipes*, a free citizen, one who undertakes duties. — L. *mun-*, for *munus*, obligation, duty; *capere*, to take. (✓ MÜ.)

munificence, liberality. (F. = L.) F. *munificence*. — L. *munificentia*; formed from *munificus*, bountiful. — L. *mun-*, for *munus*, a duty, also a present; *-fic-*, for *facere*, to make.

remunerate, to recompence. (L.) From pp. of *remunerare*, *remunerari*, to reward. — L. *re-*, again; *munerari*, to discharge an office, from *muner-*, stem of *munus*, an office (above).

Muniment, a defence, title-deed. (F. = L.) F. *muniment*. — L. *munimentum*, a defence. — L. *munire*, to fortify; put for *manire* *. — L. *mania*, neut. pl. walls, ramparts, defences. (✓ MU.)

ammunition, store for defence. (F. = L.) From O. F. *amunition*, a soldiers' corruption, due to putting *l'ammunition* for *la munition* (Littré). See below.

munition. (F. = L.) F. *munition*. — L. acc. *munitionem*, a defending. — L.

munitus, pp. of *munire* (above). I am-munition (above).

Munnion, old form of **Mullion**, q. v. **Mural.** (F. = L.) F. *mural*. — L. *murus* belonging to a wall. — L. *murus*, a wall. Allied to **Muniment**. (✓ MU.)

immure. (F. = L.) Put for *emmurare*. F. *emmurer*, to shut up in prison, lit. enclose with a wall. — L. *im-* (= in), *murus*, a wall.

Murder, Murther. (E.) M. E. *more*, *morthre*. A. S. *morðor*. + Goth. *maur*. β. We also find A. S. *morð*, Icel. *mord*. G. *mord*, death, cognate with L. *mors* (stem *mort-*); see **Mortal**.

Muriatic, briny. (L.) L. *muriaticus* lying in brine. — L. *muria*, brine, salt liquor. **Muricated, prickly.** (L.) L. *muricatus* prickly. — L. *muric-*, stem of *murex*, prickly fish, a spike.

Murky, Mirky. (E.) The *y* is modern addition. M. E. *mirke*, mis. A. S. *myrc*, *myrce*, *mirce*, dark. + I. *myrkr*, Dan. Swed. *mörk*, dark, mirky.

Murmur, sub. (F. = L.) F. *murmure*. L. *murmur*, a murmur; *murmurare*, to murmur. + Skt. *marmara*, rustling sound wind. A reduplicated form; cf. G. *murmur*. Icel. *murra*, to murmur. Of imitative origin. **MurRAIN**; see **Mortal**.

Murrey; see **Mulberry**.

Murrian; see **Morion**.

Muscadel; see **Musk**.

Muscle (1), the fleshy part of the bone. (F. = L.) F. *muscle*. — L. *musculus*, acc. *musculus*, (1) a little mouse, (2) a muscle from its creeping appearance when moving. Dimin. of L. *mus*, a mouse; see **Mouse**. (Cf. F. *souris*, (1) mouse, (2) muscle).

muscle (2), **mussel**, a shell-fish. (F. = L.) In earlier use. M. E. *muscle*, A. S. *mas*, *muscle* (Wright), a muscle (fish). — L. *musculus*, a sea-muscle, also a little mouse (above).

niche, a recess in a wall for a statue. (F. = Ital. = L.) F. *niche*. — Ital. *nicchia*, a niche, a shell-like recess in a wall. — I. *nicchio*, a shell, also a niche (Florio). — *mitulum, mytilum*, acc. of *mitulus, mytilus*, a sea-muscle. 'Derived in the same way Ital. *secchia* from *situla*, a bucket, and *schio* from *utulus*, old; as to the change of initial, cf. Ital. *vespoli* with L. *vespertilio*, a medlar; Diez. We also find L. *mitulus*, a sea-muscle; double dim. of *mus*, a mouse.

Muscoid, moss-like. (L. with Gk. *myx-*)

crude form of *muscus*, moss; *ix* -ειδης, like, from *ειδος*, form.

to meditate. (F. - L.) M. E. *muser*, 'to muse, dreame'; *muse**, the mouth; for which (below). The image is that of the air when in doubt as; cf. Ital. *musare*, to muse, to be about, 'to hould ones muzle the aire,' Florio; from Ital.

to divert. (F. - L.) F. *amuser*, to make to muse or think of, to amuse. - F. *a* (= L. *ad*), to, at; to gaze at, stare at, muse; see

snout. (F. - L.) M. E. *mosel*, *el** (not found), also *musel* after *museum*, 'muzzle'; Cot. that the orig. F. form was preserved in Bret. *morzeel* or *muzzle*, forms borrowed from O. F. *morsel* is a dimin. from *mors*, a morsel, also a snout, beak, a bite; from *morsus*, pp. of *mordere*. See Mordacity. Cf. Ital. *morro*, a snaffle (Florio). a goddess of the arts. (F. - L. *muse*. - L. *musa*. - Gk. *μουσα*,

work, ornamental work made of pieces of marble, &c. (F. - L. F. *mosaïque*, 'mosaic work'; L. *mosaicus**, adj., an extended *musaeum opus*, mosaic work. *μουσαϊον*, mosaic work, lit. of *μουσαϊος*, belonging to the *μουσα*. - Gk. *μουσα*, a muse. (L. - Gk.) L. *museum*. - *μουσεον*, temple of the muses, a study, *μουσα*, a muse. (F. - L. - Gk.) M. E. *musik*, *e*. - L. *musica*. - Gk. *μουσική*, fem. of *μουσικός*, belonging to *μουσα*. - Gk. *μουσα*, a muse.

see *Muse* (2). *m*; see *Moss*. *e* *Muse* (2). small gap in a hedge. (F.) *e*, 'a little hole'; Cot. Dimin. *se*, a secret corner. - F. *musser*, *e* Mich. Root unknown.

perfume. (F. - L. - Pers. - Skt.) *e* *muscum*, acc. of *muscus*. - *musk* - Skt. *mushka*, a testicle; *k* was obtained from a bag be-

hind the musk-deer's navel. Lit. 'thief'; from *mush*, to steal. See *Mouse*.

muscadel, *muscatel*, *muscadine*. (F. - Ital. - L. - Pers. - Skt.) O. F. *muscadel*. - O. Ital. *moscadello*, *moscatello*, *moscatino*, names of wines, from their perfume. - O. Ital. *moscato*, scented with musk. - O. Ital. *musco*, musk. - L. *muscum* (above). And see *Nutmeg*.

Musket; see *Mosquito*.

Muslin. (F. - Ital. - Syriac.) F. *monsse-line*. - Ital. *mussolino*, dimin. of *mussolo*, muslin. - Syriac *Mosul*, a city in Kurdistan, whence it first came. Arab. *Mawsil* (the same).

Musquito; see *Mosquito*.

Mussel; see *Muscle* (2).

Mussulman; see *Moslem*.

Must (1), part of a verb implying 'obligation.' (E.) Only the pt. t. remains, which is now also used as a present. M. E. *mot*, *moot*, pres. t., I am able, I am free to, I ought; pt. t. *moste*, *muste*, I was able, I ought. A. S. *ic môt*, pres. t.; *ic môte*, I must, pt. t.; as if from an infin. *môtan**. + O. Sax. *môtan*, pr. t. *ik môt*, pt. t. *ik môtta*; Du. *moeten*, to be obliged; Swed. *måste*, I must, both as pres. and pt. tense (whence the E. use); G. *müssen*, pr. t. *ich muss*, pt. t. *ich musste*; Goth. pr. t. *ik mot*, pt. t. *ik mosta*.

Must (2), new wine. (L.) M. E. *must*. A. S. *must*. - L. *mustum*, new wine; neut. of *mustus*, fresh, new.

moist. (F. - L.) M. E. *moiste*, often with the sense 'fresh'; Ch. C. T. 459, 12249. - O. F. *moiste*, later *moite*. - L. *musteus*, new. - L. *mustum*, *mustus* (above). Der. *moist-ure*, O. F. *moisteur*.

mustard. (F. - L.; with Teut. suffix.) M. E. *mostard*. - O. F. *mostarde* (F. *montarde*). Cf. Ital. *mostarda*. It took its name from being mixed with *must* or vinegar (Littre). - L. *mustum*, *must*; with suffix *-ard* (= G. *hart*).

musty, mouldy, damp. (L.) A doublet of *moisty*, used by Chaucer in the sense of 'new,' but by Ascham in the sense of 'moist.' - L. *musteus* (above). Prob. confused with O. F. *moisi*, 'mouldy, musty, fusty,' Cot.; from which, however, it cannot possibly be derived.

Mustachio; see *Moustache*.

Mustard, *Musty*; see *Must* (2).

Muster; see *Monition*.

Mutable. (L.) M. E. *mutable*. - L. *mutabilis*, changeable. - L. *mutare*, to

change. (Prob. for *moultare**, from *mouere*, to move; and so allied to *Move*.)

commute, to exchange. (L.) L. *commutare*, to exchange with.

mew (3), a cage for hawks, &c. (F. — L.) The pl. *mews* now means a range of stabling, because the royal stables were rebuilt (A.D. 1534) in a place where the royal falcons had been kept (Stow). M. E. *mewe*, *mue*, a cage where hawks were kept when moulting. — O. F. *mue*, a moulting, also a mew for hawks. — F. *muer*, to change, moult. — L. *mutare*, to change. Der. *mew-s*, as above.

moult, to cast feathers, as birds. (L.) The *l* is intrusive. M. E. *mouten*. — L. *mutare*.

mutual. (F. — L.) O. F. *mutuel*. Extended from L. *mutuus*, mutual, reciprocal, orig. 'exchanged.' — L. *mutare*.

permutation. (F. — L.) F. *permutation*. — L. acc. *permutationem*, a changing. — L. *permutatus*, pp. of *per-mutare*, to change thoroughly.

transmutation. (F. — L.) F. *transmutation*. — L. acc. *transmutationem*. — L. *transmutatus*, pp. of *trans-mutare*, to change over, shift, transmute.

Mute (1), dumb. (F. — L.) M. E. *muet*. — F. *muet*. — L. *mutum*, acc. of *mutus*, dumb. Cf. Skt. *mūka*, dumb. (✓MU.)

Mute (2), to dung, as birds; see *Smelt*.

Mutilate. (L.) From pp. of L. *mutilare*, to maim. — L. *mutilus*, maimed. + Gk. *μύτιλος*, *μίτυλος*, curtailed, docked.

Mutiny; see *Move*.

Mutter, to murmur. (E.) M. E. *mut-tren*, *moteren*. A frequentative verb, from a base *mut-*, to express inarticulate mumb-ling. So also L. *mutire*, to mutter, prov. G. *mustern*, to whisper.

Mutton. (F. — L.?) M. E. *motoun*. — O. F. *moton* (F. *mouton*), a sheep; Low L. *multo*, a sheep. Cf. Ital. *montone* (for *moltone**), a sheep. Prob. of Latin origin, whence also Irish and Manx *molt*, Gael.

mult, W. *mollt*, a wether sheep. Diez cites Prov. *mout*, Como *mal*, *mutt*, castrated, and derives all f. *mutilus*, maimed.

Mutual; see *Mutable*.

Muzzle; see *Muse* (1).

My; see *Me*.

Myriad. (Gk.) Gk. *μυριάδ*, *μυριάς*, the number of 10,000. — Gk. numberless.

Myrmidon. (L. — Gk.) Gen. *Myrmidons*. — L. *Myrmidones*, pl. *Μυρμιδόνες*, pl. a warlike people of Th. formerly in *Ægina* (Homer).

Myrrh. (F. — L. — Gk. — Arab.) *mirre*. — O. F. *mirre* (11th cent. *myrrhe*. — L. *myrrha*. — Gk. *μύρρα*. *murr*, (1) bitter, (2) myrrh, name its bitterness. + Heb. *mōr*, bitter.

Myrtle. (F. — L. — Gk. — Pers.) *myrtil*, dimin. of *myrte*, *meurte*, the tree. — L. *murtus*, *myrtus*. — Gk. *μύρτα*, Pers. *mirā*, the myrtle.

Mystery (1), a secret rite. (L. M. E. *mysterie*. — L. *mysterium*. *μυστήριον* (Rom. xvi. 25). — Gk. one who is initiated. — Gk. *μύειν*, to the eyes; *μῦ*, a 'slight sound with lips. (✓MU, to bind.)

mystic, secret, allegorical. (F. Gk.) F. *mystique*. — L. *mysticus*. *μυστικός*, mystic. — Gk. *μύστης*, fem. one who is initiated (above).

mystify. (F. — Gk. and L.) F. *fier*, a modern and ill-coined word; from Gk. *μυστικός*, mystic, and F. *L. -ficare*, for *facere*, to make.

Mystery (2), **Mistery**, a trade, craft; see *Minor*.

Myth, a fable. (Gk.) Gk. *μῦθος*, fable. — Gk. *μῦ*, a slight saying, a speech, tale. (✓MU.)

mythology. (F. — L. — Gk.) *mythologie*. — L. *mythologia*. — Gk. *μῦθος*, legendary lore. — Gk. *μῦθο-ς*, a fable; to tell.

N.

Nab, to seize. (Scand.) From Swed. *naþfa*, Dan. *naþfe*, to catch, snatch at, nab.

Nabob, an Indian prince. (Hindi. — Arab.) Hindi *naẖōb* or *naẖwōb*, orig. a pl. sb., but used in the sing. as a title of honour. Pl. of Arab. *ndīb*, a vice-gerent, deputy, vice-roy. Cf. Arab. *naẖōb*, supplying the place of another.

Nadir, the point of the sky op. the zenith. (Arab.) Arab. *naẖīr*, *sh naẖīr*'s 'samt, the nadir; lit. 'corresponding to the zenith.' — Arab. *naẖīr*, corresponding to; *as'samt*, the as also the zenith. See *Asimuth*, 2. (The *n* is here the 17th letter of the alphabet.)

), a little horse; see Neigh.
(), to worry, tease; see Gnaw.
, a water-nymph. (L. = Gk.) L.
tem of *naias*. — Gk. *ναῖος*, a water-
Gk. *ναῖν*, to flow. (✓ SNU.)

(E.) M. E. *nayl*. A. S. *nagel*. +
el. Dan. *nagle*, Swed. *nagel*, G.
Icel. *nagl*, the human nail, *nagli*,
or spike. β. The Teut. type is
, i.e. gnawer, scratcher, or piercer;
w. Allied to Lithuan. *nagas*, a
uss. *nogoté*, a nail, Skt. *nakha*,
ka *), nail of the finger or toe
(H). ¶ But Gk. *ὄνυξ*, L. *unguis*,
gu, a nail, seem to come from a
H. perhaps a variant of the root

; see Natal.

(E.) A. S. *nacod*. + Du. *naakt*,
Goth. *nakvathis*, Icel. *naktr*; also
gen. Swed. *naken*, Icel. *nakinn*.
are pp. forms, from a verb *nake*,
which actually occurs in Chaucer,
Boethius, l. 4288. Allied to Skt.
uss. *nagot*, L. *nudus*, Irish *nochd*,
t, stripped, bare. (✓ NAG, to
see nude.

(E.) A. S. *nama*. + Du. *naam*,
n, *namn*, Dan. *navn*, Swed. *namn*,
mo, G. *name*. Further allied to
or *gnomen*, a name; Gk. *ὄνομα*.
(for *ὀνομασθαι* *), Skt. *nāman* (for
); from ✓ GNA, to know. See

me. (F. = L.; and E.) F. *sur*,
above, over; and E. *name*.

en, Nankin, a kind of cotton
China.) So called from Nankin,

), a short sleep. (E.) M. E.
verb, to doze. A. S. *hnapppian*,
doze. Allied to A. S. *hniþian*,
oneself, droop, Icel. *hniþna*, to

), rough surface of cloth. (C.)
nop; see Knap.

see Knap.

y, table-linen; see Map.

ha. (L. = Gk. = Arab.) L. *naph-*
α. *νάφα*. = Arab. *naft*, *nift*, naph-
nen.

n; see Map.

us; see Narcotic.

tic, producing stupor. (F. = Gk.)
igne. = Gk. *ναρκοτικός*, benumbing.
πρόν, I benumb; *ναρκαίνω*, I grow
Gk. *νάρη*, numbness, orig. con-

traction; put for *σνάρκη*, i.e. contraction.
See Snare.

narcissus, a flower. (L. = Gk.) L.
narcissus. = Gk. *νάρκισσος*; named from
its narcotic properties.

Nard, an unguent. (F. = L. = Gk. = Pers.
= Skt.) F. *nard*. = L. *nardus*. = Gk. *νάρδος*,
Mk. xiv. 3. = Pers. *nard*. = Skt. *nalada*, the
Indian spikenard. = Skt. *nal*, to smell.
Der. *spike-nard*.

Narration. (F. = L.) F. *narration*. =
L. acc. *narrationem*, a tale. = L. *narratus*,
pp. of *narrare*, to relate, lit. to make known.
= L. *narus*, *gnarus*, knowing, acquainted
with. = ✓ GNA, to know; see Know.

Narrow. (E.) M. E. *narowe*, *narwe*,
narwe. A. S. *nearu*, narrow, closely drawn.
Allied to Snare, Nerve, Narcotic. ¶ Not
allied to *near*.

Narwhal, sea-unicorn. (Scand.) Dan.
Swed. *narhval*; Icel. *ndhvalr*, a narwhal.
The lit. sense is 'corpse-whale'; the fish
being (often) of a pallid colour. = Icel.
nd-r, corpse; *hvalr*, whale.

Nasal; see Nose.

Nascent; see Natal.

Nasturtium; see Nose.

Nasty. (Scand.) Formerly also *nasky*;
see *Mau-lavé* in Cot. Put for *snasky*, an
initial *s* being lost. = Swed. dial. *naskug*,
nasty, dirty, also spelt *snaskig*; Swed.
snuskig, nasty. = Swed. dial. *snaska*, to eat
like a pig, be slovenly; Dan. *snaske*, to
eat like a pig. + Low G. *nask*, nasty;
Norw. *nask*, greedy, *naska*, to champ. Al-
lied to Snatch.

Natal, belonging to one's birth. (F. =
L.) F. *natal* (O. F. *noël*). = L. *natalis*. =
L. *natus* (for *gnatus*), born (cf. Gk. *καὶ*
γεννῆτος, a blood relation); pp. of *nasci*, to
be born. = ✓ GAN, to beget. See Kin.

cognate. (L.) L. *co-gnatus*, allied by
birth. = L. *co-* (for *cum*), together; *gnatus*,
born, old form of *natus*.

impregnate, to render pregnant. (L.)
From pp. of L. *imprægnare*, to impregnate.
= L. *im-* (for *in*), in; *prægnare* *, for
which see pregnant (below).

innate, in-born. (L.) L. *innatus*, in-
born. = L. *in*, in; *natus*, born; see Natal.

naive, artless. (F. = L.) F. *naïve*, fem.
of *naïf*, native, natural. = L. *natiuus*, native.
= L. *natus*, born; see Natal.

nascent, springing up. (L.) L. *na-*
scens, stem of pres. pt. of *nasci*, to be
born, arise, spring up, inceptive verb with
pp. *natus* (above).

nation. (F. = L.) F. *nation*. = L. *nationem*, acc. of *natio*, a nation. = L. *natus*, born.

native. (F. = L.) F. *natif*, 'native;' Cot. = L. *natiuus*, natural. = L. *natus*, born.

nature. (F. = L.) F. *nature*. = L. *natura*, nature. = L. *natus*, born.

pregnant, fruitful, with child. (F. = L.) O. F. *pregnant*, 'pregnant, pithy;' Cot. = L. *prægnantem*, acc. of *prægnans*, pregnant. *Prægnans* has the form of a pres. part. of an obs. verb *prægnare**, to be before a birth, to be about to bear. = L. *præ*, before; *gnare**, to bear, of which the pp. *gnatus* or *natus* is used as the pp. of *nasci*, to be born.

preternatural. (L.) From L. *præter*, beyond; and *natural*, adj. from *nature*.

supernatural. (L.) From L. *super*, beyond, and *natural*, adj. from *nature*.

Nation, Native, Nature; see **Natal**.

Naught; see **No** (1).

Nauseous, Nautical; see **Nave** (2).

Nautilus, Naval; see **Nave** (2).

Nave (1), the hub of a wheel. (E.) M. E. *naue* (*u=v*). A. S. *nafu*, *nafa*. + Du. *naaf*, Icel. *nöf*, Dan. *nav*, Swed. *naf*, G. *nabe*; Skt. *nābhī*, the nave of a wheel, navel, centre, boss, from *nabh*, to burst out. (✓NABH.)

auger. (E.) Formerly *nauger*, a tool for boring holes. = A. S. *nafeġār*, an auger, lit. nave-piercer, for boring holes in the nave of a wheel. = A. S. *nafa*, a nave; *ġār*, a piercer, that which goes; see **Gore** (3).

navel. (E.) M. E. *nauel* (*u=v*); A. S. *nafela*, navel; dimin. of *nafa*, nave (or boss) of a wheel (above). + Du. *navel*, Icel. *nafl*, Dan. *navle*, Swed. *nafle*, G. *nabel*; all dimin. forms; see above.

Nave (2), the body of a church. (F. = L.) F. *nef*, a ship, also the body of a church; by the common similitude which likened Christ's church to a ship. = L. *navem*, acc. of *navis*, a ship. + Gk. *ναῦς*, a ship, Skt. *nav*. (✓SNU.)

nauseous. (L. = Gk.) L. *nauseosus*, adj., from *nausea*, sea-sickness. = Gk. *ναυσία*, sea-sickness. = Gk. *ναῦς*, a ship.

nautical. (L. = Gk.) From L. *nauticus*, nautical. = Gk. *ναυτικός*, pertaining to ships. = Gk. *ναῦς*, a ship.

nautilus, a shell-fish. (L. = Gk.) L. *nautilus*. = Gk. *ναυτίλος*, a sea-man; also the nautilus (from its sailing). = Gk. *ναῦς*, ship.

naval. (F. = L.) F. *naval*. = L. *navis*, belonging to ships. = L. *navis*, a ship.

navigable, that can be traversed ships. (F. = L.) F. *navigable*. = L. *navigabilis*. = L. *navigare*, to navigate. = L. *navis*, crude form of *navis*, a ship; *-igare*, *agere*, to drive.

navigation. (F. = L.) F. *navigation*, sailing. = L. acc. *navigationem*; from of L. *navigare* (above).

navy, a fleet. (F. = L.) M. E. *navy*. = O. F. *navie*, orig. a single ship. = *navia*, a vessel. = L. *navis*, a ship.

Nay; see **No** (1).

Nazarite, a Jew who made vows of abstinence, &c. (Heb.; with Gk. *ναζαρίτης*, Heb. *nāzar*, to separate oneself, to abstain; with suffix *-ite* (= L. *-ita*, *-itis*).

Neap; see **Nip**.

Near; see **Nigh**.

Neat (1), black cattle, an ox. (E.) M. E. *neet*, both sing. and pl. A. S. *neāt*, *neāt*, cattle. + Icel. *naut*, pl. *naut*, cat. M. H. G. *nōz*, *noss*, cattle. β. So named for their usefulness and employment; from t. of A. S. *neotan*, *nōtan*, to use, employ. cf. Icel. *njóta*, G. *geniessen*, Goth. *niutan*, enjoy, get benefit from. Cf. Lith. *naudà*, usefulness, Skt. *nand*, to be pleased. (✓NUD.) Der. *neat-herd*.

Neat (2), tidy. (F. = L.) F. *net*, *nette*, fem., neat, pure. = L. *nitidus*, shiny. = L. *nitere*, to shine.

net (2), clear of all charges. (F. = L.) F. *net*, pure; hence, free (above).

Neb, beak, bill, nose; see **Snap**.

Nebula, a little cloud. (L.) L. *nebula*. + Gk. *νεφέλη*, dimin. of *νέφος*, cloud, m. Skt. *nabhas*, sky, æther, from *nabh*, to burst (from the bursting of rain-clouds).

NABH. See **Nave** (1).

Necessary. (F. = L.) O. F. *necessaire*. = L. *necessarius*, needful. = L. *necessus*, need, adj., necessary. Perhaps allied to *navis* to get.

Neck. (E.) M. E. *nekke*. A. S. *hnan*, neck, orig. nape of the neck. + Du. *hnekke*, Icel. *hnakki*, Dan. *nakke*, Swed. *nacke*, *nacken*, O. H. G. *hnoch*, nape of the neck, back of the head. β. Orig. sense 'bump' projection; allied to F. *nuque*, nape of neck, and to E. *Knuokle*. See **Nape**.

Necromancy, divination by communion with the dead. (F. = L. = Gk.) M. E. *nigromancie* (since altered). = O. F. *nigromancie*, 'nigromancy, conjuring, the black art

L. *nigromantia*, corrupt form *mantia*. — Gk. *νεκρομαντεία*, necromancy, a corpse; *μαντεία*, power. β. Gk. *νεκρός* is from corpse; cf. L. *neare*, to kill.

Gk. *μαντεία* is from *μάντις*, a seer. (✓ MAN.) ¶ *Necromancy*, called 'the black art' owing to its etymology from L. *niger*, black. — L. *nigromantia*.

(L. — Gk.) L. *nectar*. — Gk. *νεκταρ*, drink of the gods.

(L.) M. E. *need*. A. S. *nēd*, *nīd*, compulsion. + Du. *nood*, Icel. *nūd*, Swed. *nöd*, Goth. *nauths*, G. *Need*, Russ. *nyjda*, need, *nydite*, to drive. (✓ NU.)

see Snare.

see Sneeze.

see Fate.

n, denial. (F. — L.) F. *negation*, *negationem*, denial. — L. *negatus*, to deny; opposed to *aiere*, to be to *ne*, not; and some form *aiere*, to affirm; see No (1). *Aiere* Gk. *ἔμμι*, I say, Skt. *ah*, to say. (AGH.)

ne. (L.) From pp. of L. *abnegare*.

ne. (L.) M. E. *denien*. — O. F. *denier* form *dencier*. — L. *de-negare*, to deny.

ne, renegado. (Span. — L.) *renegado*, an apostate, one who has lost faith; orig. pp. of *renegar*, to deny faith. — L. *re*, again; *negare*, to deny.

ne, a vagabond. (F. — L.) A. S. *renegat*, an apostate, a deserter. C. T. 5353. [The corruption of *renegat* is a popular etymology from *ne* = run on the road, hence, to desert. — O. F. *renegat*, 'a renegade'. — Low L. *renegatus*, pp. of *renegare*, to deny again, forsake the faith. — L. *negare*.

Negligence; see Legend.

ne, to do business. (L.) From *negotium*, to do business. — L. *negotium*, business; compounded of *negare*, to deny, and *negare*, to do business.

ne, leisure. (L.)

see Nigrescent.

Ne. (E.) A beverage invented by the first (one of a Norfolk family) of Queen Anne.

nef, the first. (Scand.) M. E. *nef*, dat. case. — Icel. *hnafi*, fist;

Swed. *näffe*, Dan. *navet*. Lit. 'closed' hand; allied to Gk. *κνήμεναι*, to crook, bend.

Neigh. (E.) M. E. *nezen*. A. S. *hneagan*, to neigh; an imitative word. + Icel. *gneggja*, *hneggja*, Swed. *gnägga*, Dan. *gnegge*, O. Du. *neyen*, to neigh.

nag (1), a horse. (O. Low G.) M. E. *nagge*. — O. Du. *negghē*, *negge*, a small horse, lit. 'neigher.' From the verb above. Neighbour; see Nigh and Boor.

Neither; see No (1).

Nemesis; see Nomad.

Neology, Neophyte, Neoteric; see Now.

Nepenthe, Nepenthes, a drug which lulled sorrow. (Gk.) Gk. *νηπενθής*, an epithet of a soothing drug (in Homer); neut. of *νηπενθής*, free from sorrow. — Gk. *νη-*, neg. prefix; *πένθος*, grief, allied to *πάθος*. See No (1) and Pathos.

Nephew. (F. — L.) M. E. *neveu* (= *neveu*). — O. F. *neveu*, 'a nephew'; Cot. — L. *nepotem*, acc. of *nepos*, a grandson, also a nephew. + Skt. *napát*, a grandson; A. S. *nefa*, a nephew; G. *neffe*, nephew. Der. *nepotism*, favouritism to relations, from L. *nepos*, stem of *nepos*.

~niece. (F. — L.) M. E. *nece*, *neyce*. — O. F. *nece* (F. *nièce*). — Low L. *neptia*, a niece. — L. *neptis*, a grand-daughter, niece; used as fem. of L. *nepos* (above).

Nereid, a sea-nymph. (L. — Gk.) L. *Nereid*, stem of *Nereis*. — Gk. *Νηρηΐς*, a daughter of *Nereus* (Gk. *Νηρηΐς*), an ancient sea-god. — Gk. *νηρός*, wet. (✓ SNU.)

aneroid, dry, applied to a barometer having no liquid mercury in it. (Gk.) Coined from Gk. *ἀ-*, not; *νηρός*, wet; *εἶδος*, form, kind.

Nerve; see Snare.

Nesh, tender, soft. (E.) M. E. *nesh*. A. S. *hnaesce*, *hnesce*, soft. + Goth. *hnaskwus*, soft, tender.

Ness, a promontory. (E.) Seen in *Sheer-ness*, &c. A. S. *nass*, headland. + Icel. *nes*, Dan. *nas*, Swed. *näs*. Perhaps allied to Nose.

Nest. (E.) M. E. and A. S. *nest*. + Du. *nest*, Swed. *näste*, G. *nest*, Bret. *neiz*, Irish and Gael. *nead*, L. *nidus* (for *nis-dus**), Lithuan. *lidas* (for *nisdas**), Skt. *nīda*, a nest, a den. β. Orig. 'a place to sit in.' Explained as short for **ni-sed-os*, a place in which to sit down; cf. Skt. *ni-sad*, to sit down. See Sit. Der. *nest-le*, frequent. form, orig. 'to frequent a nest' or resort; *nest-l-ing*.

Net (1), an implement for catching fish. (E.) A. S. *net*, *nett*. + Du. *net*, Icel. *Dan. net*, Swed. *nät*, Goth. *nati*, G. *netz*. Prob. allied to Skt. *nada*, a river.

Net (2), clear of all charges; see **Neat** (2).

Nether, lower. (E.) M. E. *nethere*. A. S. *neoðera*, *neoðra*, nether; a comp. adj. due to *niðer*, adv., downward, also a compar. form. To be divided as *neo-ðera*, *ni-ðer*, the suffix *-ðer* being comparative, as in *o-ther*, *nei-ther* (cf. Gk. *-repos*, Skt. *-tara*). We find Skt. *ni-tarim*, adv., excessively, continually, grammatically a comp. form from *ni*, downward, into. + Icel. *neðri*, adj., *neðarr*, adv.; Dan. *neder* (in comp.), whence *ned*, downward; Swed. *nedre*, G. *nieder*, nether. Der. *nether-most*, corruption of A. S. *niðemesta* (= *ni-ðe-m-est-a*); here *ni* (i.e. down) is the base, *-ðe-m* = Aryan *-ta-ma* (as in L. *op-ti-mus*), and *-est* is the usual A. S. superlative suffix.

beneath. (E.) M. E. *benethe*. A. S. *beneoðan*, prep. below. = A. S. *be-*, by; *neoðan*, adv. below, an unoriginal form suggested by *neoðera*, nether.

Nettle. (E.) M. E. *nettle*. A. S. *neteþe*, *netle*, a dimin. form. + Du. *netel*, Dan. *netle* (for *nedle**), Swed. *nässla* (for *nättla**), G. *nessel*. The simple form appears in O. H. G. *nazza*, Gk. *κνίδη*, a nettle, allied to *κνᾶθ-ἄλλειν*, to scratch. Orig. sense 'scratcher' or 'stinger.' (Base HNAT = Aryan KNAD.)

nit, egg of a louse; a louse. (E.) M. E. *nite*, a nit, also a louse; A. S. *hnitu*. Orig. that which attacks or stings, from A. S. *hultan*, to gore (Icel. *hulta*, to strike). + Du. *neet*, Icel. *nitir*, Dan. *gnid*, Swed. *gnet*, G. *niss*, Russ. *gnida*, a nit, Gk. *νόvis* (stem *κνίδ-*) (Base HNIT, from HNAT.)

Neuralgia; see **Snare**.

Neuter, Never; see **No** (1).

New; see **Now**.

Newel; see **Nucleus**.

Newfangled, **News**; see **Now**.

Newt, a kind of lizard. (E.) The initial *n* is unoriginal; a *newt* stands for *an ewt*. M. E. *newte*; also *ewte*, which is a contraction of M. E. *ewete*. = A. S. *efeta*, a lizard. Orig. sense 'water-animal.' The base *ef-* = Skt. *ap*, water, Lithuan. *uppis*, a stream; cf. Lithuan. *uppitakis*, adj., that which goes in the water, as sb., a trout.

Next; see **Nigh**.

Nib; see **Snap**.

Nibble; see **Nip**.

Nice, fastidious, delicious. (F.) M. E. *nice*, foolish, simple, later fast and lastly delicious. = O. F. *nice*, simple; orig. ignorant. = L. *nescius*, of *nescius*, ignorant. = L. *ne*, not; *sci* know. See **No** (1) and **Science**.

Niche; see **Muscle**.

Nick (1), a small notch; see **Not**. **Nick** (2), the devil. (E.) A name from our old mythology. A. S. *ni*, water-sprite, hobgoblin. + Icel. *nykr*, *nök*, *nisse*, Swed. *näcken*, G. *nix*, a goblin.

Nickel, a grayish white metal. Gk. (?) G. *nickel*, *nickel*; *kupfer-nickel* of copper. *Kupfer-nickel* 'copper of Nicholas or Nichol,' a given in derision, as it was thought to base ore of copper (Webster). If *nickel* is from Gk. *Νικόλαος*, *Ni* (Acts vi. 5). ¶ Doubtful.

Nicknack; see **Knickknack**.

Nickname; see **Eke**.

Nicotian, belonging to tobacco. O. F. *Nicotiane*, 'Nicotian, tobacco sent into France by Nicot in 1560; *Nicot* is a personal name.

Niece; see **Nephew**.

Niggard, a miser. (Scand.) *nigard*; where the suffix *-ard* is origin (= O. H. G. *hart*, hard). We find M. E. *nigard*, a niggard, and *nigardly*, stingy. = Icel. *knöggur*, niggardly, *njugg*, niggardly, scanty.

Nigh. (E.) M. E. *neþ*, *neih*, *ney*. *neðh*, *neþ*, *nigh*; adj., adv., and p. Du. *na*, adv., Icel. *ná* (as in *ná-neighbour*), Goth. *nehw*, *nehwa*, *nahe*, adj., *nach*, prep., *nigh*. Closely allied Goth. *ganohs*, sufficient, and to E. Eng. The sense is 'that which reaches to that which suffices.' (✓NAK.)

near, *nigh*. (E.) Now used as a comparative, but orig. the comparative of *nigh*. The form *nearer* is a double comparative. M. E. *nerre*, adj., *ner*, adv., *nigher*; *neðr*, comparative adv. from *neðh*, + Icel. *nær*, adv., both positive and comparative, orig. the latter.

neighbour. (E.) M. E. *neigh*. A. S. *neahgebūr* or *neahbūr*. = A. S. *nigh*; *būr*, or *gebūr*, a husbandman, same word as Du. *boer*, a boer. See + G. *nachbar*, M. H. G. *neahbūr*; *neah*, *nigh*, *būr*, a husbandman.

next, *nighest*. (E.) M. E. *ne*

nehest, superl. of *neh*, nigh; A. S. *nēhst*, superl. of *nēh*, *nēdh*, nigh.

Night. (E.) M. E. *nicht*, *niht*. A. S. *niht*, *neht*, *neahht*. + Du. G. *nacht*, Icel. *nátt*, Dan. *nat*, Swed. *natt*, Goth. *nahts*. + W. *nos*, Irish *nochd*, Lithuan. *nakhtis*, Russ. *noche*, L. *nox* (stem *noct-*), Gk. *νύξ* (stem *noct-*), Skt. *nakta*. Lit. 'dead' time; cf. Skt. *naśta*, lost, invisible, dead; L. *nocare*, to kill. (✓NAK.)

benighted. (E.) Pp. of rare verb *be-night*, to obscure.

nightingale. (E.) M. E. *nightingale*, earlier *nightegale* (the *n* having been inserted); A. S. *nihtegale*. = A. S. *nihte*, gen. of *niht*, night; *gale*, a singer, from *galan*, to sing. Lit. 'singer by night.' So also Du. *nachtegal*, Dan. *nattergal*, Swed. *näktergal*, G. *nachtigall*, O. H. G. *nahtgala*. See Yell.

nightmare, an incubus. (E.) M. E. *nightmare*. From A. S. *niht*, night; *mara*, a nightmare, incubus, lit. 'a crusher,' from ✓MAR, to crush. See Mar. [*Mara* is quite distinct from A. S. *mere*, a mare, but the two have been confused in Du. *nachtmerrie*, a nightmare.] + Icel. *mara*, Swed. *mar*, Dan. *mar*, Low G. *moor*, O. H. G. *mar*, *mar*; all with the sense of incubus or crushing weight on the breast.

nightshade, a plant. (E.) A. S. *niht-scadu*. = A. S. *niht*, night; *scadu*, shade; prob. because thought to be evil, and moving night.

nocturn, a service of the church. (F. = L.) F. *nocturne*, a nocturn; orig. nocturnal. = Low L. *nocturna*, a nocturn; fem. of L. *nocturnus*, nocturnal. Put for *nocturnus* *; from *noct-*, crude form of *nox*, night.

Nigrescent, growing black. (L.) From stem of pres. pt. of *nigrescere*, to grow black, inceptive of *nigrere*, to be black. = L. *niger*, for *niger*, black. Lit. 'night-like'; cf. Skt. *niḡ*, night, allied to *nakta*, night; see Night.

negro. (Span. = L.) Span. *negro*. = L. *nigrum*, acc. of *niger*, black.

Nimble, active. (E.) M. E. *nimel*; the *s* is excrement. Lit. 'ready to catch'; from A. S. *niman*, to catch, take, seize; with suffix *-ol*, as in *spræc-ol*, talkative. We actually find A. S. *numol* or *numul*, taking, seizing, or quick at taking. Cf. Icel. *numa*, Goth. *niman*, G. *nehmen*, to take. (✓NAM.)

benumb. (E.) M. E. *benome*, orig. a

pp. with the sense of 'benumbed' or 'deprived of.' = A. S. *be-*, prefix, lit. 'by'; *numen*, pp. of *niman*, to take; see below.

numb. (E.) M. E. *nome*, *nomen*, pp. seized, taken, caught with, overpowered, deprived of sensation. Pp. of M. E. *nimen* (A. S. *niman*), to take; see Nimble. + Icel. *numinn*, bereft, pp. of *nema*, to take.

Nine. (E.) M. E. *nine*, where the final *-e* is a pl. suffix, and *nin-* is for *nīzen*, nine (Layamon). A. S. *nigon*, *nigen*, nine. + Du. *negen*, Icel. *níu*, Dan. *ni*, Sw. *nio*, G. *neun*, Goth. *niun*, W. *naw*, Ir. *naoi*, L. *nouem*, Gk. *ἐννέα* (= *ē-nēf-a*), Skt. *navan*, nine.

nones, the 9th day before the ides. (L.) From L. *nona*, ninth (i. e. ninth day), fem. of *nōnus*, ninth. Put for *nouim-us* *; from *nouem*, nine.

noon, mid-day. (L.) Orig. the 9th hour or 3 P.M., but afterwards the time of the church-service called *nones* was shifted to mid-day. We find A. S. *nōn-tīd* (lit. noon-tide), the ninth hour, Mk. xv. 33. = L. *nona*, i. e. ninth hour, fem. of *nōnus*, ninth (above).

November. (L.) L. *November*, the ninth month of the Roman year. = L. *nouem*, nine.

nuncheon, a luncheon. (Hybrid; L. and E.) The ending is confused with that of *luncheon*. M. E. *nonechenche* (for *none-schenche*), Riley, Memorials of London, p. 265; lit. a 'noon-drink,' to accompany the *nonemete* or 'noon-meat.' = M. E. *none*, noon; *schenche*, a pouring out of drink. = A. S. *nōn*, noon (of L. origin, as above); *scencan*, to pour out drink. β. The A. S. *scencan* is lit. 'to pour out through a pipe;' derived from A. S. *scanc*, a shank, hollow bone, pipe; see Shank.

Ninny, a simpleton. (Ital.) Ital. *ninno*, a child (Dier). Cf. Span. *niño*, a child, one of little experience. = Ital. *ninna*, a lullaby, nurse's song to lull children to sleep, also written *nanna*. Of imitative origin.

Nip. (E.) M. E. *nippen*, put for *knippen*; see G. Douglas, Prol. to Æn. xii. l. 94. Not in A. S. + Du. *knippen*, to pinch, *knippen*, to snap; Dan. *knibe*, Sw. *knipa*, G. *kneifen*, *kneipen*, to pinch. Also Lithuan. *žnybti*, *žnypti*, to nip. (Base KNIB or KNIP.)

knife. (E.) M. E. *knif*, pl. *knives* (with *u* = *v*). A. S. *cnif*, a knife, lit. an instrument for nipping or cutting off; see

above. + Du. *knijf*, Icel. *knúfr*, Dan. *kniv*, Swed. *knif*, prov. G. *kneif*. (Cf. F. *canif*, from G.)

neap, scanty, very low; said of a tide. (E.) M. E. *neep*; A. S. *nép*. A. S. *nép* stands for *knép*, as shewn by Icel. *hneppr* or *neppr*, scanty. Cf. also Dan. *knap*, scanty, strait, narrow, *knap* or *neppe*, adv., scarcely. Orig. sense 'pinched.' Allied to Nip.

nibble. (E.) Lit. 'to nip often;' the frequent. of *nip*, to pinch off the end of grass, &c. + Low G. *nibbeln*, *knibbeln*, to nibble, to gnaw slightly. (Cf. *dibble* from *dip*.)

Nipple; see **Snap**.

Nit; see **Nettle**.

Nitre. (F. - L. - Gk. - Arab.) F. *nitre*. - L. *nitrum*. - Gk. *νίτρον*. - Arab. *nitruin*, *natruin*, natron, native alkaline salt. (*Nitre* and *natron* are doublets, but applied to different substances.) Der. *nitro-gen*, that which produces nitre, from *γεν*, base of *γεννέω*, to produce.

No (1), a word of refusal or denial. (E.) M. E. *no*; A. S. *ná*, *no*, adv., never, no. - A. S. *ne*, not; *d*, ever (a word superseded by *aye*, which is of Scand. origin). β. With A. S. *ne*, not, cf. Goth. *nī*, Russ. *ne*, Irish, Gael. *W. nī*, L. *ne* (in *non-ne*), Skt. *na*, not; all from a base *NA*, not.

naught, nought. (E.) M. E. *naught*. A. S. *náwíht*, also *náht*. - A. S. *ná*, not (above); *wíht*, a whit; see **Whit**. Der. *naught-y* (lit. naught-like, worthless). Doublet, *not*.

nay. (Scand.) M. E. *nay*. - Icel. *nei*, Dan. *nei*, Swed. *nej*, *nay*. Negative of *Aye*, q. v.

neither. (E.) M. E. *nether*, *nother*, *nowther*, *nowther*. - A. S. *náwðer*, contr. form of *náhwæðer*, neither. - A. S. *ná*, not (above); *hwæðer*, whether. Thus *neither* = *no-whether*. See **Either** (which also contains *whether*). ¶ It should rather be *nother*, but has been influenced by *either*. Doublet, *nor*.

neuter. (L.) L. *neuter*, neither; hence, sex-less. - L. *ne*, not; *uter*, whether; see **Whether**. Der. *neutr-al*, &c.

never. (E.) M. E. *neuer* (*u* = *v*). A. S. *nafre*. - A. S. *ne*, not; *afre*, ever; see **Ever**.

no (2), none. (E.) Short for *none* (below). Der. *no-body*, i.e. none body; it took the place of M. E. *no man*. So also *no-thing*.

non-, prefix, not. (L.) L. *non*, orig. not one. - L. *ne*, not; *unum*, one. **nonage**. (L. and F. - L.) I. e. *non* minority. So also *non-conforming*, *descript*, *non-entity*, *non-juror*, *non-suit*.

none. (E.) M. E. *noon*, *non*, *nán*. - A. S. *ne*, not; *án*, one. Hence as in *no-thing*, *no-body*, by loss of final *n*. **nonpareil**, matchless. (F. - L.) *non*, not; *pareil*, equal. - L. *non*, Low L. *pariculus*, equal, doublet from *par*, equal.

nonplus. (L.) 'To be at a *non*' to be in perplexity, not to be able proceed. - L. *non*, not; *plus*, more, fur. **nor**. (E.) M. E. *nor*, short for *no* neither; see **neither** (above).

not (1), a word expressing denial. M. E. *not*, short form of *nought*; *naught* (above).

not (2), I know not, or he knows (E.) *Obsolete*. M. E. *not*, *noot*. A. S. - A. S. *ne*, not; *wit*, I know, or he knows *Wit*.

nothing. (E.) Short for *no-thing* none (above).

notwithstanding. (E.) M. *nought withstanding*, Gower, C. A. ii. From *naught* and *withstand*.

nought, the same as *naught* (above). **noway, nowadays**. (E.) The older is *noways*. - A. S. *nánes weges*, by the gen. case used adverbially. See (above) and **Way**.

nowhere. (E.) A. S. *náhwær*. - A. S. *not*; *hwær*, where. See **No** (1) and **Where**.

nowise. (E.) Short for *in no* M. E. *on none wise*; where *none* is M. E. *noon*, none, and *wise* is dat. of a way, from A. S. *wise*, a way. See (above) and **Wise**, sb.

null, invalid. (L.) L. *nullus*, no L. *ne*, not; *ullus*, any, short for *unus* dimin. of *unus*, one. ¶ Perhaps (F. - L.)

No (2), none; see **No** (1).

Noble. (F. - L.) F. *noble*. - L. *nobilis*, acc. of *nobilis*, well-known. Put for *bilis**, - L. *gnō*, base of *nascere* (i.e. *gnere*), to know; allied to E. **Know**. *nobil-i-ty*. O. F. *nobilitet*, L. acc. *nobilis*. Also *ignoble* (below).

acquaint. (F. - L.) M. E. *acquay* earlier *acointen*. - O. F. *acointer*, acc. to acquaint with. - Low L. *adgnere* (Brachet). - L. *ad*, to; *agnitus*, *agnoscere*, to know.

annotate, to make notes on. (L.) From pp. of L. *annotare*, to make notes on. L. *an-* (for *ad*), to, on; *notare*, to mark, in *nota*; see note (below).

binomial, consisting of two terms.

.) Badly coined from L. *bi-*, double; *men*, a name; see noun (below).

cognisance, knowledge, a badge. (F. L.) Formerly *conisaunce*. — O. F. *conisaunce*, knowledge; later *cognoissance*. — F. *connoissant*, pres. pt. of O. F. *conostre*, know. — L. *cognoscere*, to know. — L. (= *cum*), together, fully; *gnoscere*, to know.

cognition, perception. (L.) From *cognitio*. — L. *cognitus*, pp. of *cognoscere* (above).

cognomen, a surname. (L.) L. *commen*, a surname. — L. *co-* (*cum*), with; *nomen* = *nomen*, a name; see noun (below).

connoisseur, a critical judge. (F. — L.) F. *connoisseur*, formerly *connoisseur*, knowing one. — O. F. *connoiss-ant*, pres. pt. of O. F. *conostre*; see cognisance (above).

denominate. (L.) From pp. of L. *denominare*, to name. — L. *de*, down; *minare*, to name, from *nomin-*, stem of *nomen*, a name; see noun (below).

denote. (F. — L.) F. *denoter*. — L. *denotare*, to mark out. — L. *de*, down; *notare*, to mark, from *nota*, a mark. See note (below).

ignoble. (F. — L.) F. *ignoble*, not noble. — L. *i-gnobilis*, where *i-* = *in*, not; see Noble (above).

ignominy, disgrace. (F. — L.) F. *ignominie*. — L. *ignominia*. — L. *i-* (for *in*), not; *gnomin-*, stem of *gnomen*, old form of *nomen*, name, fame; see noun (below).

ignore, to disregard. (F. — L.) F. *ignorer*. — L. *ignorare*, not to know. — L. (for *in*), not; and base *gno-*, as in *gnoscere* = *noscere*, to know. Der. *ignorant*, *ignoramus*, lit. we are ignorant that, an old law-term.

incognito, lit. unknown. (Ital. — L.) L. *incognitus*, unknown. — L. *in-cognitus*, not known; see cognition (above).

nomenclator, one who names things.

.) L. *nomenclator*, lit. 'name-caller.' L. *nomen*, name; *calare*, to call; see alenda.

nominal. (F. — L.) F. *nominal*. — L. *nominalis*, nominal; belonging to a name.

— L. *nomin-*, crude form of *nomen*, a name; see noun (below).

nominate. (L.) From pp. of L. *nominare*, to name. — L. *nomin-*, crude form of *nomen*; see noun (below).

notable. (F. — L.) F. *notable*. — L. *notabilis*, remarkable. — L. *notare*, to mark. — L. *nota*, a mark; see note (below).

notary. (F. — L.) O. F. *notaire*. — L. acc. *notarium* (from *notarius*), one who makes notes, a scrivener. — L. *nota*, a note; see note (below).

note, a mark. (F. — L.) F. *note*. — L. *nota*, a mark, lit. that which a thing is known. Put for *gnōta**, and allied to *nōtus*, known, pp. of *noscere*. (For the short o, cf. L. *cognitus* = *cognōtus*.) Der. *not-ion*, from L. *notatio*, from pp. *notatus*; and see *not-able*, *not-ary* above.

notice. (F. — L.) F. *notice*. — L. *notitia*, a being known, knowledge. — L. *notus*, pp. of *noscere*, to know.

notify. (F. — L.) F. *notifier*. — L. *notificare*, to make known. — L. *noti-*, for *notus*, known; — *ficare*, for *facere*, to make.

notion. (F. — L.) F. *notion*. — L. acc. *notionem*, an investigation, a notion. — L. *notus*, pp. of *noscere*, to know.

notorious. (L.) From L. *notorius*, manifest. — L. *nōtor*, a voucher, witness. — L. pp. *notus*, known. Der. *notori-ety*, O. F. *notoriété* (Cot.).

noun, the name of a thing. (F. — L.) O. F. *noun*, *non*, *nun* (F. *nom*), a name. — L. *nomen*, a name (= *gno-men**); from (*g*)*noscere*, to know.

pronoun. (F. — L.) Coined from L. *pro*, for; and E. *noun*. Suggested by L. *pronomen*, a pronoun.

quaint, neat, odd. (F. — L.) M. E. *queint*, also *quoint*, *coint*, commonly with the sense of 'famous.' — O. F. *coint*, 'quaint, compt, neat, fine;' Cot. — L. *cognitus*, well-known, pp. of *cognoscere*, to know; see cognisance (above). Confused with L. *comptus*, neat, pp. of *cōmere*, to adorn (= *co-imer* = *con-emere*); esp. in F., but the M. E. word keeps to the L. *cognitus*. Der. *ac-quaint* (above).

recognise. (F. — L.) Formed from the sb. *recognisance* (Chaucer, C. T. 13260). — O. F. *recognisance*, an acknowledgment. — O. F. *recognis-ant*, pres. part. of *recognistre* (F. *reconnaitre*). — L. *re-co-gnoscere*, to know again. See cognisance (above). Der. *recognit-ion* (from L. pp. *recognitus*).

reconnoitre, to survey. (F. — L.) O. F.

recoignoistre, 'to recognise, to take a precise view of; Cot. See above.

renown, fame. (F. = L.) Put for *renoum*. M. E. *renoun*, also *renomee*, *renommee* (3 syllables).—F. *renom*, also *renommé*, renown; we also find O. F. *renon* (12th cent.). Cf. Port. *renome*, Span. *renombré*, renown.—F. *re-*, again; *nom*, a name (also *nommé*, pp. of *nommer*, to name).—L. *re-*, again; *nomen*, a name; see **noun** (above).

Nobody; see **No** (1).

Nock, old form of **Notch**.

Noturn; see **Night**.

Nod (E.) M. E. *nodden*. Not in A. S.; but the orig. form began with *hn*. The orig. sense was to push, beat, shake. Cf. Icel. *hnyðja*, a rammer for beating turf; O. H. G. *hnoðon*, to shake. (Base HNUD.) Allied to **Knock**, **Nudge**.

Noddle, the head; see **Knot**.

Node, a knot. (L.) L. *nodus*, a knot. Put for *gnōdus**; cognate with **Knot**.

denouement, the undoing of a knot. (F. = L.) F. *dénouement*, sb., from *dénouer*, to undo a knot.—L. *dis-*, apart; *nodus*, a knot.

Noggin, a wooden cup; see **Knack**.

Noise. (F. = L. = Gk. ?) M. E. *noise*.—F. *noise*, O. F. *nose*, a debate, quarrel, noise. Cf. Prov. *noisa*, *nausa*, *nucisa*. β. Diez holds that it can only be derived from L. *nausea*, sea-sickness, disgust, hence annoyance, &c.; the L. word being borrowed from Gk. See **Nausea**. γ. Some attempt to derive it from L. *noxia*, harm, put for *noxa*, harm; see **Noxious**. (Disputed; see Diez, Scheler, Littré.) Der. *nois-y*.

Noisome; see **Odium**.

Nomad, wandering. (Gk.) Gk. *vopað-*, stem of *vopás*, roaming in search of pasture.

—Gk. *vopós*, a pasture, allotted abode.—Gk. *vépeiv*, to assign. (✓NAM.)

nemesis. (L. = Gk.) L. *nemesis*.—Gk. *vépeois*, allotment, retribution, vengeance.—Gk. *vépeiv*, to distribute.

numismatic, relating to coins. (L. = Gk.) Coined from L. *numismat-*, stem of *numisma*, current coin.—Gk. *vóμισμα*, a custom, also current coin.—Gk. *vóμισμα*, to adopt, use as coin.—Gk. *vóμος*, usage.—Gk. *vépeiv*, to distribute. Here belongs the suffix *-nomy*, as in *astro-nomy*, &c.

Nomenclator, **Nominal**; see **Noble**.

Non-, prefix, not; see **No** (1).

Nonce; see **One**.

Nones; see **Nine**.

Nonpareil, **Nonplus**; see **No** (1).

Nook. (C.) M. E. *nok*; Lowl. *Se-neuk*.—Irish and Gael. *niuc*, a corner, nook.

Noon; see **Nine**.

Noose, a slip-knot. (F. = L. ?) In Beaumont and Fletcher. Orig. doubtful; perhaps from O. F. *nous*, pl. of *neu* (mod. F. *nœud*), a knot.—L. *nodus*, a knot. Wedgwood cites Languedoc *nous-couron*, a running knot, *nouselut*, knotty. It can hardly be from W. *nais*, Gael. *naisg*, Irish *nasc*, Bret. *nask*, a band, tie.

Nor; see **No** (1).

Normal, according to rule. (L.) L. *normalis*, adj.—L. *norma*, a carpenter's square, rule, pattern. For *gnorima**; allied to **Gnomon**. (✓GNA.)

enormous, great beyond measure. (F. = L.) Formed from *enorm* (obsolete).—F. *enorme*, huge.—L. *enormis*, out of rule, huge.—L. *e-*, out; *norma*, rule.

Norman, **Norse**; see **North**.

North. (E.) A. S. *norð*. + Du. *noord*. Icel. *norðr*, Dan. *Swed.* *nord*. (Root unknown.)

norse. (Scand.) Short for *Norð*, the Norw. and Dan. spelling of *Norse*. Icel. *norðr*, *Norse*. Short for *North-isk*, i. e. *North-ish*.

northern. (E.) A. S. *norðern*; cognate with O. H. G. *nordarōn*, lit. 'north-running,' i. e. coming from the north. Thus the suffix *-ern* is allied to *Run*. Der. *north-er-ly*, put for *north-ern-ly*.

norman. (F. = Scand.) O. F. *Normand*.—Dan. *Normand*; Icel. *Norðmann* (= *Norðmannr*), pl. *Norðmenn*. L. 'North-man.'

Nose. (E.) M. E. *nose*. A. S. *nās*. + Du. *neus*, Icel. *nös*, Dan. *nase*, Swed. *näs*, G. *nase*, Russ. *nos'*, Lithuan. *nasis*, L. *nasus*, Skt. *násá*. Root uncertain. Der. *nose-gay*; cf. prov. E. *gay*, a painted picture in a book, from *gay*, adj.

nasal. (F. = L.) F. *nasal*.—Low L. *nasalis*, belonging to the nose.—L. *nasus*, nose.

nasturtium, a flower. (L.) Lit. 'nose-wring;' from the sharp smell.—L. *nasturtium*, cress; better spelt *nasturtium*.—L. *nas-us*, nose; *torquere*, to twist, torment; see **Torment**.

nostril. (E.) *Nostril* = *nose-thirl*. M. E. *noethirl*; A. S. *noethir*.—A. S. *nás-u*, nose; *þyril*, a perforation orifice; see **Thrill**.

uzzlo, a snout. (E.) Formerly *nosle*; n. of *nose*.

uzzle, to thrust the nose in. (E.) Formerly *nousle*, *nosyll*; a frequent verb;

nose, sb. Cf. Swed. *nasa*, to smell to. *Nosology*, science of disease. (Gk.)

νόσος, disease; *λογία*, from *λόγος*, discourse, from *λέγειν*, to speak.

nostril; see *Nose*.

nostrum, a quack medicine. (L.) *L. nostrum*, lit. 'our own,' i.e. a special drug

liar to the seller. Neut. of *noster*, -L. *nos*, we. Cf. Skt. *nas*, us.

not (1), *Not* (2); see *No* (1).

notable, *Notary*; see *Noble*.

notch, *Nock*, an indentation. (O. Low G.) M. E. *nokke*. - O. Du. *nock*, a notch

in the head of an arrow; O. Swed. *nocka*, notch; Swed. dial. *nokke*, *nokk*. ¶ The

Ital. *nocca*, a nock, is of Teut. origin.

nock (1), a small notch. (O. Low G.) *no* is an attenuated form of *nock*, the old

form of *notch* (above). So also *tip* from

note, *Notice*; see *Noble*.

nothing; see *No* (1).

notify, *Notion*, *Notorious*; see *No*.

notwithstanding; see *No* (1).

ouch; see *Ouch*.

ought; see *No* (1).

ought; see *No* (1).

ought; see *No* (1).

novel, *Novice*; see *Now*.

November; see *Nine*.

now. (E.) M. E. *now*, *nou*, *nu*; A. S.

+ Du. *nu*, Icel. *nú*, Dan. Swed.

L. G. Goth. *nu*, Skt. *nu*, *nú*. Cf. Gk. *νῦν*, now.

novate, to introduce something new.

From pp. of L. *innovare*, to renew, to make new. - L. *in*, *in*; *novus*, new; see *Novel* (below).

novology, the introduction of new things. (Gk.) Gk. *νέος*, new; *λογία*, discourse, from *λέγειν*, to speak; see *Novel* (below).

novophyte, a novice. (L. - Gk.) *L. novus*, - Gk. *νέφυτος*, lit. new planted, i.e. a novice. - Gk. *νέος*, new; *φυττός*, grown, from *φύω*, to grow, to grow, allied to *Be*.

novotario, novel. (L. - Gk.) *L. novotarius*, - Gk. *νοτοταριός*, novel. - Gk. *νέος*, comparative of *νέος*, new; see *Novel* (below).

now. (E.) M. E. *nowe*; A. S. *nūwe*,

neowe. + Du. *nieuw*, Icel. *nýr*, Dan. Swed. *ny*, Goth. *ninjis*, G. *neu*, L. *novus*, W. *newydd*, Irish and Gael. *nuadh*, Lithuan. *naujas*, Russ. *novuii*, Gk. *νέος*, Skt. *nava*, new. Cf. Skt. *nīlana*, new. All from base *NU*, i.e. *now*; *new* means 'that which is now,' recent.

newfangled, fond of novelty. (E.)

The *d* has been added. M. E. *newefangel*, i.e. fond of what is new. Compounded of

newe, new, and *fangel*, ready to catch, from A. S. *fangen*, pp. of *fān*, to catch. The

suffix *-el* is the same as in A. S. *sprec-el*, fond of speaking, talkative, &c. See *Fang*.

news, tidings. (E.) Formerly *newes*, s. pl., lit. new things, first used about A. D.

1500. It is a translation of F. *nouvelles*, news, pl. of O. F. *novel*, new.

novel. (F. - L.) O. F. *novel* (F. *nouveau*), - L. *novellus*, new, dimin. of *novus*, new. See *new* (above). Der. *novelty*, from O. F. *noveliteit*, from L. acc. *novellitatem*, newness.

novice, a beginner. (F. - L.) F. *novice*. - L. *novicius*, *novitius*, new, fresh, a

novice. - L. *novus*, new. Der. *noviti-ate*, from F. *novitiat*, 'the estate of a novice,'

Cot., from Low L. *novitiatu*, sb.

renew. (L. and E.) From L. *re-*, again; and E. *new*.

renovate. (L.) From L. *renovatus*, pp. of *renovare*, to renew. - L. *re-*, again; *novus*, new.

Noway, *Noways*, *Nowhere*, *Nowise*; see *No* (1).

Noxious. (L.) *L. noxiu*, hurtful. - L. *nox*, hurt. - L. *nocere*, to hurt; cf. *nex*, destruction. (✓NAK.)

innocent. (F. - L.) F. *innocent*. - L. *innocent-*, stem of *innocens*, harmless. - L. *in*, not; *nocens*, pres. pt. of *nocere*, to hurt.

innocuous. (L.) *L. innocuus*, harmless. - L. *in*, not; *nocere*, to hurt.

nuisance. (F. - L.) F. *nuisance*, a hurt. - F. *nuisant*, hurtful; pres. pt. of *nuire*, to hurt. - L. *nocere*, to hurt.

obnoxious, offensive. (L.) Formerly in the sense of 'liable to.' - L. *obnoxius*, liable to; also, hurtful. - L. *ob*, against; *noxius*, hurtful.

Nozzle; see *Nose*.

Nucleus, core. (L.) *L. nucleus*, small nut, kernel. - L. *nuc-*, stem of *nux*, a nut.

¶ Not allied to E. *nut*.

newel, the upright column round which

a circular staircase winds. (F.-L.) Formerly *nuell*.—O. F. *nual* (12th cent.), later *noyan*, 'the stone of a plumme, the nuell or spindle of a winding staire'; Cot.—L. *nucalis*, neut. of *nucalis*, lit. belonging to a nut; hence a kernel or stone of a plum.—L. *nuc*-, stem of *nux*, a nut. ¶ Named from its central position.

Nudge; see **Knaok**.

Nude, naked. (L.) L. *nūdus*, bare; put for *nugdus**. Allied to **Naked**.

denude, to lay bare. (L.) L. *de-nudare*, to make fully bare.—L. *de*, fully; *nudare*, vb., from *nudus*, adj.

Nugatory, trifling, vain. (L.) L. *nugatorius*, adj. from *nugator*, a trisler.—L. *nugatus*, pp. of *nugari*, to trifle.—L. pl. *nugae*, trifles.

Nugget, a lump of metal. (E.) Formerly *niggot*; see Trench, Eng. Past and Present. Prob. a corruption of *ningot*, put for *ingot*; see **Ingot**.

Nuisance; see **Noxious**.

Null; see **No** (1).

Numb; see **Nimble**.

Number. (F.-L.) F. *nombre*.—L. *numerus*, acc. of *numerus*, a number. Allied to **Nomad**. (✓ **NAM**.) Der. *out-number*.

enumerate. (L.) From pp. of L. *enumerare*, to reckon up.—L. *e*, out, fully; *numerare*, vb., from *numerus*, number.

numeral. (L.) From L. *numeralis*, 'belonging to number.—L. *numerus*.

numeration. (F.-L.) F. *numeration*.—L. acc. *numerationem*, a numbering.—L. *numeratus*, pp. of *numerare*, to number.—L. *numerus*, a number.

numerous. (F.-L.) F. *nombreux* (Cot.).—L. *numerosus*, adj., from *numerus*, sb., a number.

supernumerary. (F.-L.) F. *super-numeraire* (Cot.).—L. *super-numerarius*, excessive in number.

Numismatic; see **Nomad**.

Nun. (L.) M. E. and A. S. *nunne*.—Low L. *nunna*, *nonna*, a nun; orig. a title of respect; oldest sense, 'mother.' It answers to L. *nonnus*, father, also a monk. + Gk. *νῆνῃ*, aunt; Skt. *nand*, mother, a familiar word used by children. Formed like *ma-ma*, *da-da* (daddy), and the like. Der. *nunn-er-y*, from O. F. *nonnerie*, which from O. F. *nonne*=Low L. *nonna*.

Nuncheon; see **Nine**.

Nuncio, a messenger. (Ital.=L.) Ital. *nuncio*.—L. *nuntium*, acc. of *nuntius*, a

bringer of tidings. Prob. for *non* a bringer of news, from *novus*, new announce. (F.-L.) F. *ann* L. *annuntiare*, to announce.—L. *an* to; *nuntiare*, to bring tidings, from (above).

annunciation. (L.) Direct L. *annunciatio*, announcement.—*nunciatus*, pp. of *annuntiare* (above).
denounce. (F.-L.) O. F. *den*—L. *denuntiare*, to declare.—L. *de* fully; *nuntiare*, to tell (above).
denunci-ation, from L. pp. *denunci-entiate*. (L.) From pp. *nunciare*, to utter, declare fully.

pronounce. (F.-L.) F. *pro*—L. *pro-nuntiare*, to pronounce, forth. Der. *pronunci-ation*, from *pronuntiat*.

renounce. (F.-L.) F. *renon*—*re-nuntiare*, to bring back a report disclaim, renounce. Der. *renun* from L. pp. *renuntiat*.

Nuncupative, declared by mouth. (F.-L.) F. *nuncupatif* (Low L. *nuncupativus*, nominal.—L. *patus*, pp. of *nuncupare*, to call b Perhaps from L. *nomen*, name; a take.

Nuptial. (F.-L.) F. *nupti*—*nuptialis*, belonging to a marriage, *nuptie*, s. pl. a wedding.—L. *n* bride; fem. of pp. of *nubere*, to m 'to veil.' Allied to **Nebula**.

connubial. (L.) L. *connub*—*lating* to marriage.—L. *con-* (cum) *nubere*, to marry.

nymph. (F.-L.-Gk.) F. *ny*—L. *nympha*.—Gk. *νύμφη*, a bride veiled one; allied to L. *nupta* (ab

Nurse, **Nurture**; see **Nutrim**

Nut. (E.) M. E. *note*, *nute* *hnutu*. + Du. *noot*, Icel. *hnót*, Sw. Dan. *nöd*, G. *nuss*. Cf. Lithuan. *ka* a kernel, from *kandis*, I bite, allied to L. *nux*. Der. *nut-hatch*, *hacker*; see **Hatch** (3).

nutmeg, the musk-nut. (E.; s L. = Pers. = Skt.) M. E. *notem* *nutmegge*. Here *-muge* is from O. I musk, from L. *muscum*, acc. of musk; see **Musk**. Cf. O. F. *my* *nutmeg*, also called *noix muscade* *nues muscada*, Ital. *moce muscata*, *muscata*, *nutmeg*.

Nutation, a nodding. (L.) *nutatio*, a nodding.—L. *nūtare*,

re, to nod. + Gk. *νύειν*, to nod.)

an indirect hint. (L.) Not *endo*. From L. *innuendo*, gerund of *innuere*, to nod. — L. *in*, in, at; *nuere*,

food. (L.) L. *nutrimen-*
nutrire, to nourish, suckle,

F. — L.) M. E. *norisen*. —
em. of pres. pt. of *norir* (F.
Irish. — L. *nutrire* (above).

— L.) Contracted from M. E.
— O. F. *norrice* (F. *nourrice*).
acc. of *nutrix*, a nurse. —
nourish.

nurture. (F. — L.) M. E. *norture*. —
O. F. *noriture* (F. *nourriture*). — L. *nutri-*
tura, nourishment; from *nutritus*, pp. of
nutrire, to nourish.

nutritious. (L.) L. *nutritius*, better
nutricius, adj., nourishing. — L. *nu-*
trici-, crude form of *nutrix*, a nurse
(above).

nutritive. (F. — L.) F. *nutritif*.
Formed with F. suffix *-if* (L. *-ius*), from
nutritus, pp. of *nutrire*.

Nuzzle; see Nose.

Nylghau, a kind of antelope. (Pers.)
Pers. *nīlgāw*, a nylghau, lit. 'blue cow.' —
Pers. *nīl*, blue; *gāw*, a cow, allied to E.
cow.

Nymph; see Nuptial.

O.

interjection. (E.) M. E. *o*;
Du. Dan. Swed. G. Goth. L.
There is no reason for dis-
tinction between *o* and *oh*.

e. (E.) So called because
of a circular shape.

M. E. *ook*; A. S. *oc*. + Du.
oeg, *eg*. Swed. *ek*, G. *eiche*;
L. ¶ Not allied to *acorn*.
; see Comb.

M. E. *ore*; A. S. *dr*. + Icel.
Swed. *dris*. Furthur allied
oarsman, *ἱπ-εργός* = L. *rē-*
man. *ir-klas*, an oar, *ir-ti*,
ir-itra, a paddle, rudder.
Row.

(Gk. — Egypt.) L. *oasis*. —
oasis, a fertile islet in the
Of Egypt. origin; cf.
an oasis, a dwelling-place,
(Peyron).

house, a kiln for drying
E. *oost*, *ost*. A. S. *dst*, a
use. + Du. *cest*, O. Du. *ast*
allied to Gk. *αἶθος*, a burning
L.)

M. E. *ooth*, *oth*. A. S. *dō*.
eidōr, Dan. Swed. *ed*, Goth.
H. G. *eit*.

M. E. *otes*, pl. A. S. *dta*,
e. Allied to Icel. *eitill*, a
Norw. *eitel*, a gland, knot,
iadro, a kernel, ball, Gk.
g. From the swollen shape.

Ob-, prefix. (L.) It changes to *oc-* before
c, *of-* before *f*, *op-* before *p*. L. *ob*, with
very variable senses, as towards, at, before,
upon, over, about, near. Cf. Lithuan.
ap̃e, near.

Obdurate; see Dura.

Obedient, Obeisance; see Audience.

Obelisk; see Obolus.

Obese, fat; see Edible.

Obey; see Audience.

Obfuscate; see Fuscous.

Obit; see Itinerant.

Object; see Jet (1).

Objurgation; see Jury.

Oblate, Oblation; see Tolerate.

Oblige; see Ligament.

Oblique, slanting, perverse. (F. — L.)
F. *oblique*. — L. *obliquus*, *oblicus*, slanting,
sideways, awry. — L. *ob*; *liquis*, oblique (a
rare word). The orig. sense of *liquis* is
'bent'; cf. Russ. *luka*, a bend, Lithuan.
lenkti, to bend. (✓ LAK.)

Obliterate; see Liniment.

Oblivion. (F. — L.) F. *oblivion*. — L.
acc. *obliuionem*, forgetfulness. — L. *obliu-*
isci, to forget. Perhaps from *ob*, over;
*liuescere**, to grow livid or dark, from
base of *liu-idus*, livid; see Livid.

Oblong; see Long (1).

Obloquy; see Loquacious.

Obnoxious; see Noxious.

Oboe; see hautboy, under Altitude.

Obolus, a small Gk. coin. (L. — Gk.)
L. *obolus*. — Gk. *ὀβολός*, a small coin, per-
haps orig. in the shape of a spike or nail;
allied to Gk. *ὀβελός*, a spit.

obelisk (F. = L. = Gk.) O. F. *obelisque*. — L. *obeliscum*, acc. of *obeliscus*. — Gk. ὀβελίσκος, a pointed spit; hence a thin pointed pillar; dimin. of ὀβελός, a spit.

Obscene (L.) L. *obscenus*, *obscænus*, *obscænus*, repulsive, foul. Etym. doubtful.

Obscure, dimin. (F. = L.) F. *obscur*. — L. *obscurus*, dark, lit. 'covered over.' — L. *ob*; and *-scurus*, i.e. covered; cf. Skt. *sku*, to cover. (✓ SKU.)

Obsequies, **Obsequious**; see **Sequence**.

Observe; see **Serve**.

Obsolescent, going out of use. (L.) From pres. pt. of L. *obsolescere*, to grow old, inceptive form of *obsolevere*, to decay. Doubtful; perhaps from L. *ob*, against; *solere*, to be wont.

obsolete (L.) L. *obsoletus*, pp. of *obsolevere* (above).

Obstacle, **Obstetric**, **Obstinate**; see **State**.

Obstreperous, clamorous. (L.) L. *obstreperus*, clamorous. — L. *ob*, against, near; *strepere*, to rattle.

Obstruction; see **Stringent**.

Obstruct; see **Structure**.

Obtain; see **Tenable**.

Obtrude; see **Intrude**.

Obtuse; see **Contuse**.

Obverse; see **Versé**.

Obviate, **Obvious**; see **Viaduct**.

Occasion, **Occident**; see **Cadence**.

Occiput; see **Capital**.

Occult; see **Cell**.

Occupy; see **Capacious**.

Occur; see **Current**.

Ocean (F. = L. = Gk.) O. F. *ocean*. — L. *oceanum*, acc. of *oceanus*. — Gk. ὠκεανός, the great stream supposed to encompass the earth.

Ocelot, a quadruped. (Mexican.) Mexican *ocelotl*, a tiger; applied by Buffon to the ocelot.

Ochre, a fine clay, commonly yellow. (F. = L. = Gk.) O. F. *ocre*, 'oker'; Cot. — L. *ochra*. — Gk. ὄχρα, yellow ochre; from its pale colour. — Gk. ὀχρῶς, pale, wan.

Octagon, **Octangular**, &c.; see **Octave**.

Octave (F. = L. = Gk.) Lit. 'eighth'; hence, eight days after a festival, eight notes in music. — F. *octave*, an octave (Cot.). — L. *octava*, fem. of *octavus*, eighth. — L. *octo*, eight. + Gk. ὀκτώ, eight; cognate with E. **Eight**.

octagon, a plane 8-sided figure. (Gk.)

From Gk. ὀκτά, for ὀκτώ, eight; γῆν-α, angle, der. from γόνυ, knee; see **Knee**.

octahedron, a solid 8-sided figure. (Gk.) From ὀκτά, for ὀκτώ, eight; ἑδ-, a base, from the base ἕδ-, to sit; see

octangular, having eight angles. From L. *oct-o*, eight; *angulus*, angle.

octant, the aspect of two planets distant by the eighth part of a circle. L. *octant*, stem *octans*, an instrument measuring the eighth of a circle. — L. *octo*, eight.

October (L.) L. *October*, the eighth month of the Roman year. — L. *octo*, eight; *-ber*, a year.

octogenarian, one who is eighty years old. (L.) From L. *octogenarius*, belonging to eighty. — L. *octogeni*, eighty each.

octoginta, eighty. — L. *octoginta*, eighty. — L. *octo*, eight; *-ginta*, short for *decinta**, a derivative of *decem*, ten.

octosyllabic (L. = Gk.) L. *octosyllabus*, having eight syllables. — Gk. ὀκτώ, eight; συλλαβή, a syllable; see **Syllable**.

Ocular (L.) L. *ocularis*, belonging to the eye. — L. *oculus*, eye; cognate with E. **Eye**.

binocular, having two eyes. (L.) F. *bin-i*, double; *oculus*, eye.

inoculate (L.) In old authors means 'to engraft.' — L. *inoculatus*, pp. of *inoculare*, to engraft, insert a graft. — L. *in*; *oculus*, an eye, also a bud of a plant.

monocular, one-eyed. (Gk. and L.) From Gk. μόνος, sole; L. *oculus*, eye.

Mono-, prefix.

Odd, not even, strange. (Scand.) M. *odde*. — Icel. *oddi*, a triangle, a point.

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Mono-, prefix.

lament. — Gk. *μόνος*, alone; *ψῆς*, a song.

palinode, a recantation, in song. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *palinodie* (Cot.). — L. *palinodia*. — Gk. *παλινωδία*, a recantation, esp. of an ode. — Gk. *πάλιν*, back, again; *ψῆς*, an ode.

parody. (L. — Gk.) L. *parodia*. — Gk. *παρωδία*, also *παρωδή*, a song sung beside (i.e. in imitation of) another. — Gk. *παρά*, beside; *ψῆς*, an ode.

prosody. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *prosodie*. — L. *prosodia*. — Gk. *προσώδια*, a song sung to an instrument, a tone, accent, prosody (or laws of verse). — Gk. *πρός*, to, accompanying; *ψῆς*, an ode. And see *comedy*, *melody*, *psalmody*, *rhapsody*, *tragedy*.

Odium, hatred. (L.) L. *odium*, sb. — L. *odī*, I hate; an old pt. tense used as present. Allied to Gk. *ὀθεῖν*, to push away, Skt. *vadh*, to strike. (✓ WADH.)

annoy, to vex. (F. — L.) M. E. *anoien*, *anuien*. — O. F. *anoier*, *anuier*, to annoy. — O. F. *anoi*, *anui* (F. *ennui*), vexation. Cf. Span. *enojo*, O. Venetian *inodio*, vexation. — L. *in odio*, lit. in hatred, common in the Low. L. phr. *in odio habui*, lit. I had in hatred, I was annoyed with; cf. L. *in odio esse*, in odio uenire, to incur hatred. — L. *in*, in; *odio*, abl. of *odium*, hatred (above).

ennui. (F. — L.) Mod. F. *ennui*, annoyance; O. F. *anoi* (as above).

noisome, annoying, troublesome. (F. — L.; with E. suffix.) Formed from M. E. *noy*, annoyance; with E. suffix *-some*. This M. E. *noy* is short for M. E. *anoy*, *anoi*. — O. F. *anoi*, vexation (above).

Odour. (F. — L.) M. E. *odour*. — F. *odeur*. — L. *odorem*, acc. of *odor*, scent. Cf. Gk. *ὀσμεν* (= *ὀδ-μεν*), to smell. (✓ AD.) Der. *odoratus*, from L. *odōrus*, by throwing back the accent.

olfactory, relating to smell. (L.) L. *olfactorius*, adj., from L. *olfactor*, one who smells, *olfactus*, a smelling. — L. *olfactus*, of *olfacere*, *olefacere*, to scent. — L. *olere*, to smell; *facere*, to make, cause. This L. *olere* is put for *odere**, whence *od-or*, scent; cf. L. *lacruma* for *dacruma*.

osmium, a metal. (Gk.) The oxide has a disagreeable smell. — Gk. *ὀσμῆς*, *ὀδμῆς*, smell. — Gk. *ὀσμεν*, to smell (above).

zone, a substance perceived by its smell in the air after electric discharges. (Gk.) *ὀσμεν*, smelling; pres. pt. of *ὀσμεν* (ve).

redolent, fragrant. (F. — L.) F. *redolent*.

— L. *redolent*, stem of pres. pt. of *redolere*, to emit odour. — L. *red-*, again; *olere*, for *odere**, to be odorous (above).

Of, from, &c. (E.) M. E. *of*; A. S. *of*. + Du. Icel. Swed. Dan. Goth. *af*; G. *ab*, O. H. G. *aba*; L. *ab*, Gk. *ἀπό*, Skt. *apa*, away. (Base AP.)

a-, (6), prefix. (F. — L.; or L.) In *a-bate*, the prefix is F. *a*, for L. *ab*, from. In *a-vert*, the prefix is L. *a* (for *ab*).

ab- (1), prefix. (L.) L. *ab*; also *a*, *abs*.

¶ Distinct from *ab-* (for *ad*) in *ab-breviate*.

apo-, prefix. (Gk.) Gk. *ἀπό*, from (above). **off**, away from. (E.) Another spelling of *of*. M. E. *of*; as in 'Smiteth of my hed' = smite off my head; Ch. C. T. 784.

offing, the part of the visible sea remote from the shore. (E.) Merely formed from *off* (above) with the noun-suffix *-ing*.

Off; see **Of**.

Offal, waste meat. (E.) M. E. *offal*, falling remnants, chips of wood, &c. From *off* and *fall*. + Du. *afval*, windfall, offal; Dan. *affald*, a fall off, offal; G. *abfall*; all similarly compounded.

Offend; see **Defend**.

Offer; see **Fertile**.

Office; see **Optative**.

Offing; see **Off**.

Offscouring. (E.) From *off* and *scur*. So also *off-set*, *off-shoot*, *off-spring*.

Of, **Often**; see **Over**.

Ogee, **Ogive**, a double curve. (F. — Span. — Arab.) 'An *ogive* or *ogee*, a wreath, circlet, or round band in architecture,' Minshew. An *ogee* arch is a pointed arch, with doubly-curved sides. — O. F. *angive*, *ogive*, an ogive or ogee (Cot.). — Span. *auge*, highest point; from the pointed top of Moorish arches, which have doubly-curved sides. — Arab. *duj*, summit. Der. *ogiv-al*, adj. (also written *ogee-fall*!). See p. 579.

Ogle, to glance at. (Du.) A frequent form of Du. *oogen*, 'to cast sheep's eyes upon one,' Hexham. (Cf. Low G. *oegeln*, to ogle, from *oegen*, to look at.) — Du. *ooge*, eye; cognate with E. *Eye*.

Ogre, a monster. (F. — Span. — L.) F. *ogre*. — Span. *ogro*, O. Span. *huergo*, *huervo*, *uerco*, cognate with Ital. *orco*, a hobgoblin, demon (Diez). — L. *orcum*, acc. of *orcus*, (1) the abode of the dead, (2) the god of the infernal regions, Orcus, Pluto. Minshew gives O. Span. *huercos*, hell. Der. *ogress*, F. *ogresse*.

Oh; see **O** (1).

Oil; see **Olive**.

Ointment; see Unguent.

Old. (E.) M. E. *old*. A. S. *eald*. + Du. *oud* (for *old**), G. *alt*, Goth. *althais*. Allied to *-ultus*, in L. *ad-ultus*, grown up. (✓ AL.)

alderman. (E.) A. S. *ealdorman*, lit. elder-man; see elder (below.)

eld, old age. (E.) M. E. *elde*, old age; A. S. *yldu*, antiquity, from *eald*, old.

elder, older. (E.) Both as adj. and sb. A. S. *yldra*, elder, adj.; comparative of *eald*, old. Also A. S. *ealdor*, an elder, sb.; from *eald*, old, with suffix *-or*.

eldest. (E.) A. S. *yldesta*, superl. of *eald*, old.

Oleaginous; see Olive.

Oleander, the rose-bay-tree. (F. = Low L.) O. F. *oleandre*, rose-bay-tree (Cot.).

The same as Ital. *oleandro*, Span. *eloandro* (Minshew), Port. *eloandro*, *loandro*; all variously corrupted from Low L. *lorandrium* (Isidore). It seems to have been confused with *oleaster*. Perhaps Low L. *lorandrium* stands for *lauro-dendrum**, from L. *laurus*, laurel, and Gk. *δένδρον*, a tree; but this wants confirmation.

Oleaster; see Olive.

Olfactory; see Odour.

Oligarchy; see Arch- (1).

Olio, a mixture, medley. (Span. = L.) A mistaken form for *olia*, intended to represent Span. *olla* (pronounced *olya*), a round earthen pot, also an olio, esp. in phrase *olla podrida*, a hodge-podge. — L. *olla*, O. Lat. *aula*, a pot.

Olive. (F. = L. = Gk.) F. *olive*. — L. *oliva*. — Gk. *ἐλαία*, an olive-tree. (✓ RI.)

oil. (F. = L. = Gk.) M. E. *oile*. — O. F. *oile* (F. *huile*). — L. *oleum*. — Gk. *ἐλαιον*, oil; cf. *ἐλαία*, an olive-tree.

oleaginous. (L. = Gk.) L. *oleaginus*, oily; adj., from *oleum*, oil (above).

oleaster, wild olive. (L. = Gk.) L. *oleaster*, Rom. xi. 17; formed from *olea*, an olive-tree. — Gk. *ἐλαία*, an olive-tree.

Ombro, a game at cards; see Human.

Omegā, the end. (Gk.) Gk. *ω*, called *ὦ μέγα*, i. e. great *o*, long *o*; which is the last letter of the Gk. alphabet, as opposed to *alpha*, the first letter. *Méga* is neut. of *μέγας*, great, allied to E. *Mickle*.

Omelet, a pan-cake, chiefly of eggs. (F. = L.) F. *omelette*, *omelette* (Cot.). These are from O. F. *amelette*, but this again was preceded by the forms *alemette*, *alemelle* (Scheler). The sense of *alemelle* was 'a thin plate,' still preserved in F.

alumelle, sheathing of a ship. Roquefort gives O. F. *alemelle*, blade of a knife; thus the *omelet* was named from its shape, that of a 'thin plate' of metal. β. Lastly *l'alemelle* is a corruption of *la levieille*, the correct form. — L. *lamella*, a thin plate, properly of metal; dimin. of *lamina*, a thin plate; see *Lamina*. ¶ See this clearly traced by Scheler and Littré.

Omen, a sign of a future event. (L.) L. *omen*; O. Lat. *osmen*.

abominate. (L.) From pp. of L. *abominari*, lit. to turn away from that which is of ill omen. — L. *ab*, away; *omen*, an omen.

Omit; see Missile.

Omni-, prefix. (L.) L. *omnis*, all. Der. *omni-potent*, all-powerful; *omni-present*, everywhere present; *omni-scient*, all-knowing; *omni-vorous*, all-devouring; see *Potent*, *Present*, *Science*, *Voracious*.

omnibus, a public vehicle. (L.) So called because intended for the use of all. — L. *omnibus*, for all; dat. pl. of *omnis*. ¶ Commonly shortened to *bus*.

On. (E.) M. E. *on*; A. S. *on*. + Du. *an*, Icel. *á*, Dan. *an*, Swed. *å*, G. *an*, Goth. *ana*, Gk. *ἀνά*, Russ. *na*. (Aryan from ANA.) Allied to In.

ana-, prefix. (Gk.) Gk. *ἀνά*, on, up, &c. Shortened to *an-* in *an-urism*.

Once; see One.

Once, sometimes for Ounce (2).

One (1), single, sole. (E.) M. E. *one*. A. S. *æn*. + Du. *een*, Icel. *ein*, Dan. *een*, Swed. *en*, G. *ein*, Goth. *ain*, W. *an*, Irish and Gael. *aon*, L. *unus*, O. L. *unus*, Gk. *ὅς*, one. (Aryan AINA, one.)

a, short for *an*; see *an* (below).

a- (12), prefix. (E.) In the word *a-pace*, put for *one pace*, the prefix *a* is short for *an*, the indef. article, the same word as *one*.

alone. (E.) M. E. *al one*, *al one*, written apart; here *al*, adv., means 'entirely,' and *oon* is the M. E. form of *one*. (*Alone* = *all one*.)

an, a. (E.) Used as indef. article; from A. S. *æn*, one, similarly used. (Thus *an* is the same word as *one*.) *A* is a shortened form of *an*, first used about A.D. 1200.

anon, immediately. (E.) M. E. *anon*; also *onan*. A. S. *on æn*, lit. one moment. — A. S. *on*, on, in; *æn*, any.

any. (E.) M. E. *ani*, *oni*, *eni*, A. S. *ænig*, any; formed with A. S. *æn* (E. *y*) from *æn*, one, + Du. *een*, from *een*, one; G. *einiger*, from *ein*,

one, to reconcile. (E.) words *at* and *one*, and use of the phrase *at* (reconciled) in Middle = all agreed; Rob. of mald has *atonemaker*, ks, p. 158. Der. *atone-* sent; we actually find reconciliation, in old

as ought (below).

st for *alone*, the initial as in *mend*, *vanguard*, (ove). Der. *lone-ly*.

In phr. for the nonce, tes. Here then is for the def. article; *anes*, as a sb., is properly an (below). The sense is for the occasion.

E. *ones*; A. S. *ānes*, gen. case (masc. and the gen. case was used *eed-s*, *twi-ce*, *thri-ce*.

on, spoken of indefinitely phrase 'one says,' one person.' It is merely a ordinary word *one*. ¶

E. *onli*, adj. and adv.; mique, lit. 'one-like.' = like.

g. (E.) M. E. *oust*, *ght*, *awiht*, &c. (mod. E. *niht*, aught. = A. S. *d*, *wiht*, a whit; see *Whit*, *whit*.)

nsome. (F. = L.) F. *ous*, adj. = L. *oner-*, stem

) From pp. of L. *ex-* m a burden; *onerare* is *onus*.

ty.

name-making, the for- with a resemblance in y signified. (Gk.) Gk. making of a name. = Gk. m of *ὄνομα*, a name; take; see *Name* and

nameless. (Gk.) Gk. = Gk. *ἀνα*, neg. prefix; he long *ω* = *α + ο*).

like in sound, but differ- = Gk.) L. *homonymus*.

= Gk. *ὁμόνυμος*, having the same name. = Gk. *ὁμός*, same; *ὄνομα*, name. See *Same*. Der. *homonym*, F. *homonyme*, from L. *homonymus*.

metonymy, the putting of one word for another. (L. = Gk.) L. *metonymia*. = Gk. *μεταωνυμία*, change of name. = Gk. *μετά*, implying 'change'; *ὄνομα*, name.

paronymous, allied in origin; alike in sound. (Gk.) Gk. *παράνυμος*, formed from another word by a slight change. = Gk. *παρά*, beside; *ὄνομα*, a name. Der. *paronom-as-ia*, a slight change in a word's meaning, from Gk. *παρονυμασία*, better *παρονυμασία*.

synonym. (F. = L. = Gk.) F. *synonyme*. = L. (pl.) *synonyma*, lit. synonyms; from the adj. *synonymus*, synonymous, having the same sense as another word. = Gk. *συνώνυμος*, of like meaning. = Gk. *σύν*, together; *ὄνομα*, a name. Der. *synonymous*, from L. *synonymus*; *synonymy*, from L. *synonymia*, Gk. *συνωνυμία*, likeness of name.

Onset, an assault. (E.) Due to the phr. *set on*! i.e. attack! From *on* and *set*.

Onslaught, an attack. (E.) From *on* and M. E. *slaht*, A. S. *sleah*, a stroke, blow, formed from *sleán*, to strike; see *Slay*.

Onward, Onwards. (E.) From *on* and *-ward*, *-wards*; see *Toward*.

Onyx, a kind of agate. (L. = Gk.) L. *onyx*. = Gk. *ὄνυξ*, a nail; a veined gem, onyx, from its resemblance to the finger-nail. See *Nail*.

Oolite; see p. 579.

Ooze, moisture, soft mud. (E.) Formerly *wose*; M. E. *wose*. A. S. *wāse*, *wōs*, moisture, juice. + Icel. *vds*, wetness; O. H. G. *waso*, sod, turf. Der. *ooze*, verb.

Opacity; see *Opaque*.

Opal, a gem. (F. = L.) F. *opale*. = L. *opalas*, an opal. Cf. Gk. *ὀπάλλιος*, an opal; Skt. *upala*, a stone, gem.

Opaque. (F. = L.) F. *opaque*. = L. *opacum*, acc. of *opacus*, dark, obscure. Der. *opac-i-ty*, from F. *opacité*, L. acc. *opacitatem*.

Open, unclosed; see *Up*.

Opera; see below.

Operate. (L.) From pp. of L. *operari*, to work. = L. *opera*, work; allied to L. *opus* (stem *oper-*), work, toil. + Skt. *apas*, work. (✓AP.)

co-operate. (L.) From pp. of L. *co-operari*, to work with.

inure, to habituate. (F. = L.) Also

spelt *enure*, but *inure* is better, since the word arose from the phrase *in ure*, i. e. in operation, in work, in employment, formerly common. Here *in* is the E. prep. *in*; *ure* is from O. F. *eure*, also spelt *neure*, *ovre*, work, action; from L. *opera*, work. (Cf. *man-ure* = *man-œuvre*.) See also *manure*, *manœuvre*.

Ophidian, relating to serpents. (Gk.) From Gk. *ὄφις**, an imaginary form wrongly supposed to be the crude form of *ὄφης*, a serpent.

ophicleide, a musical instrument. (F. = Gk.) Lit. a 'key-serpent;' because made by adding *keys* to an old musical instrument called a *serpent* (from its twisted shape). — Gk. *ὄφις*, a serpent; *κλειδ*, stem of *κλεις*, a key.

Ophthalmia; see **Optic**.

Opinion. (F. = L.) F. *opinion*. — L. *opinionem*, acc. of *opinio*, a supposition. — L. *opinari*, to suppose, opine. — L. *opinus*, thinking, expecting; only in *nec-opinus*, *in-opinus*, unexpected. Allied to *ap-isci*, to obtain, comprehend; see **Apt**, **Optative**. (✓AP.) Der. *opine*, F. *opiner*, L. *opinari* (above).

Opium. (L. = Gk.) L. *opium*. — Gk. *ὀπιον*, poppy-juice. — Gk. *ὀπός*, sap.

Opossum, a quadruped. (W. Indian.) — W. Indian *opassom*; in the language of the Indians of Virginia.

Oppidan. (L.) L. *oppidanus*, belonging to a town. — L. *oppidum*, a town; O. Lat. *oppedum*.

Opponent; see **Position**.

Opportune; see **Port** (2).

Oppose; see **Pose**.

Opposite; see **Position**.

Oppress; see **Press**.

Opprobrious. (L.) From L. *opprobriosus*, full of reproach. — L. *opprobrium*, reproach. — L. *op-* (for *ob*), on, upon; *probrum*, disgrace.

Oppugn; see **Pugilism**.

Optative, wishing. (F. = L.) Chiefly as the name of a mood. — F. *optatif*. — L. *optativus*, expressive of a wish. — L. *optatus*, pp. of *optare*, to wish. Allied to *ap-isci*, to obtain; cf. Skt. *āp*, *ap*, to obtain, get. (✓AP.)

adopt. (L.) L. *adoptare*, to adopt, choose. — L. *ad*, to, for; *optare*, to wish.

copious, ample. (F. = L.) O. F. *copieux*. — L. *copiosus*, plentiful. — L. *cōpia*, plenty; put for *co-opia*. — L. *co-* (for *cum*), together; *op-*, base of *op-es*, wealth. Cf. *in-opia*, want.

copy. (F. = L.) M. E. *copy*, *ance*; the mod. sense is due to tiplication of an original by means — O. F. *copie*, abundance; also L. *copia*, plenty (above).

office, duty. (F. = L.) F. *officium*, duty; lit. *doing of a* contr. from *opusficium*. — L. *ofi-*, of *opes*, wealth; *facere*, to do; s Der. *offic-er*, F. *officier*, Low L. *offic-i-ous*, F. *officieux*, L. *officiosus*.

optimism, the doctrine that the best. (L.) From L. *optim-us* best; with suffix *-ism* (Gk. *-ισ*), *op-ti-mus* is a superl. form from (i. e. choice); cf. *optare*, to wish.

option, choice. (F. = L.) F. L. *optionem*, acc. of *optio*, choice to L. *optare*, to wish (above).

opulent, wealthy. (F. = L.) *lent*. — L. *opulentus*, wealthy. — L. of *opes*, wealth. Cf. Skt. *apnas*.

Optic, relating to the sight. (F. *optique*. — Gk. *ὀπτικός*, belonging to sight; cf. *ὀπτήρ*, a spy. From *op-* (for *ok-*) seen in Ionic *ὀπ-ω-σεν*, *ὀψ-ομαι*, I shall see; cf. L. the eye. See **Eye**. (✓AK.)

autopsy, personal inspection Gk. *αὐτοψία*, a seeing with one's — Gk. *αὐτ-ός*, self; and *ὀψis*, sight.

catoptric, relating to optical (Gk.) Gk. *κατοπτρικός*, reflexive *κάτοπτρον*, a mirror. — Gk. *κατ-inward*; *ὀπτ-ομαι*, I see.

dioptrics, the science of the of light. (Gk.) Gk. *τὰ διοπτρ-ics*. — Gk. *διοπτρικός*, relating to *τρα*, an optical instrument for taking &c. — Gk. *δι-ά*, through; *ὀπτ-ομαι*.

ophthalmia, inflammation of Gk. *ὀφθαλμία*. — Gk. *ὀφθαλμός*, the for *ὀπταλμός**; cf. Doric *ὀπτίλος*. — Gk. *ὀπτ-ομαι*, I see.

synopsis, a general view. (L. *synopsis*. — Gk. *σύνopsis*, a se together. — Gk. *σύν*, together; *ὀψ* Der. *synoptic-al*, from Gk. adj. *συν-Or* (1), conjunction, offering su

tive; see **Either**.

Or (2), ere; see **Ere**.

Or (3), gold; see **Aureate**.

Oracle; see **Oral**.

Oral, spoken. (L.) Coined from stem of *os*, the mouth. +Skt. *āśā-dhana*, mouth. (✓AN.)

adore. (L.) L. *adorare*, to pa

to; *orare*, to pray, from *or-*, stem of mouth.

inexorable. (F.—L.) F. *inexorable*. *inexorabilis*, that cannot be moved by y.—L. *in-*, not; *ex-orare*, to gain by y.

oraculum. (F.—L.) F. *oraculum*.—L. *oraculum*, a divine announcement; double formed from *ora-re*, to pray (above).

oration. (F.—L.) F. *oration*.—L. acc. *oratio*.—L. *oratus*, pp. of *orare*, to pray; *ore* (above).

orator. (F.—L.) Formerly *orator*.—L. *orator*, acc. of *orator*, a speaker.—L. *oratus*, pp. of *orare*, to pray, *orator* (above).

orifice. (F.—L.) F. *orifice*, a small opening.—L. *orificium*, an opening, lit. 'opening of a mouth'.—L. *ori-*, crude form of mouth; *facere*, to make.

orison. a prayer. (F.—L.) O. F. *oraison* (F. *oraison*).—L. *orationem*, *oratio*, a prayer; see *oration*.

osculate. to kiss. (L.) From pp. of *osculari*, to kiss.—L. *osculum*, a little pretty mouth; double dimin. of *os*, mouth.

oration. (F.—L.) F. *peroration*. *perorationem*, acc. of *peroratio*, the closing of a speech.—L. *peroratus*, pp. of *perorare*, to complete a speech.—L. *per-*, *orare*, to speak (above).

orang-outang. a large ape. (Malay.) *orang utan*, lit. 'wild man'.—Malay *orang*, a man; *utan*, *hutan*, woods, wilds of the forest.

orange. (F.—Ital.—Pers.) O. F. *orange*. Put for *narenge**, but *n* was lost (in Italian), and then became *orange* by a popular etymology from *or*, gold. Cf. Span. *naranja*, *orange*.—Ital. *arancio*, an orange.—Pers. *nāranj*, *nārinj*, *nārang*, an orange. to Pers. *nār*, a pomegranate.

orator. see *Orator*.

orb. (F.—L.) F. *orbe*.—L. *orbem*, acc. of *orbis*, sphere.

orbitant. extravagant. (F.—L.) F. *orbitant*.—L. *exorbitant*, stem of pres. *exorbitare*, to fly out of a track.—L. *orbita*, a track (below).

orbita. (L.) L. *orbita*, a track, circuit; with suffix *-ita* from *orbi-*, crude form of *orbis*, an orb, circle.

orchestra. see *Wort*.

orchestra. (L.—Gk.) L. *orchestra*.—

Gk. *ὀρχήστρα*, an orchestra; which, in the Attic theatre, was a space on which the chorus danced.—Gk. *ὀρχήσμαι*, I dance.

Orchis. a plant. (L.—Gk.) L. *orchis*.—Gk. *ὄρχις*, a testicle, a plant with roots of testicular shape. Der. *orchid*, a false form, since the gen. case of *ὄρχις* is *ὀρχέως*.

Ordain; see *Order*.

Ordeal; see *Deal*.

Order. (F.—L.) F. *ordre*, O. F. *ordine*.—L. *ordinem*, acc. of *ordo*, order. Perhaps allied to *Origin*. Der. *dis-order*.

co-ordinate. (L.) L. *co-* (for *cum*), together; *ordinatus*, arranged, pp. of *ordinare*; see *ordain* (below).

extraordinary. (L.) L. *extra-ordinarius*, beyond what is ordinary, rare.

inordinate. (L.) L. *in-*, not; *ordinatus*, ordered, controlled, pp. of *ordinare*; see *ordain* (below).

ordain. to set in order. (F.—L.) M. E. *ordeinen*.—O. F. *ordener* (later *ordonner*).—L. *ordinare*, to set in order.—L. *ordin-*, crude form of *ordo*, order. Der. *pre-ordain*.

ordinal. shewing the order. (L.) L. *ordinalis*, adj., in order.—L. *ordin-*, crude form of *ordo*, order.

ordinance. (F.—L.) F. *ordinance*.—Low L. *ordinantia*, a command.—L. *ordinant-*, pres. pt. of *ordinare* (above).

ordinary. (F.—L.) F. *ordinaire*.—L. *ordinarius*, regular (as sb., an overseer).—L. *ordin-*, crude form of *ordo*, order. Der. *ordinary*, sb.

ordination. (L.) From L. *ordinatio*, an ordinance, also ordination.—L. *ordinatus*, pp. of *ordinare*, to ordain.

ordnance. artillery. (F.—L.) Formerly *ordinance*; it had reference to the bore or size of the cannon, and was thence transferred to the cannon itself; see *ordinance*.

primordial. original. (F.—L.) F. *primordial*.—L. *primordialis*, original.—L. *primordium*, origin.—L. *primus*, first; *ordiri*, to begin, allied to *ordo*, order. See *Prime*.

subordinate. of lower rank. (L.) Coined, with suffix *-ate* (L. *-atus*), from L. *sub ordinem*, under the rank.—L. *sub*, under; *ordinem*, acc. of *ordo*, order.

Ordure; see *Horrid*.

Ore. (E.) M. E. *or*; A. S. *ǽr*, ore. It seems to be another form of A. S. *ǽr*, brass, bronze. † Icel. *stir*, O. H. G. *ēr*.

Goth. *ais*, brass; L. *æs*, ore, bronze. Cf. Skt. *ayas*, iron.

Organ. (F.-L.-Gk.) F. *organe*. - L. *organum*, an implement. - Gk. *ὄργανον*, an implement; allied to *ἐργον*, work; see Work.

orgies, sacred rites, revelry. (F.-L.-Gk.) F. *orgies*. - L. *orgia*, sb. pl. a festival in honour of Bacchus, orgies. - Gk. *ὄργια*, sb. pl., orgies, rites, from sing. *ὄργιον*, a sacred act; allied to *ἐργον*, work.

Oriel; see Aureate.

Orient, eastern. (F.-L.) F. *orient*. - L. *orient*, stem of *oriens*, rising, the east; orig. pres. pt. of *oriri*, to rise, begin. + Skt. *ri*, to rise. (✓AR.)

abortion. (L.) From L. *abortio*, an untimely birth. - L. *abortus*, pp. of *aboriri*, to fail. - L. *ab*, away; *oriri*, to arise, grow.

origin. (F.-L.) F. *origine*. - L. *originem*, acc. of *origo*, a beginning. - L. *oriri*, to rise.

Orifice; see Oral.

Oriflamme; see Aureate.

Organ, wild marjoram. (F.-L.-Gk.) F. *organ*. - L. *organum*. - Gk. *ὄργανον*, lit. 'mountain-pride.' - Gk. *ὄρι* = *ὄρει*, crude form of *ὄρος*, a mountain; *γάνος*, beauty, ornament.

Origin; see Orient.

Oriole; see Aureate.

Orison; see Oral.

Orlop; see Leap.

Ormolu; see Aureate.

Ornament. (F.-L.) M. E. *ornament*. - F. *ornement*. - L. *ornamentum*, an adornment. - L. *ornare*, to adorn. Allied to Skt. *varna*, colour, beauty, from *vari*, to cover. (✓WAR.)

adorn. (L.) L. *adornare*, to deck. - L. *ad*, to, on; *ornare*, to adorn.

ornate. (L.) From pp. of L. *ornare*, to adorn.

suborn, to procure secretly, bribe. (F.-L.) F. *suborner*. - L. *subornare*. - L. *sub*, secretly; *ornare*, to furnish, properly to adorn.

Ornithology, the science of birds. (Gk.) Gk. *ὀρνιθο-*, crude form of *ὄρνις*, a bird; *-λογία*, from *λόγος*, a discourse, *λέγειν*, to speak. Allied to A. S. *earn*, an eagle, named from its soaring; cf. Gk. *ὄρνυμι*, I stir up, rouse. (✓AR.)

ornithorhynchus, an Australian animal. (Gk.) Named from the resemblance of its snout to a duck's bill. - Gk. *ὀρνιθο-*, for *ὄρνις*, bird; *ῥύγχος*, a snout.

Orphan. (L.-Gk.) L. *orphannus*. - Gk. *ὀρφανός*, destitute; John, xiv. 18. Allied to L. *orbus*, destitute.

Orpiment, **Orpins**; see Aureate.

Orrery, an apparatus for illustrating the motion of the planets. (Ireland.) Constructed at the expense of Charles Boyle, earl of Orrery, about 1715. *Orrery* is a harony in co. Cork, Ireland.

Orris; see Iris.

Ort; see Eat.

Orthodox, of the right faith. (L.-Gk.) Late L. *orthodoxus*. - Gk. *ὀρθόδοξος*, of the right opinion. - Gk. *ὀρθός*, upright, right; *δόξα*, an opinion, from *δοκεῖν*, to seem.

orthoepy, correct pronunciation. (Gk.) From Gk. *ὀρθοέπεια*, orthoepy. - Gk. *ὀρθός*, right; *ἔπος*, a word; see Epio.

Orthography, correct writing. (F.-L.-Gk.) M. E. *ortographie*. - F. *orthographie*. - L. *orthographia*. - Gk. *ὀρθογραφία*. - Gk. *ὀρθός*, right; *γράφειν*, to write.

Orthopterous, lit. straight-winged. (Gk.) Gk. *ὀρθός*, straight; *πτερόν*, a wing.

Ortolan, a bird. (F.-Ital.-L.) O. F. *hortolan*. - O. Ital. *hortolano*, a gardener, also an *ortolan*, lit. 'haunter of gardens.' - L. *hortulanus*, a gardener. - L. *hortulus*, dimin. of *hortus*, a garden; allied to Yard.

Orts; see Eat.

Oscillate, to swing. (L.) From pp. of L. *oscillare*, to swing. - L. *oscillum*, a swing.

Osculate; see Oral.

Osier. (F.-Low L.-Gk.) F. *osier*, 'the osier, red withy, water-willow tree.' Cf. Allied to Low L. *osaria*, *osaria*, osier-beds (9th cent.). - Gk. *οἶσος*, an osier. (✓WL.)

Osmium; see Odour.

Osprey; see Osseous.

Osseous, bony. (L.) L. *osseus*, bony. - L. *oss*, stem of *os*, a bone. Cf. Gk. *ὀσθεν*, Skt. *asthi*, a bone.

osprey, the fish-hawk. (L.) A corruption of *ossifrage*, the older name for the bird. - L. *ossifragus*, *ossifraga*, an osprey. - L. *ossifragus*, bone-breaking; (from *os*, strength). - L. *ossi-*, crude form of *os*, bone; *frangere*, to break.

ossifrage. (L.) In Levit. xi. 13; 14 above.

ossify, to turn to bone. (F.-L.) L. *ossi-*, crude form of *os*, bone; F. for L. *-ficare*, to make, from *facere*, to make. Der. *ossification*.

osteology, science of the bones.

δορεῖν, a bone (above); *-λογία*, from *λογος*, a discourse, *λέγειν*, to speak.

ostensible, **Ostentation**; see **Tend**

osteology; see **Osseous**.

otter; see **hostler**, under **Host** (1).

otracise; see **Oyster**.

otrich; see **Aviary**.

other, second, different. (E.) M. E.

er; A. S. *ðer*, other, second. + Du.

er, Icel. *annarr* (for *antharr**), Dan.

er, Swed. *andra*, G. *ander*, Goth.

ar, Lithuan. *antras*, L. *alter* (for

*er**), Skt. *antara*, other. In Skt.

ara, the suffix is the usual comparative

as (as in Gk. *σοφώ-τερος*, wiser). All

are Aryan ANA, this, he. Thus the

sense is 'beyond this,' i.e. second.

otter; see **Water**.

otoman, the same as **Attar**.

ottoman, a low stuffed seat. (F. - Turk.)

ottomane, an ottoman, sofa. - F. *Otto-*

man, Turkish. So named from *Othman*

man, founder of the Turkish empire.

ouch, **Nouch**, the socket of a precious

stone, ornament. (F. - O. H. G.) Usually

ouch, yet *nouch* is the true form. M. E.

ouch - O. F. *nouche*, *nosche*, *nusche*, a

clasp, bracelet (Burguy); Low L.

us - M. H. G. *nuske*, O. H. G. *nusca*,

clasp, brooch.

ought (1), pt. t. of **Owe**, q. v.

ought (2), anything; see **One**.

ounce (1), twelfth part of a pound. (F.

) M. E. *unce* - O. F. *unce* (F. *once*).

uncia, (1) an ounce, (2) an inch.

ed to Gk. *ὄγκος*, mass, weight.

ouch. (L.) M. E. *inche*; A. S. *ynce* -

uncia, an inch. See **Inch**.

ounce (2), **Once**, a kind of lynx. (F.

once) F. *once*, an ounce. Cf. Port.

onza, Span. *onza*, Ital. *lonza*, an ounce.

Ital. *lonza* stands for *l'onza*, since we

find Ital. *onza*, an ounce (Florio, 1598).

onza = nasalised form from Pers. *yūz*, a

her, pard, lynx, esp. those used (like

ounce) in hunting deer.

our; see **Us**.

orang-outang; see **Orang-outang**.

ousel, a kind of thrush. (E.) M. E.

A. S. *asle*. (Put for *asle** or *asle**,

A. S. *ðser* - Goth. *anthar*.) + G. *ansel*,

G. *amsala*, an ousel.

ost, to eject. (F. - L.) O. F. *oster*.

Remove; Cot. (F. *ster*). Of disputed

origin; some derive it from *ostare*, which

does not suit the sense; Diez suggests L.

*haustare**, a derivative of *haurire* (pp. *haustus*), to draw water. Cf. E. *ex-haust*; and L. *exhaurire*, used in the sense 'to remove.'

Out, without, abroad. (E.) M. E. *oute*, *ute*, adv. A. S. *ūte*, *ūtan*, adv., out, without; formed (with adv. suffix *-e* or *-an*) from A. S. *ūt*, adv. out, from. + Du. *uit*, Icel. *ūt*, Dan. *ud*, Swed. *ut*, G. *aus*, Goth. *ut* (= A. S. *ūt*), *uta* (= A. S. *ūte*), *utana* (= A. S. *ūtan*); Skt. *ud*, up, out. (Aryan UD.) ¶ Hence numerous compounds, such as *out-balance*, *out-bid*, *out-break*, presenting no difficulty.

about. (E.) M. E. *abuten*; A. S. *abūtan*, for *onbūtan* (also found). - A. S. *on*, on, at; *būtan*, outside, without, contr. from *be-ūtan*, which is compounded of *be*, by, and *ūtan*, adv., without. (*About* = *on-by-out*, i.e. on the outside.)

but (1), prep. and conj., except. (E.) M. E. *bute*, *buten*. A. S. *būtan*, conj., except; prep., besides, without; orig. an adv. meaning 'outside.' See **about** (above). + Du. *buiten*, except.

outer, comp. form; see **utter** (below).

outmost; see **utmost** (below).

outward. (E.) A. S. *ūteweard*, outward. - A. S. *ūte*, out; *weard*, -ward; see **Toward**.

utmost. (E.) A popular corruption of M. E. *outemest* (Rich. Coer de Lion, 2931), by confusion with *most*. A. S. *ūtēmost*, formed with double superl. suffix *-m-est* from A. S. *ūte*, out.

utter, outer. (E.) M. E. *utter*. A. S. *ūttor*, which occurs as well as *ūt*; both are comparative forms of *ūt*, out. Der. *utter*, verb.

Outlaw. (Scand.) M. E. *outlawe*. - Icel. *útlági*, an outlaw, lit. out of (beyond) the law. - Icel. *út*, out; *lög*, law; see **Out** and **Law**.

Outlet. (E.) M. E. *utlete*, lit. 'a letting out.' - A. S. *ūt*, out; *létan*, to let.

Outrage; see **Ultra**.

Outrigger. (E. and Scand.) A projecting spar for extending sails, a projecting rowlock for an oar, a boat with projecting rowlocks. From **Out** and **Rig**.

Outward; see **Out**.

Oval, egg-shaped. (F. - L.) F. *oval*, Formed with suffix *-al* (= L. *-alis*) from L. *ovum*, an egg. + Gk. *ὄν*, an egg. β. L. *ovum* and G. *ὄν* are from a common base AWI, appearing in L. *avis*, a bird; see **Aviary**. And see **Egg**. Der. *ov-ar-y*,

Low L. *ouaria*, the part of the body in which eggs are formed in birds; *ovi-form*, egg-shaped; *ovi-parous*, from L. *oui-parus*, egg-producing (see Parent).

Ovation, a lesser Roman triumph. (F. = L.) F. *ovation*. — L. acc. *ovationem*, from *ovatio*, a shouting, exultation. — L. *ouatus*, pp. of *ouare*, to shout. + Gk. *αἶεν*, to shout.

Oven. (E.) M. E. *ouen* (= *oven*). A. S. *ofen*, *ofn*. + Du. *oven*, Icel. *ofn*, *omn* (also *ogn*), Swed. *ugn*, G. *ofen*, Goth. *auhns*. (The common base is UHNA.)

Over, above, across. (E.) M. E. *ouer* (= *over*). A. S. *ofer*. + Du. *over*, Icel. *yfir*, *ofr*, Dan. *over*, Swed. *öfver*, G. *über*, Goth. *ufar*, Gk. *ὐνέρι*, L. *s-uper*; Skt. *upari*, above. The Aryan form is UPARI, locative case of UPARA, upper (Skt. *upara*, L. *s-uperus*, A. S. *yfera*). This is a comparative form from Aryan UPA (Skt. *upa*, near, on, under; Gk. *ὕνυ*, L. *s-ub*, Goth. *uf*, under; E. *-ove* in *ab-ove*). Closely allied to Up. (The senses 'over' and 'under' are curiously mixed.) ¶ Hence a large number of compounds beginning with *over*, which present no difficulty.

oft, often, frequently. (E.) A. S. *oft*; whence M. E. *ofte*, with added *-e*, and lastly *ofte-n* with added *-n*. + Icel. *oft*, Dan. *ofte*, Swed. *ofta*, G. *oft*, Goth. *ufta*; answering in form to Gk. *ὕψιστος*, highest; a superlative form allied to the comp. form *over*. From the notion of what is over or excessive, we pass to that of frequency.

Overt, open, public. (F. = L.) O. F. *overt* (later *ouvert*), pp. of *ovrir* (later *ouvrir*), to open. The etymology is disputed; Diez suggests that *ovrir* is a shortened form of O. F. *a-ovrir*, *a-uvrir* (Livres des Rois), answering to Prov. *adubrir*, to open. The latter can be resolved into L. *ad*, *de*, *operire*, where *ad* is a mere prefix, and *de-operire* is to uncover. Littré considers *ovrir* as put for *avrir*, i. e. L. *aperire*, to open. β. We may consider *overt* as due to confusion between *operire* and *aperire*, both difficult words, and prob. related. Perhaps *a-perire* = *ab-perire**, to uncover, and *operire* = *ob-perire**, to cover up, where *-perire* is allied to L. *parare*, to prepare, get ready.

overture, a proposal, beginning. (F. = L.) O. F. *overture*, latter *ouverture*, an opening, from O. F. *overt*, open (above).

Oviform, **Oviparous**; see **Oval**.

Owe, to possess; hence, to possess

another's property, be in debt, be obliged. (E.) M. E. *azen*, *awen*, *owen*, orig. 'to possess'; hence to be obliged to do, to be in debt. A. S. *agan*, to have, possess (whence long *o* from A. S. *ā*, and *to* for *g*). + Icel. *eiga*, to possess, have, be bound, own; Dan. *ie*, Swed. *äga*, O. H. G. *eigan*, Goth. *aigan*, to possess. Allied to Skt. *ig*, to possess (✓ IK.)

ought. (E.) The pres. tense of A. S. *agan* is *ic dh*, really an old pt. tense; hence was formed the pt. t. *dhite*, M. E. *ahit*, *aughte*, *oughte*, mod. E. *ought*.

owing, in phr. *owing to* = due to, because of. (E.) Orig. pres. pt. of *owe*, verb.

own (1), possessed by any one, peculiar to oneself. (E.) M. E. *azen*, *awen*, *owen*, contracted to *own* by loss of *e*. A. S. *ages*, own, orig. pp. of *agan*, to possess; see **Owe** (above). + Icel. *eigin*, Dan. Swed. *egen*.

own (2), to possess. (E.) M. E. *aznen*, *ahnien*, *ahnen*, *ohnen*. A. S. *agnian*, to appropriate, claim as one's own; causal verb, from A. S. *agen*, own (above). + Icel. *eigna*, to claim as one's own; from *igin*, own. Der. *own-er*.

Owl, a bird. (E.) M. E. *oult*. A. S. *ule*. + Du. *uil*, Icel. *ugla*, Dan. *ugle*, Swed. *ugla*, G. *eule*, O. H. G. *hiuwela*, *urola*. Allied to L. *ulula*, Skt. *ulukā*, an owl. The sense is 'howler,' from the imitative ✓ UL, to howl; cf. L. *ululare*, to howl. See **Howl**.

Own (1), **Own** (2); see **Owe**.

Own (3), to grant, allow. (E.) Much confused with *own* (2), yet of different origin. M. E. *innen*, to grant; A. S. *unnan*, to grant. The pres. t. is A. S. *ic an*, M. E. *ich an* or *ich on*, I own, grant. + Icel. *unna*, to grant, pres. t. *ek ann*; O. S. *gi-unnan*, G. *gönnen*, O. H. G. *gi-unnan*, to grant.

Ox. (E.) M. E. *ox*, *axe*, pl. *oxen*; A. S. *oxa*, pl. *oxan*. + Du. *os*, Icel. *oxi*, *oxi*, Dan. Swed. *oxe*, G. *achse*, *ochs*, Goth. *auksus*, W. *yeh*; Skt. *ukshan*, an ox, bull (lit. impregnator). The Skt. *ukshan* is derived from Skt. *uksh*, to spittle (✓ WAG.)

oxlip, a flower. (E.) A. S. *oxanliff*, orig. an ox-slop, piece of ox-dung (a casual name, like some other plant-names). = A. S. *oxan*, gen. case of *oxa*, ox; *slifpe*, a slip, see **Slop**. (So also *cow-slip* = *cow-slip*.)

Oxalis, **Oxide**; see **Oxygen**.

Oxlip; see **Ox**.

oxygen, a gas often found in acid compounds. (Gk.) Lit. 'acid-generator.' = *ὀξύς*, sharp, acid; *γεν-*, to produce, of *γίγνομαι*, I am born. (✓ AK and GAN.) Allied to Acid.

oxalis, wood sorrel. (L. = Gk.) L. *oxis*, = Gk. *ὀξύς*, (1) sour wine, (2) el; from its sourness. = Gk. *ὀξύς*, (1) (above).

oxide, a compound of oxygen with a metallic base. (Gk.) Coined from *oxy-*, as in *oxygen*, and *-ide*, Gk. *-ίς*, like. See Oxygen.

oxymel, a mixture of honey and vinegar. (Gk.) L. *oxymeli*. = Gk. *ὀξύμελι*. = *ὀξύς*, sharp, acid; *μέλι*, honey; see Illustrious.

oxytone, having an acute accent on the last syllable. (Gk.) Gk. *ὀξύτονος*,

shrill toned. = Gk. *ὀξύς*, sharp; *τόνος*, a tone; see Tone.

paroxysm. (F. = L. = Gk.) F. *paroxysme*. = L. *paroxysmus*. = Gk. *παροξυσμός*, irritation, the fit of a disease. = Gk. *παροξύνειν*, to irritate. = Gk. *παρά*, beside; *ὀξύειν*, to sharpen, from *ὀξύς*, sharp.

Oyer, Oyez; see Audience.

Oyster. (F. = L. = Gk.) M. E. *oistre*. = O. F. *oistre* (F. *huitre*). = L. *ostrea*; also *ostreum*. = Gk. *ὀστρεον*, an oyster; named from its hard shell. = Gk. *ὀστέον*, a bone, shell; see Osseous.

ostracise, to banish by a vote written on a potsherd. (Gk.) Gk. *ὀστρακίζειν*, to ostracise. = Gk. *ὀστρακον*, a potsherd, tile, voting-tablet, orig. a shell. = Gk. *ὀστρεον*, an oyster, orig. a shell.

Ozone; see Odour.

PA-PE.

abulum; see Pastor.

ace; see Patent.

acha; see Pasha.

achydermatous; see Derm.

acify; see Pact.

ack, a bundle. (C. ?) Of Celtic origin; Gael. *pac*, a pack, also a mob (whence *pack* of rascals), *pac*, verb, to pack; a *pac*, a pack, *pacagim*, I pack up; L. *pac*, a pack. (Hence also Icel. *pakki*, a *pakke*, Swed. *packa*, Du. *pak*, G. *pack*.) Related to Skt. *pac*, to fasten, L. *pangere*; Pact. (✓ PAK.) Der. *pack-age*, with suffix *-age* (as in *baggage*); *pack-et*, from F. *paquet*, a packet, bundle, dimin. form of Low G. *pakke*, O. Du. *pack*, or from t. *pak* (above). ¶ Perhaps Latin.

act, a contract. (L.) L. *pactum*, an agreement. = L. *pactus*, pp. of *pacisci*, to agree, inceptive form of *pacere*, to agree. Related to *pangere*, to fasten, fix; Skt. *pac*, bind, Gk. *πᾶννυμι*, I fasten. And see Edge. (✓ PAK.)

appease. (F. = L.) M. E. *apaisen*. = F. *apaiser* (F. *apaiser*), to pacify, bring to peace. = O. F. *a pais*, to a peace. = L. *pacem*, to a peace; see peace (below).

compact (1), adj., fastened together, solid, close, firm. (F. = L.) O. F. *com-act*. = L. *compactus*, fitted together, pp. of *impingere*. = L. *com-* (= *cum*), together; *agere*, to fasten.

compact (2), sb., a bargain, agreement. = L. *compactum*, sb. = L. *compactus*, pp. of

compacisci, to agree with. = L. *com-* (= *cum*), with; *pacisci*, to make a bargain (above).

impact, a striking against. (L.) L. *impactus*, pp. of *impingere*, to impinge (below).

impinge, to strike against. (L.) L. *impingere*, to strike against. = L. *im-* (= *in*), on, upon; *pangere*, to fasten, also to strike.

pacify. (F. = L.) F. *pacifier*. = L. *pacificare*, to make peace. = L. *paci-*, crude form of *pax*, peace; *-ficare*, for *facere*, to make; see peace (below).

page (2), one side of the leaf of a book. (F. = L.) F. *page*. = L. *página*, a page, leaf. Orig. a leaf; and named from the fastening together of strips of papyrus to form a leaf. = L. *pag-*, base of *pangere*, to fasten (pp. *pac-tus* = *pag-tus*).

pageant, an exhibition, spectacle. (Low L. = L.) Orig. the moveable scaffold on which the old 'mysteries' were acted. M. E. *pagent* (Prompt. Parv.); formed, with excrement *t* after *n*, from Low L. *página*, a scaffold, stage for shews, made of wooden planks. = L. *página*, a page of a book, also a plank of wood. Named from being fastened together; see page (2). Der. *pageant-r-y*.

pale (1), a stake, limit. (F. = L.) M. E. *paal*. = F. *pal*, 'a pale, stake'; Cot. = L. *pálus*, a stake. Put for *pag-lus*; from *pag-*, base of *pangere*, to fasten, fix. ¶ The heraldic *pale* is the same word; so is *pole* (1).

palette, a small slab on which painters mix colours. (F. = Ital. = L.) F. *palette*.

orig. a flat blade, spatula, a flat saucer, and lastly, a palette. — Ital. *paletta*, a flat blade, spatula; dimin. of *pala*, a spade. — L. *pāla*, a spade, shovel, flat-bladed 'peel' for putting bread into an oven. Orig. a spade for planting. — L. *pag-*, base of *pangere*, to fasten, also to plant.

palisade. (F. — L.) F. *palissade*, a row of pales. — F. *paliss-er*, to enclose with pales. — F. *palis*, a pale, extended from *pal*, a pale; see *pale* (1) above.

pallet (2), an instrument used by potters, also by gilders; also a palette. (F. — Ital. — L.) It is a flat-bladed instrument for spreading plasters, gilding, &c.; and is only another spelling of *palette* (above).

pay (1), to discharge a debt. (F. — L.) M. E. *païen*. — O. F. *paier*, *paer* (F. *payer*), to pay, to content. — L. *pacare*, to pacify; in late Lat., to pay a debt. — L. *pac-*, stem of *pax*, peace; see *peace* (below).

peace. (F. — L.) M. E. *païs*. — O. F. *païs* (F. *paix*). — L. *pacem*, acc. of *pax*, peace, orig. a compact. — L. *pac-*, as in *pacisci*, to make a bargain; see *Pact*.

peculate, to pilfer. (L.) From pp. of L. *peculari*, to appropriate to one's own use. Formed as if from *pecūlum**, put for *peculium*, private property; see below.

peculiar, one's own, particular. (F. — L.) F. *peculier*. — L. *peculiaris*, one's own. — L. *pecūlium*, private property; closely allied to *pecūnia*, money; see below.

pecuniary. (F. — L.) F. *pecuniaire*. — L. *pecuniarius*, relating to money or property. — L. *pecunia*, property. — L. *pecu-a*, neut. pl., cattle of all kinds, property; pl. of *pecus*, cattle. Cf. Skt. *paçu*, cattle, lit. that which is fastened up, i.e. domestic cattle; from *paç*, to fasten. (✓PAK.)

peel (3), a fire-shovel. (F. — L.) Once a common word. — F. *pelle*, older form *pale*, a fire-shovel. — L. *pala*; see *palette* (above).

pell-mell, confusedly. (F. — L.) O. F. *peste-meste*, 'pell-mell, confusedly'; Cot. Spelt *pellemelle* in the XIIIth cent. (mod. F. *pêle-mêle*). Lit. 'stirred up with a fire-shovel.' — F. *pelle*, a fire-shovel; O. F. *mes-ler*, to mix up; see *peel* (3) above, and *Medley*.

pole (1), a large stake. (L.) M. E. *pole*, formed (by usual change of *d* to long *o*) from A. S. *pāl*, a pale, pole. — L. *pālus*, a stake; see *pale* (1) above.

propagate. (L.) From pp. of L. *propagare*, to peg down, propagate by layers,

produce; allied to *propages*, *propago*, a layer, and from the same source as *propages*, a joining together. — L. *pro*, forth; *pag-*, base of *pangere*, to fasten, set (hence, to peg down a layer). Der. *propagandist*, a coined word from the name of the society entitled *Congregatio de propaganda fide*, constituted at Rome, A.D. 1622. Also see *Prune* (1).

repay. (F. — L.) O. F. *repayer*. — O. F. *re-* (L. *re-*), back; *payer*, to pay; see *pay*.

Pad (1), a soft cushion. (Scand. — C. ? — C. ?) Also in the sense of 'saddle' (*Leviathan*, 1570); also in the sense of 'bundle' (*Halliwell*). The same word as *pod*, orig. a bag; see below. Der. *pad*, verb.

pod, a husk. (Scand. — C. ? or C. ?) Orig. a leather bottle, a bag; a *pad* is a stuffed bag, a cushion. — Swed. dial. *pad*, a cushion; Dan. *pude*, a cushion. — Gael. *put*, a large buoy, inflated sheep-skin. (O. from the Celtic directly.)

pudding, an intestine filled with meat, a sausage; hence, a sort kind of meat, made of flour, eggs, &c. (C.) Of Celtic origin. Cf. Irish *putog*, a pudding, Gael. *putag*, W. *poten*, a paunch, a pudding; Corn. *put*, a bag, pudding. β. Further allied to W. *putyn*, a short round body. Gael. *put*, a large buoy, inflated skin; all (apparently) from a base *PUT*, to swell out, as in Swed. dial. *puta*, to be inflated. Cf. E. *pout*.

Pad (2), a thief on the high road; see *Path*.

Paddle (1), to finger, dabble; see *Pat* (1).

Paddle (2), a little spade; see *Spade*.

Paddock (1), a toad. (Scand.) M. E. *paddok*, dimin. of M. E. *padde*, a toad. — Icel. *padda*, Swed. *padla*, Dan. *padde*, a toad, frog. + Du. *padde*, *pad*. Lit. 'jumper'; i.e. 'jumper'; cf. Gk. *σφολόπος*, active, Skt. *spand*, to vibrate, whence *spārça-spanda*, frog. (✓SPAD.)

Paddock (2), a small enclosure; see *Park*.

Padlock, a loose-hanging lock. (E.) A lock for hampers, &c.; prob. coined by adding *lock* to prov. E. *pad*, a jumper (Norfolk). This word is also written *pad*, see *Pedlar*.

Pæan, a hymn to Apollo. (L. — Gk. *pæan*. — Gk. *Παιών, Παιών*, (1) *Pæan*, physician of the gods, (2) Apollo, hymn to Apollo.

peony, *pæony*, a flower. (F. — Gk.) Altered to suit the Lat. *π*

E. pione. = O. F. *pione* (F. *pivoine*). = *paonia*, medicinal, from its supposed uses; fem. of *Paonius*, belonging to him (as above).

pædobaptism; see *Pedagogue*.

pagan, a countryman; hence, a heathen.

1) *L. paganus*, (1) a villager, (2) a heathen, because the rustic people remained longest unconverted. — *L. paganus*, adj., fig. — *L. pagus*, a village, district, canton. Supposed to be from *pag-*, base of *pangere*, fasten; as being marked out by fixed stakes; see *Paot*.

paynim, **painim**, a pagan. (F. — L.) *ve paynim* bold; F. Q. i. 4. 41. M. E. *paynim*, a pagan; but this sense is due to angular mistake. A *paynim* is properly a man, but a country or district, and is identical with *paganism*, formerly used to mean heathendom, or the country of pagans. Slightly used in *King Horn*, 803, to mean 'heathen lands.' — O. F. *païenisme*, lit. *païenism*; Low L. *paganismus*. Formed with suffix *-ismus*, from *L. pagan-us*, a pagan.

peasant. (F. — L.) O. F. *païsant*, another form of O. F. *païsant*, a peasant; (cf. *sl. païsano*, Span. *paesano*, a com-patriot). Formed with suffix *-an* (*L. -anus*), from (F. *païs* (F. *pays*), a country (cf. Ital. *paese*, Span. *país*, Port. *país*, a country). — *ov L. pagense*, neut. of *pagensis*, belonging to a village. — *L. pagus*, a village, district.

Page (1), a boy attending a person of rank (F. — Low L. — L. ?) M. E. *page*. — *page*. — Low L. *pagium*, acc. of *pagius*, servant. Cf. Span. *page*, Port. *pagem*, *sl. paggio*, a page. Etym. disputed; but *sl. pagius* is a mere variant of *pagensis*, belonging to a village; from *L. pagus*, a village, district; see *Pagan*. β. Diez links that Ital. *paggio* was formed from *sl. pañov*, a little boy, dimin. of *pañs*, a boy. This does not account for Port. *page*, which certainly points to *L. pañs*. (See Diez, Littré, Scheler.)

Page (2), one side of a leaf; see *Paot*, *pageant*; see *Paot*.

pagoda, an Indian idol's temple. (Port. *Peru*.) From Port. *pagoda*, *pagode*, a *pa-da* — Pers. *but-kadah*, an idol-temple. — *sl. but*, idol, image; *kadah*, habitation. The initial Pers. letter is sometimes rendered by *p*, as in Devic's Supp. to Littré.)

pal; see *Patent*.

pain. (F. — L.) M. E. *peine*, = F. *peine*,

a pain, a penalty. — *L. pæna*, punishment, penalty, pain. + Gk. *ποινή*, penalty.

impunity. (F. — L.) F. *impunité*. — *L. acc. impunitatem*, acc. of *impunitas*, impunity. — *L. impuni-s*, without punishment. — *L. im-* (= *in-*), not; *pæna*, punishment.

penal. (F. — L.) O. F. *penal*, 'penal'; Cot. = *L. pænalis*, belonging to punishment. — *L. pæna*, punishment.

penance. (F. — L.) O. F. *penance*, older form *penance*. — *L. penitentia*, penitence. — *L. penitent-*; see below.

penitent. (F. — L.) O. F. *penitent*. — *L. penitent-*, stem of pres. pt. of *penitere*, to cause to repent, frequent. form of *penire* = *punire*, to punish. — *L. pæna*, penalty.

pine (2), to suffer pain, waste away. (L.) M. E. *pinen*, to suffer, more frequently, to torment; a verb formed from M. E. *pine*, torment. — A. S. *þīn*, pain; borrowed from *L. pæna*, pain.

punch (2), to beat, bruise. (F. — L.) Short for *punish*; M. E. *punchen*, *punischen*, are equivalent words (Prompt. Parv.). See below.

punish. (F. — L.) M. E. *punischen*. — F. *puniss-*, stem of pres. pt. of *punir*, to punish. — *L. punire*, to punish. — *L. pæna*, penalty.

repent, to rue. (F. — L.) F. *repentir*, to repent. — *L. re-*, again; *penitere*, to cause to repent; see *penitent* (above).

repine. (L.) Compounded of *L. re-*, again; and *pine*, to fret; see *pine* (above).

subpoena, a writ commanding attendance under a penalty. (L.) *L. sub*, under; *paná*, abl. of *pæna*, a penalty.

Paint; see *Picture*.

Painter, a rope for mooring a boat. (F. — L. — Gk.) Assimilated to *painter*, one who paints; orig. M. E. *panter*, a noose, esp. for catching birds. — O. F. *pantiere*, a snare for birds, a large net for catching many at once. — *L. panther*, a hunting-net for catching wild beasts. — Gk. *πάνθηρος*, adj., catching all sorts. — Gk. *πᾶν*, neut. of *πᾶς*, every; *θήρ*, a wild beast. See *Pan-* and *Deer*. (And see *panther*.)

Pair; see *Par*.

Palace. (F. — L.) M. E. *palais*. — F. *palais*. — *L. palatium*, orig. a building on the Palatine hill at Rome; esp. a palace of Nero on this hill. The Palatine hill is supposed to have been named from *Pales*, a pastoral divinity, the goddess who protected flocks; her name means 'protector.'

Cf. Skt. *pāla*, a guardian, from *pā*, to protect. (✓PA.)

paladin. (F. — Ital. — L.) F. *paladin*, a knight of the round table. — Ital. *paladino*, a warrior; orig. a knight of the palace or royal household. — L. *palatinus* (below).

palatine. (F. — L.) In phr. 'count palatine'; the proper sense is 'pertaining to the palace or royal household.' — L. *palatinus*, (1) the name of a hill at Rome, (2) belonging to a palace; see **Palace** (above).

Palanquin, Palankeen, a light litter in which travellers are borne on men's shoulders. (Hind. — Skt.) Cf. F. *palanquin*, Port. *palanquin*, a palankeen. All from Hindustani *palang*, a bed, bedstead (Forbes); also spelt *pālki*, and (in the Carnatic) *pallakki* (Wilson); Pali *palanki*, a palankeen (Yule). — Skt. *pariyāṇika* (Prakrit *pallaṇika*), a couch-bed, bed. Apparently named from being wrapped about one. — Skt. *pari* (= Gk. *περί*), round, about; *āṇika*, a hook, also the flank.

Palate. (F. — L.) O. F. *palat*. — L. *palatum*, the palate, roof of the mouth.

Palatine; see **Palace**.

Palaver; see **Parable**.

Pale (1), a stake; see **Pact**.

Pale (2), wan. (F. — L.) O. F. *palle*, *pale*, later *pasle* (F. *pāle*). — L. *pallidus*, pale. Allied to **Fallow**.

pallid. (L.) L. *pallidus*, pale (above).

pallor. (L.) L. *pallor*, paleness. — L. *pallere*, to be pale.

Palæography, the study of ancient modes of writing. (Gk.) — Gk. *παλαιός*, old, from *πάλαι*, adv., long ago; *γράφειν*, to write.

palæology, archæology. (Gk.) From Gk. *παλαιός*, old; *-λογία*, discourse, from *λόγος*, a word, *λέγειν*, to speak.

palæontology, the science of fossils, &c. (Gk.) From Gk. *παλαιός*, old; *ὄντο*, crude form of *ὄν*, existing; *-λογία*, discourse, from *λόγος*, a word, *λέγειν*, to speak.

Palestra, a wrestling-school. (L. — Gk.) L. *palestra*. — Gk. *παλαίστρα*, a wrestling-school. — Gk. *παλαίειν*, to wrestle. — Gk. *πάλη*, wrestling. Allied to *πάλλειν*, *σπείρειν*, to quiver. (✓SPAR.)

Paletot, a loose garment. (F. — Du.) Mod. F. *paletot*, formerly spelt *palletot*, a sort of coat. — O. Du. *paltroc*, also *palsrock*, a coat, jacket (Oudemans). We find M. E. *paletoke* (also from Dutch), used of a dress

worn by soldiers, knights, and kings, usually made of silk or velvet. I little doubt that the orig. sense is 'pa-coat,' i. e. court-dress. — O. Du. *pa*, palace; O. Du. *roc* (= G. *rock*, O. F. *hroch*), a coat. Cf. O. Du. *palsgrave*, *pfalsgraf*, E. *palgrave* (lit. count of palace). See **Palace**.

Palette; see **Pact**.

Palfrey. (F. — Low L.) M. E. *pale*, *palfrei*. — O. F. *palefrei* (F. *palefrei*, Low L. *paraveredus*, lit. 'an extra horse' (White). — Low L. *para* (Gk. *παρά*), beside, hence, extra; *ueredus*, a post-h courier's horse. β. Perhaps *ueredus* st for *uehe-redus**, i. e. carriage-drawer, L. *uehere*, to carry, draw, and L. *rhedus*, four-wheeled carriage (said to be a German word; cf. W. *rhedu*, to run, *rhe*, &c.). Cf. Du. *paard*, G. *pferd*, a horse, derived from *paraveredus*.

Palimpsest, a MS. which has been twice written on, the first writing being partly erased. (Gk.) Gk. *παλίμψητος*, palimpsest, neut. of *παλίμψητος*, see again (to renew the surface). — Gk. *παλιν*, again; *ψηστός*, scraped, *ψάειν*, to rub.

Palindrome, a word or sentence which is the same whether read forwards or backwards. (Gk.) Such a word is *παλινδρομος*, running back again. — Gk. *παλιν*, again; *δρόμος*, a running, *δραμειν*, to run; see **Dromedary**.

Palinode; see **Ode**.

Palisade; see **Pact**.

Pall (1), a cloak, mantle, shroud. A. S. *pall*. — L. *palla*, a mantle; cf. *pall*, a coverlet.

palliate, to cloak, excuse. (L.) L. *palliatum*, covered as with a cloak *pallium*, a coverlet, cloak.

Pall (2), to become vapid. (F. — L.) seems to be nothing but a shortened form of *appal*, formerly used in just the same sense. Palsgrave has *palle* and *appal* both in the sense of losing colour by being as drink does; also 'I *palle*, I See further below.

appal. (F. — L.) The transitive is late; the M. E. *appalled* meant 'looked,' or 'rendered pale'; cf. Chaucer, 10679. — O. F. *appaler*, *apaler*, to grow pale, also to make pale (Cot.). 'I *appaler* drinke dothe, whan it leseth his col' Palsgrave. — O. F. *pal* (= L. *pall*), prefix *palle*, pale. See **Pale**. ¶ Note of Celtic

am, a safeguard of liberty. (L. *Palladium*; Virg. *Æn.* ii. 166, Παλλάδιον, the statue of Pallas the safety of Troy depended, — *ais* (stem Παλλάδ-), Pallas, an Athene.

1), a kind of mattress, properly aw. (F. — L.) M. E. *paillet*. — a heap of straw, given by Littré as a word. — F. *paille*, straw. — straw, chaff. + Gk. πάλη, fine *paldia*, straw.

se, a straw mattress. (F. — L.) *se* (with *il* mouillés), a straw-mattress in Cotgrave. — F. *se*; with suffix *-ace* (= L. *-aceus*). (above).

1); see *Pact*.

0; see *Pallet* (1).

; see *Pall* (1).

Pallor; see *Pale* (2).

11; see *Mall* (2).

), inner part of the hand. (F. — L.) (2) a tree (L.). The sense of 'tree' is the older, the tree being in its flat spreading leaves, which resemble to the hand spread the sense of 'tree' is the older, occurring already as A. S. *owd* from L. *palma*, a palm — o this spelling the M. E. *paume*, the hand, has been accommodated, was orig. borrowed from F. o from L. *palma*, the palm of + Gk. παλάμη, the palm of the *folm*, the same. Der. *palm-er-y*; also *palm-er*, M. E. *palm-er* who bore a palm-branch in having been to the Holy Land; *lmer* or *palmer-worm*, a sort of supposed to be so named from ng about.

0, that can be felt. (F. — L.) F. *littré*, Palsgrave). — L. *palpabilis*, be felt. — L. *palpare*, to feel, handle. The orig. sense was 'cf. *palp-ebra*, the eye-lid, and below). Allied to Skt. *sphal*, to (SPAR.)

te, to throb. (L.) From pp. *stare*, to throb; frequent. of g. to quiver (as above). ee *Paralysis*.

to dodge, shuffle, equivocate. Spelt *paulter* in Cotgrave, s. v. The orig. sense is to haggle, to such worthless stuff as is called

paltrie in Lowland Scotch. More literally, it is 'to deal in rags'; see further below.

paltry, worthless. (Scand.) Lowland Sc. *paltrie* is a sb., meaning trash; so also Norfolk *paltry*, 'rubbish, refuse,' Forby. But both sb. and adj. are from an old sb. *palter*, rags, which is still preserved in Danish and Swedish. — Swed. *paltor*, rags, pl. of *palta*, a rag, tatter; Dan. *pialter*, rags, pl. of *pialt*, a rag. [This plural in *-er* (or *-or*) is seen in English in M. E. *child-er*, children, *breth-er*, brothers.] β. We find the adj. itself in Low G. *paltrig*, ragged, from *palte*, a rag, piece torn off a cloth; and in prov. G. *palterig*, paltry, from *palter* (pl. *paltern*), a rag (Flügel). We find also O. Du. *palt*, a fragment, Friesic *palt*, a rag. Cf. G. *spalten*, to split.

Pampas, plains in S. America. (Peruvian). The final *s* is the Span. pl. suffix. — Peruvian *pampa*, a plain.

Pamper; see *Pap* (1).

Pamphlet, a small book. (F. ? — L. ? — Gk. ?) Spelt *pamflet*, Test. of Love, pt. iii, near the end. Etym. quite uncertain. We find F. *pamphile*, the knave of clubs, from the Gk. name *Pamphilus*; similarly, I should suppose that there was a F. form *pamflet**, or Low L. *pamphiletus**, coined from L. *Pamphila* (of Gk. origin), the name of a female historian of the first century, who wrote numerous *epitomes* of history. We find Low Lat. *pamfletus*.

Pan. (L.) M. E. *panne*. A. S. *panne*, a pan, broad shallow vessel. Borrowed from British; cf. Irish *panna*, W. *pan*, a pan; Low L. *panna*, a pan. These are clearly corrupted forms of L. *patina*, a shallow bowl, pan, bason. See *pail*, under *Patent*. Der. *pan-cake*.

Pan-, prefix, all. (Gk.) Gk. *πᾶν*, neut. of *πᾶς*, all.

Panacea, a universal remedy. (L. — Gk.) L. *panacea*. — Gk. *πανᾶκεια*, a universal remedy; allied to *πανᾶκς*, all-healing. — Gk. *πᾶν*, all (above); *ἀνέομαι*, I heal, *ἄκος*, a remedy.

Pancreas, a fleshy gland, commonly called sweet-bread. (L. — Gk.) L. *pancreas*. — Gk. *πάγκρεας*, sweet-bread; lit. 'all flesh,' from its softness. — Gk. *πᾶν*, all; *κρέας*, flesh. See *Pan-* and *Carnal*.

Pandect, a digest. (F. — L. — Gk.) Usually in pl. *pandects*. — O. F. *pandectes*, pl. (Cot.) — L. *pandectæ*, the title of a collection of laws made by order of Justinian; also (in sing.) *pandectæ*. — Gk. *πανδέκται*,

pandects; from Gk. *πανδέκτης*, all-receiving, comprehensive. — Gk. *πᾶν*, all; *δέχομαι*, I receive. See *Pan* and *Digit*.

Pandemonium. (Gk.) The home of all the demons. — Gk. *πᾶν*, all; *δαίμονι*-, for *δαίμων*, a demon; see *Pan*- and *Demon*.

Pander, Pandar, a pimp. (L.—Gk.) L. *Pandarus*. — Gk. *Πάνδαρος*, a personal name; the name of the man who procured for Troilus the favour of Chryseis. The name is from Homer; but the story belongs to medieval romance.

Pane, a patch of cloth, plate of glass. (F.—L.) M. E. *pane*, a portion. — F. *pan*, 'a pane, piece, or pannell'; Cot. — L. *pannum*, acc. of *pannus*, a cloth, rag, patch. Allied to *Vane*.

counterpane (2), counterpart of a deed. (F.—L.) O. F. *contrepan*, *contrepan*; Cot. — F. *contre* (L. *contra*), over against; *pan*, a pledge; see *pawn* (below).

panel, pannel, a board with a surrounding frame, &c. (F.—L.) M. E. *panel*, (1) a piece of cloth, sort of saddle, (2) a schedule containing jurors' names; the general sense being 'little piece.' — O. F. *panel* (later *panneau*), 'a pannel of wainscot, of a saddle,' &c.; Cot. — Low L. *panellus*, dimin. of *pannus*, a cloth; see *Pane*. Der. *em-panel*, *im-panel*, to put upon a panel, enroll jurors' names.

panicle, a form of inflorescence. (L.) L. *panicula*, a tuft; double dimin. of *panus*, the thread wound round the bobbin of a shuttle. (Gk. *πῆνος*.) Allied to L. *pannus*, cloth; see *Pane* (above).

pawn (1), a pledge. (F.—L.) F. *pan*, 'a pane, piece, panel, also a pawn, gage, skirt of a gown, pane of a hose,' &c.; Cot. — L. *pannum*, acc. of *pannus*, a cloth; see *Pane* above, which is the same word. β. The explanation is, that the readiest pledge to leave was a piece of clothing; cf. Span. *pañós*, clothes. The Du. *paand*, G. *pfand*, O. H. G. *phant*, a pledge, are early borrowings from L. *pannus*, with excrement *d* or *t* after *n*. Der. *im-pawn*, to put in pledge, to pledge; *pawn*, verb.

penny. (L.; with E. suffix.) M. E. *peni*; pl. *penies*, contracted form *pens* (whence mod. E. *pence*). A. S. *pening*, a penny; later form *penig*, whence M. E. *peni*. The oldest form is *pending* (Thorpe, *Diplomatarium*, p. 471); formed with E. suffix *-ing* from the base *paand**. β. This base is the same word as Du. *paand*, a pawn, pledge, G. *pfand*, O. H. G. *pfant*,

not Teutonic, but borrowed from L. *pan*. See *pawn* (1) above. The lit. is 'little pledge,' i.e. a token, coin. — *penning*, Icel. *penningr*, Dan. *Swenning*; G. *pfennig*, O. H. G. *phanting*, of *phant*; all similarly formed.

Panegyric. (L.—Gk.) L. *panegyricus*, a eulogy; from L. *panegyricus*, adj. *πανηγυρικός*, fit for a full assembly, solemn; hence applied to a festival. — Gk. *πᾶν*, all; *ἀγορά*-, Æolic *ἀγορά*, a gathering, a crowd.

Panel; see Pane.

Pang, a violent pain, throe; see P.

Panic, extreme fright. (Gk.) *πανικόν*, Panic fear, supposed to be inspired by the god Pan. — Gk. *πανός* from *Πάν*, Pan, a rural god of A. Cf. Russ. *pan'*, Lithuan. *panas*, a (✓PA.)

Panicle, Pannel; see Pane.

Pannier; see Pantry.

Panoply, complete armour. (Gk. *πανοπλία*, full armour. — Gk. *πᾶν* *ὄπλ-α*, arms, armour, pl. of *ὄπλον*, complement. — Gk. *ἔπα*, I am busy; allied to *Sequence*. And see *Pan-*.

Panorama, a kind of large picture. (Gk.) Lit. 'a view all round.' — Gk. *πᾶν*, all; *ὄραμα*, a view, from *ὄραω*, I see. *Pan*- and *Wary*.

Pansy; see Pendant.

Pant, to breathe hard. (E.?)

panten, to pant (15th cent.); apparent E. word. The O. F. *pantais* (See index to Cotgrave) meant 'shortness of breath, in hawks,' and was a technical term in hawking; but it may have been of foreign origin. So also O. F. *pantois*, winded, F. *panteler*, to pant. The English word is *pant*, prob. of im. origin; cf. Low G. *pinkepanken*, to hammer, *pinkepank*, clang of hammers. Cf. also from W. *pantu*, which does not mean to press (Diez), but to sink in, indent.

Pantaloön (1), a ridiculous character, a buffoon. (F.—Ital.—Gk.) F. *pantalon*, Ital. *pantalone*, a buffoon; from the personal name *Pantaleone*, common in Venetian. *Pantaleone* being the patron-saint of Venice. Prob. from Gk. *παντῆρας*, 'all-lion,' a Gk. personal name. — *παντῆρας*, all; *λίον*, lion.

pantaloon, a kind of trousers. (Ital.—Gk.) F. *pantaloni*, so called by Venetians — Ital. *pantaloni*, Venetian; see above.

heism, the doctrine that the universe is God. (Gk.) From Pan- and theon; see below.

theon. (L.-Gk.) L. *pantheon*. - *θεῖον*, a temple consecrated to all gods. - Gk. *παν*, all; *θεῖος*, divine, from *θεῖν*.

her, a quadruped. (F.-L.-Gk.) *pantere*. - O. F. *panthere*. - L. *panther*. - Gk. *πάνθηρ*, a panther; of Skt. origin. ¶ A supposed derivation from *παν*, all, *θηρ*, a beast, gave numerous fables.

omine, a dumb actor; later, a show. (F.-L.-Gk.) F. *pantomime*. - actor of many parts in one play. *utomimus*. - Gk. *παντομιμος*, all-mimic, a pantomimic actor. - Gk. *παντο-*, form of *πᾶς*, all; *μιμος*, a mime, from *μιμῆσθαι*; see Pan- and Mimio.

ry. (F.-L.) M. E. *pantry*. - *paneterie*. - Low L. *panetaria*, *panetaria*. - place where bread is made or kept. L. *paneta*, one who makes bread. - *panis*, bread, food. (✓PA.)

image, provision for a dependent, &c.

) A law term. - O. F. *appanage* (*image*), properly a provision for a vassal; see Cotgrave and Brachet. - *apaner*, to nourish, lit. to supply food; Low L. *apanare*. - O. F. *a paner*, to, for; *pan*, bread, from L. acc. of *panis*, bread.

nter, a bread-basket. (F.-L.) *panier*. - F. *panier*. - L. *panarium*, a basket. - L. *panis*, bread. See also any.

(1), food for infants. (E.) 'Pap- chylider,' Prompt. Parv. (A.D. 1550).

Cf. M. E. *pappe*, only in the sense of 'milk.' Of infantine origin, due to imitation of *pa, pa*, in calling for food; *papa, papp*, the word by which infants call for food. So also Du. *pap*, milk; Dan. *pap*, Swed. *papp*, milk. Cf. Pap (2), Papa. *per*, to glut. (O. Low G.) Fre- from Low G. *pampen*, to cram. - *pampe*, broth, *pap*, nasalised form of *pap*.

(2), a teat, breast. (Scand.) M. E. O. Swed. *papp*, the breast; changed, in Swedish, to *patt*. So also Swed. *ppe*, N. Fries. *paß, pape*, Lithuan. *pebreast*. The same as Pap (1); to the infant's call for food.

father. (F.-L.) Not found in

old books; rather, borrowed from F. *papa*. - L. *papa*, found as a Roman cognomen. Cf. L. *pappas*, a tutor, borrowed from Gk. *πάππας*, *papa*; Homer, Od. vi. 57. Due to the repetition of *pa, pa*; see Pap (1).

papal, belonging to the pope. (F.-L.-Gk.) F. *papal*. - Low L. *papalis*, adj., from L. *papa*, a bishop, spiritual father. - Gk. *πάππας*, *pappas*, vocative of *πάππας*, *pappas*, *papa*, father (above).

pope, the father of a church, bishop of Rome. (L.-Gk.) M. E. *pope*; formed from A. S. *þápa*, pope, by the usual change from *ð* to long *o*. - L. *papa*, pope, father; see papal (above).

Paper; see Papyrus.

Papilionaceous; see Pavillion.

Papillary, belonging to or resembling nipples or teats, warty. (L.) From L. *papilla*, a small pustule, nipple, teat; dimin. of *papula*, a pustule. + Lithuan. *pápas*, a teat, *pampti*, to swell out; Gk. *πομπός*, bubble, blister. (✓PAP, to swell out.) See Pimple.

Papyrus. (L.-Gk.-Egyptian?) L. *papyrus*. - Gk. *πάπυρος*, an Egyptian rush or flag, of which a writing material was made. Prob. of Egyptian origin.

paper. (L.-Gk.-Egyptian?) M. E. *paper*; directly from L. *papyrus* (above).

papier-maché, paper made into pulp, moulded, dried, and japanned. (F.-L.) F. *papier*, paper, from L. acc. *papyrum*; F. *maché*, lit. chewed, pp. of *macher*, L. *masticare*, to chew. See Masticate.

Par, equal value. (L.) L. *par*, equal. Perhaps allied to Pare.

apparel, to clothe. (F.-L.) M. E. *aparailen*. - O. F. *aparailier*, to dress, apparel. - O. F. *a*, to; *pareiller*, *parailier*, to assort, to put like things with like, arrange, from *pareil*, like, similar. - L. *ad*, to; Low L. *pariculus*, similar, formed from L. *par*, equal.

compeer, an associate. (F.-L.) M. E. *comper*. - F. *com-*, together; O. F. *per*, a peer, equal. - L. *com-* (*cum*), together; *par*, equal; see peer (below).

disparage, to offer indignity, lower in rank or esteem. (F.-L.) M. E. *desparagen*. - O. F. *desparager*. - O. F. *des-*, apart; *parage*, rank. - L. *dis-*, apart; Low L. *paraticum*, society, rank, equality of rank, from L. *par*, equal.

disparity. (L.) From L. *dis-*, apart; and E. *parity*, equality, from L. *par*, equal. Suggested by L. *dispar*, unequal.

pair, two equal or like things. (F. - L.) M. E. *peire*. - F. *paire*, 'a pair'; Cot. - F. *pair*, 'like, equal'; id. - L. *parem*, acc. of *par*, equal.

parity, equality. (F. - L.) F. *parité*. - L. *paritatem*, acc. of *paritas*, equality. - L. *par*, equal.

peer (1), an equal. (F. - L.) The twelve *peers* of France were of equal rank. M. E. *pere*, *per*. - O. F. *per*, *peer*, later *pair*, a peer; or as adj. equal. - L. *parem*, acc. of *par*, equal. Der. *peer-less*.

prial, three of a sort, at cards. (F. - L.) A corruption of *pair-royal*; (see Nares).

umpire, an arbitrator. (F. - L.) Formerly *numpire*; M. E. *nompere*. The lit. sense is the unequal, or odd (third) man, who decides between two others. - O. F. *nompair*, 'odde'; Cot.; older form *nomper*. - L. *non*, not; *par*, equal.

Para-, prefix. (Gk.) Gk. *παρά*, beside. Allied to Skt. *pard*, away, from, L. *per*, through, and to E. *for-in-for-give*. (✓PAR.)

Parable. (F. - L. - Gk.) M. E. *parabole*. - O. F. *parabole*. - L. *parabola*, Mark, iv. 2. - Gk. *παραβολή*, a comparison, a parable. - Gk. *παραβάλλειν*, to cast or put beside, to compare. - Gk. *παρά*, beside; *βάλλειν*, to cast; see *Balustrade*.

palaver. (Port. - L. - Gk.) A parley. - Port. *palavra*, a word, parole. - L. *parabola* (above).

parabola, a certain plane curve. (L. - Gk.) L. *parabola*. - Gk. *παραβολή*, the conic section made by a plane *parallel* to the surface of the cone; see *Parable*.

parley. (F. - L. - Gk.) F. *parler*, sb. speech, talk, a parley. - F. *parler*, verb, to speak. - Low L. *parabolare*, to talk. - L. *parabola*; see *Parable* (above).

parliament. (F. - L. - Gk.; with F. suffix.) M. E. *parlement*. [We also find Low L. *parliamentum*, corresponding to our spelling *parliament*.] - F. *parlement*, 'a speaking, parleying, a supreme court'; Cot. - F. *parler*, to speak (as above); with F. suffix *-ment* (= L. *-mentum*).

parlour. (F. - L. - Gk.) M. E. *parlour*, *parlur*. - O. F. *parleor*, later *parloir*, a parlour, lit. a room for conversation. - F. *parler*, to speak; with suffix *-or* = L. *-atorium*; so that *parlour* answers to a Low L. form *parabolatorium** (not found), a place to talk in. (Cf. F. *dortoir* = L. *dormitorium*.) See above.

parole. (F. - L. - Gk.) F. *parole*, a word, esp. a promise; the same word as

PARAGRAPH.

Prov. *paraula*, Span. *palabra* (= *parabola**), Port. *palavra*. - Low L. *parabola*, a discourse; L. *parabola*, a parable. See *Parable* above.

Parachute; see *Pare*.

Paraclete, the Comforter. (L. - Gk.) L. *paracletus*. - Gk. *παράκλητος*, called to one's aid, the Comforter (John, xiv. 16.) - Gk. *παρακαλεῖν*, to call to one's aid. - Gk. *παρά*, beside; *καλεῖν*, to call.

Parade; see *Pare*.

Paradigm, an example, model. (F. - L. - Gk.) F. *paradigme*. - L. *paradigma*. - Gk. *παράδειγμα*, a pattern, model, example of declension. - Gk. *παρά*, beside; *δείκνυμι*, I point out, show. See *Diction*.

Paradise. (F. - L. - Gk. - Pers.) F. *paradis*. - L. *paradisus*. - Gk. *παράδεισος*, a park, pleasure-ground; an oriental word, and now ascertained to be of Pers. origin. - O. Pers. (Zend) *pairidaeza*, an enclosure, place walled in. - O. Pers. *pairi* (= Gk. *περί*), around; *dis* (= Skt. *dīh*), to mould, form, shape (hence to form a wall of earth). ✓DHIGH; see *Dike*.

parvis, a porch, room over a porch. (F. - L. - Gk. - Pers.) O. F. *parvis*, a porch, outer court before a house or church. - Low L. *paravisius*, corruption of *paradisus*, a church-porch, outer court, paradise.

Paradox. (F. - L. - Gk.) F. *paradoxe*. - L. *paradoxum*, neut. of *paradoxus*, adj. - Gk. *παράδοξος*, contrary to received opinion. - Gk. *παρά*, beside; *δόξα*, opinion, from *δοκεῖν*, to seem; see *Dogma*.

Paraffine. (F. - L.) Named from its having but small affinity with an alkali. - F. *paraffine*. - L. *par-um*, little; aff. having affinity; see *Affinity*.

Paragoge, the addition of a letter at the end of a word. (L. - Gk.) [Thus, in *tyran-t*, the final letter is *paragoge*.] - L. *paragoge*. - Gk. *παραγωγή*, a leading by or past, alteration. - Gk. *παραγείν*, to lead past. - Gk. *παρά*, beyond; *άγειν*, to lead; see *Agent*.

Paragon. (F. - Span. - L.) F. *paragon*. - Span. *paragon*, a model of excellence. This singular word owes its origin to two prepositions, united in one phrase. - Span. *para con*, in comparison with, as in *con el*, in comparison with him. - *para*, itself a compound prep., answer O. Span. *para*, from L. *pro ad* (I con, from L. *cum*, with. Thus it results from three L. preps., viz. *pro*, *ad*, and *cum*). **Paragraph**, a short passage of a

(-L.-Gk.) Actually corrupted, in the 15th century, into *paragrafe*, *pylcraft*, and *perow*! - F. *paragraphe*. - Low L. *paraphrasis*, acc. of *paraphrasis*. - Gk. *παράστροφος*, a line or stroke in the margin, a paragraph-mark; hence the paragraph itself. - Gk. *παρά*, beside; *γράφειν*, to write; *Graphia*. (N. B. The *pilerow* or paragraph mark is now printed ¶.)

Parallax, the difference between the real and apparent places of a star. (Gk.) *παράλλαξις*, alternation, change; also *parallax* (in modern science). - Gk. *παράσσειν*, to make things alternate. - Gk. *παρά*, beside; *ἀλλάσσειν*, to change, alter, in *ἄλλος*, other; see *Alien*.

Parallel, side by side, similar. (F.-L.-Gk.) O. F. *parallele*, Cot. - L. *parallelus*. - Gk. *παράλληλος*, parallel, beside, other. - Gk. *παρά*, beside; *ἄλλος**, another, only in the gen. dat. and accusative. β. The crude form *ἄλληλος* stands for *ἄλλ' ἄλλο*-, a reduplicated form, lit. 'the one the other' or 'one another'; from *ἄλλος*, other; see *Alien*.

Parallelogram. (F.-L.-Gk.) O. F. *paralelograme*, Cot. - L. *parallelogramma*. - Gk. *παράλληλόγραμμον*, a figure obtained by two pairs of parallel lines. - L. *παράλληλος*-, parallel (above); *γράμμα*, line, from *γράφειν*, to write.

Parallelopiped. (L.-Gk.) So written; mistake for *parallelepiped*. - L. *parallelepipedum*. - Gk. *παράλληλεπίπεδον*, a body bounded by parallel surfaces. - Gk. *παράλληλος*, parallel; *ἐπίπεδον*, a plane surface, lit. of *ἐπίπεδος*, on the ground, from *ἐπί*, on, and *πίδος*, the ground.

Paralogism, a conclusion unwarranted by the premises. (F.-L.-Gk.) F. *paralogisme*. - L. *paralogismus*. - Gk. *παράλογος*, a false reckoning or conclusion. - Gk. *παράλογος*, I misreckon. - Gk. *παρά*, beside, amiss; *λογίζομαι*, I reckon, from *λογίζομαι*, reason; see *Logic*.

Paralysis. (L.-Gk.) L. *paralysis*. - L. *παράλυσις*, a loosening aside, disabling nerves, paralysis or palsy. - Gk. *παρά*, to loosen aside. - Gk. *παρά*, beside; *λύειν*, to loosen, allied to *Loose*. Der. *paralyse*, from F. *paralyser*, verb formed from F. sb. *paralyse*, paralysis. Also *paralytic*, from Gk. *παράλυτικός*, afflicted with palsy.

Palsy. (F.-L.-Gk.) M. E. *palesy*, from *parley*. - F. *paralyse*. - L. *paralytic*, acc. of *paralysis* (above).

Paramatta, a fabric like merino. (New S. Wales.) So named from *Paramatta*, a town near Sydney, New South Wales.

Paramount; see *Mount*.

Paramour; see *Amatory*.

Parapet; see *Pare*.

Paraphernalia, ornaments. (L.-Gk.)

Properly the property which a bride possesses beyond her dowry. Formed by adding L. neut. pl. suffix *-alia* to Low L. *parapherna*, the property of a bride over and above her dower. - Gk. *παράφερνα*, that which a bride brings beyond her dower. - Gk. *παρά*, beside; *φέρνῃ*, that which is brought, from *φέρειν*, to bring, allied to E. *Bear* (1).

Paraphrase. (F.-L.-Gk.) O. F.

paraphrase. - L. *paraphrasis*, acc. of *paraphrasis*. - Gk. *παράφρασις*, a paraphrase, free translation. - Gk. *παρά*, beside; *φράσις*, a phrase, from *φράζειν*, to speak; see *Phrase*.

Paraquito, Parakeet, a little parrot. (Span.) Span. *periquito*, a little parrot, dimin. of *perico*, a parrot. Diez supposes *perico* to be a nickname, meaning 'little Peter,' dimin. of *Pedro*, Peter. See *Parrot*.

Parasite. (F.-L.-Gk.) F. *parasite*. - L. *parasitus*. - Gk. *παράσιτος*, eating beside another at his table, a flatterer, toady. - Gk. *παρά*, beside; *σίτος*, wheat, food. Orig. in a good sense; see Gk. *Lex*.

Parasol; see *Pare*.

Parboil; see *Bull* (2).

Parcel; see *Part*.

Parch, to scorch. (F.-L.) Very difficult. M. E. *parchen*, to parch. Prob. the same as M. E. *perchen*, to pierce, an occasional form of *percen*, to pierce. This is the most likely solution; in fact, a careful examination of M. E. *perchen* fairly proves the point. It was at first used in the sense 'to pierce with cold,' and was afterwards transferred to express the effects of heat. We still say 'piercing cold.' See Milton, P. L. ii. 594. - F. *percer*, to pierce. See *Piercer*.

Parchment. (F.-L.-Gk.) M. E. *perchemin*. - F. *perchemin*. - L. *pergamina*, *pergamena*, parchment; fem. of L. *Pergamenus*, belonging to Pergamos (where parchment was first invented). - Gk. *περγαμηνή*, parchment, from *Πέργαμος*, *Πέργαμον*, Pergamus, in Mysia of Asia Minor.

Pard, a panther, leopard. (L.-Gk.) L. *pardus*. - Gk. *πάρδος*. An Eastern word;

cf. Pers. *pārs*, a pard; Skt. *priddku*, a leopard. Der. *leo-pard*, *camelo-pard*.

Pardon; see *Date* (1).

Pare, to shave off. (F. - L.) M. E. *paren*. - F. *parer*, to deck, trim, pare. - L. *parare*, to get ready, prepare. (✓ PAR.)

apparatus, gear. (L.) L. *apparatus*, preparation. - L. *apparatus*, pp. of *apparare*, to prepare for. - L. *ap-* (for *ad*), for; *parare*, to get ready.

compare, to set together, so as to examine likeness or difference. (F. - L.) F. *comparer*. - L. *comparare*, to adjust, set together. - L. *com-* (*cum*), together; *parare*, to get ready.

emperor, a ruler. (F. - L.) O. F. *empereor*. - L. *imperatorem*, acc. of *imperator*, a ruler. - L. *imperare*, to rule. - L. *im-* (for *in*), upon, over; *parare*, to make ready, order. Der. *empr-ess*.

empire. (F. - L.) F. *empire*. - L. *imperium*, command. - L. *im-* (*in*), upon, over; *parare*, to make ready.

imperative. (F. - L.) F. *imperatif*, imperious. - L. *imperatīvus*, due to a command. - L. *imperatum*, a command; neut. of *imperatus*, pp. of *imperare*; see *emperor* (above).

imperial. (F. - L.) O. F. *emperial*, later *imperial*. - L. *imperialis*, belonging to an empire. - L. *imperium*, an empire; see *empire* (above).

parachute, an apparatus for breaking a fall from a balloon. (F. - L.) F. *parachute*, put for *par à chute*, lit. that which parries or guards against a fall. - F. *parer*, to deck, also to guard against; *à*, prep., to, against; *chute*, a fall. Here *parer* = L. *parare*; *à* = L. *ad*; and *chute* is allied to Ital. *caduto*, fallen, from L. *cadere*, to fall.

parade, display. (F. - Span. - L.) F. *parade*, a show, also 'a stop on horseback,' Cot. The latter sense was the earliest in French. - Span. *parada*, a stop, halt, from *parar*, verb, to halt, also to get ready. - L. *parare*, to get ready. The sense 'display' was due to the F. verb *parer*, to deck, trim, from the same L. *parare*.

parapet, a rampart, breast-high. (F. - Ital. - L.) F. *parapet*. - Ital. *parapetto*, a wall breast-high; lit. 'guarding the breast.' - Ital. *parare*, to adorn, also to guard, parry; *petto*, breast. - L. *parare*; *pectus*, the breast.

parasol, a sun-shade. (F. - Port. - L.) F. *parasol*, 'an umbrella'; Cot. - Port.

parasol, an umbrella to keep off the heat. - Port. *para-r*, to ward off; *sol*, See *parry* (below) and *Solar*.

parry, to ward off. (F. - L.) F. *parer*, sb., used as equivalent to Ital. *parare*, defence, guard. - F. *parer*, to prepare, to guard, ward off. - L. *parare*.

prepare. (F. - L.) F. *preparer*; - L. *pra-parare*, to make ready beforehand.

rampart. (F. - L.) Also spelt *pire*, *rampier*, *rampar*. - O. F. *rempar*, a rampart of a fort. - O. F. *parer*, to put again into a state of defence. - L. *re-*, again; *im-* (*in*), in; *parare*, to get ready.

repair (1), to restore, amend. (F. - F. *reparer*. - L. *re-parare*, to recover, pair, make ready anew. Der. *reparable*, L. *reparabilis*; *reparation*, F. *reparation*.

separate, to keep apart. (L.) *separatus*, pp. of *separare*, to sever. - *se-*, apart; *parare*, to get ready, set. I *separate*, adj., kept apart (not so old as verb).

sever, to separate. (F. - L.) O. F. *sevrer*. - L. *separare*, to separate (above). Der. *discover*.

several, adj. (F. - L.) O. F. *sever*. - Low L. *separale*, a thing set apart. - *separare*, to separate (above).

Paregoric, assuaging pain. (L. - G. L. *paregoricus*, assuaging. - Gk. *παρηγορεύω*, addressing, encouraging, soothing. Gk. *παρηγορεύω*, to address. - Gk. *παρά*, beside, *ἀγορά*, an assembly; whence *ἀγορεύω*, to address an assembly.

Parent. (F. - L.) F. *parent*, a man. - L. *parent-*, stem of *parens*, a parent. lit. one who produces. - L. *parere*, to produce. (✓ PAR.)

appear, to become visible. (F. - M. E. *apperen*. - O. F. *apparaire*, *aparaire*. - L. *apparere*, to appear. - L. *ap-* (*ad*), forth; *parere*, to come in sight, a second verb from *parere*, to produce, put in. Der. *apparition*, *apparant*, &c., from *apparere*.

parturient, about to produce (L.) L. *parturient-*, stem of *parere*. I *parturire*, to be ready to produce. - L. *partur-us*, fut. part. of *parere*, to produce. Der. *parturition*, F. *parturition*, L. acc. *parturitionem*, from *parturire*, of *parturire*.

repertory, a treasury. (F. - L.)

re- = L. *repertorium*, an inventory. *perforator*, a finder, discoverer. = L. to find out. = L. *re-*, again; *parire*, usually *parere*, to produce; see (above).

parent (F. = L.) F. *trans-* 'clear-shining'; Cot. = L. *trans-*; *parent-*, stem of pres. pt. of to appear; see **appear** (above).

thesis; see **Theme**.

t, to plaster a wall. (L.?) *Perolete*; once common. M. E. *parler* form *spargetten*, also *sparchen*; Parv. (1440). Perhaps from L.

re, frequent. of *spargere*, to sprinkle; *mo.* *β.* Or from L. *paries*, a wall (*y*). If so, the *s* of *spargetten* = L. *ex*.

lion, a mock sun. (L. = Gk.) L. *t.* = Gk. *παρήλιον*, neut. of *παρήλιος*, e sun. = Gk. *παρ-ά*, beside; *ήλιος*, Heliacal.

l, belonging to Paros. (Gk.) *Paros* and in the Ægean sea.

al, forming the walls, applied to *tal* in the front of the skull. (L.) *talit*, belonging to a wall. = L.

stem of *paries*, a wall. Supposed 'that which goes round:' from *paries*, to go round; *pari*, to go out, and *i-re*, to go.

ory (1), **paritory**, a wild flower *ws* on walls. (F. = L.) *Pellitory* *tritortory*. M. E. *paritorie*. = O. F.

'*pellitory*;' Cot. = L. *parietaria*, fem. of *parietarius*, belonging to *pariet-*, stem of *paries* (above).

(F. = L. = Gk.) M. E. *parische*. *uisse*. = L. *paracia*. = Gk. *παρoικία*, ourhood; hence, an ecclesiastical

Gk. *παρoικος*, neighbouring. = Gk. *ar*; *oikos*, house, abode, allied to *ar*. Der. *parishion-er*, formed by

r (needlessly) to M. E. *parishien* *parishien*, a parishioner.

hial (L. = Gk.) L. *parochialis*. *schia*, same as *paracia* (above). *see Par*.

n enclosed ground. (E.) *Park* = *er*, is a F. spelling; but the word *E.*, being a contraction of M. E.

enclosure, A. S. *pearroc*, *pearroc* (1). The A. S. *pearroc* is formed, *er*, suffix -*or* (as in *bull-ock*) from

er, to enclose, lock, fasten. of initial *s* is seen in the use of *erren* and *farren* as equivalent

forms, in the same sense. (Cf. G. *sperren*, to shut.) The verb, meaning 'to fasten with a *spar* or *bar*,' is formed from the sb. *Spar* (1), q. v. *β.* The word is common to Teutonic tongues; as in Du. *perk*, Swed. Dan. *park*, G. *pferch*, whence not only F. *parc*, Ital. *parco*, Span. *parque*, but also Irish and Gael. *pairc*, W. *park* and *parwg* (= E. *parrok*), Bret. *park*.

paddock (2), a small enclosure. (E.) Not an old word; used by Evelyn; a corruption of M. E. *parrok*, spelt *parrocke* in Palsgrave. (So also *poddish* for *porridge*.)

Parley, **Parliament**, **Parlour**; see **Parable**.

Parlous; see **Peril**.

Parochial; see **Parish**.

Parody; see **Ode**.

Parole; see **Parable**.

Paronymous; see **Onomatopœsia**.

Paroxysm; see **Oxygen**.

Parricide; see **Paternal**.

Parrot. (F. = L. = Gk.) F. *perrot*, of which the lit. sense is 'little Peter,' given to the bird as a nickname; see **Cotgrave**. Also written *Pierrot*, both forms being from *Pierre*, Peter. = L. *Petrum*, acc. of *Petrus*, Peter. = Gk. *πέτρος*, a stone, rock; also Peter. Der. F. *perroquet*, borrowed from Span. *perchito* or *periquito*, dimin. of *Perico*, Peter; see **Paraquito**. ¶ The F. word is prob. imitated or borrowed from Span. or Portuguese.

Parry; see **Parse**.

Parse; see **Part**.

Parsee, an adherent of the old Persian religion, in India. (Pers.) Pers. *parsi*, a Persian. = Pers. *Párs*, Persia.

peach (1), a fruit. (F. = L. = Pers.) M. E. *peche*. = O. F. *pesche*, a peach. = L. *persicum*, a peach; so called from growing on the *Persica arbor*, Persian tree. = Pers. *Párs*, Persia.

Parsimony, frugality. (F. = L.) F. *parsimonie* (Minsheu). = L. *parsimonia*, better *parcimonia*. = L. *parci-*, for *parcus*, sparing; with suffix -*monia* (Aryan -*man-*ya). Allied to *parcere*, to spare. L. *parcus* is allied to Gk. *σπαρνός*, scarce, rare, and to E. *sparc*.

Parsley. (F. = L. = Gk.) Formerly *persely*. = F. *persil*; older form *peresil*. = L. *petroselinum*. = Gk. *πετροσέλινον*, rock parsley. = Gk. *πέτρος*, rock, stone; *σέλινον*, a kind of parsley; see **Celery**.

Parsnep, **Parsnip**. (F. = L.) Formerly *parsnep*, and still better *parsneppe*, as in

Palsgrave; the *r* being intrusive. — O. F. *pastenague*, a parsnip (by dropping *t*, and change of *qu* to *p*, as in Gk. *πέμπε* = L. *quinque*). — L. *pastinaca*, a parsnep; orig. a root dug up. — L. *pastinare*, to dig up. — L. *pastinum*, a two-pronged dibble. ¶ The suffix *-nep* was assimilated to that of *turnep*.

Parson; see Sound (3).

Part. (F. — L.) F. *part*. — L. *partem*, acc. of *pars*, a part. Orig. 'a share,' that which is provided; from the same base as *re-per-ire* and *par-are*; see Pare. Der. *part*, verb.

apart, aside. (F. — L.) F. *à part*, apart, alone, singly; Cot. — L. *ad partem*, lit. to the one part or side, apart. — L. *ad*, to; *partem*, acc. of *pars*, a part.

apartment, a separate room. (F. — Ital. — L.) F. *appartement*. — Ital. *appartamento*, lit. separation. — Ital. *appartire*, to withdraw. — Ital. *a parte*, apart. — L. *ad partem*; see above.

apportion. (F. — L.) F. *apportioner*, to portion out to. — F. *ap-* (put for *a* before *p*, in imitation of L. *ap-* = *ad*), to; *portion*, a portion; see portion (below).

compartment. (F. — L.) F. *compartiment*, a partition; Cot. — F. *compartir*, to divide into equal parts; Low L. *compartire*. — L. *com-* (*cum*), together; *partire*, to part, from *parti-*, crude form of *pars*, a part.

depart. (F. — L.) O. F. *departir*, to divide, to part from. — L. *de*, from; *partire* (above).

impart. (F. — L.) O. F. *impartir*. — L. *impartire*, *impertire*, to give a share to. — L. *im-* (= *in*), to, upon; *partire* (above).

parcel. (F. — L.) M. E. *parcel*. — F. *parcelle*, a small piece or part. — Low L. *particella*, only preserved in Ital. *particella*, a small part. Dimin. of L. *particula*; see particle (below).

parse, to tell the parts of speech. (L.) To *parse* is to tell 'quæ pars orationis,' i.e. what part of speech a word is. — L. *pars*, a part.

partake. (F. — L.; and Scand.) Put for *part-take*, i.e. take part. Wyclif has *part-takyng*, 1 Cor. x. 16 (earlier version). See Part and Take.

partial. (F. — L.) F. *partial*. — Low L. *partialis*, referring to a part only. — L. *parti-*, crude form of *pars*, a part.

participate. (L.) From pp. of L. *participare*, to take a part. — L. *particip-*, stem of *particeps*, sharing in. — L. *parti-*,

crude form of *pars*, a part; *cap* take.

participle. (F. — L.) The *l* is insertion, as in *syllable*. — F. *participe*, *participium*, a participle; supposed take of the nature both of an adjective and a verb. — L. *participi-*, crude form of *particeps*, sharing in; see above.

particle. (F. — L.) F. *particule* (cent.) — L. *particula*, double dimin. of *parti-*, crude form of *pars*, a part.

partisan (1), an adherent of a (F. — Ital. — L.) F. *partisan*. — Ital. *giano*, a partner; answering to a form *partitianus* *. — L. *partitus*, *partiri*, to part, divide. — L. *parti-*, form of *pars*, a part.

partition. (F. — L.) F. *partiti*, acc. *partitionem*, a sharing, *partiti* *partitus*; see above.

partner. (F. — L.) A curious form of M. E. *partener*, frequently and misprinted as *partener*, by the confusion between *c* and *t* in MSS. *parsonnier*, 'a partener, or co-partner.' — Cot. — Low L. *partitionarius* *, not though the shorter form *partitionarius* — L. *partition-em*, acc. of *partiti*, ing, share; see partition (above).

party. (F. — L.) M. E. *partie*, 'a part.' — O. F. *partie*, a part, a Cot. — L. *partita*, fem. of *partitus*, *partiri*, to divide.

portion. (F. — L.) F. *portion*, acc. *portionem*, a share, from *partio*; allied to *parti-*, crude form of *pars*.

proportion. (F. — L.) F. *prop* — L. acc. *proportionem*, from *pro* comparative relation. — L. *pro*, bet relation to; *portio*, a portion; see also

repartee, a witty reply. (F. — L.) *repartie*, 'a reply;' Cot. Orig. *reparti*, pp. of *repartir*, to re-divide answer thrust with thrust, to reply *re-*, again; *partir*, to part, also to dart off, burst out laughing. — *re-* again; *partire*, to share, from crude form of *pars*, a part.

Partake; see Part.

Parterre; see Terrace.

Partial, Participate; see Part.

Participle, Particle; see Part.

Partisan (1), an adherent of a; see Part.

Partisan (2), Partizan, a leader (F. — O. H. G.) F. *partuisant*, 'a part or leading-staff;' Cot. O. F. *part*

); Ital. *partegiana*, 'a partesan, Florio. [The F. *pertuisane* is an altered spelling, to make it look like *r*, to pierce through (due to L. *p*).] β . Apparently from O.H.G. H.G. *barte*, a battle-axe; see but the suffix seems due to some with Low L. *partizare*, to divide, *partigiano*, a partner.

on, Partner; see **Part**.
ge, a bird. (F.-L.-Gk.) M.E. *F. perdrix*, where the second *r* = L. *perdicem*, acc. of *perdix*, *kg*, a partridge.

ent; see **Parent**.
see Part.

u; see **Venture**.
see Paradise.

the Passover. (L.-Gk.-Heb.) *a*. - L. *pascha*. - Gk. *πάσχα*. - *h*, a passing over; the passover; *tr*. - Heb. *pásakh*, he passed over. *dash*. (Scand.) Swed. dial. *labble* in water, Norweg. *baska*, in water, tumble, work hard; as Dan. *baske*, to slap, *baxes*, to *baksa*, to box; see **Box** (3), it is a mere variant. And see

Pacha (Pers.) Also *bashaw*. *h*, *bádsháh*, a governor of a province; lord; the same as *pádsháh*, a great lord; lit. 'protecting the king.' *h*, protecting; *sháh*, king. See **Shah**.

1, Pasquinade, a lampoon.

(Formerly also *pasquil* = F. - F. *pasquin* (whence *pasquinquin*, lampoon. - Ital. *Pasquino*, a man in Rome on whom all libels are cast. Florio. From the name of a man in Rome, whose stall was frequented; his name was transferred to a dog near his stall at his death, on the anniversary of the time secretly affixed to see Haydn.

assage; see **Patent**.
Passive; see **Patient**.

t; see **Patent**.

(F.-L.-Gk.) O.F. *paste* (F. *te L. pasta*, paste. - Gk. *παστή*, food; orig. fem. of *παστός*, bealted; from *πάσσειν*, to sprinkle. Sense was 'a salted mess of food.'

r. M.E. *pastee*, O.F. *pasté* (F. *asty*; *fast-r-y*, orig. a room in which were kept (cf. *pantry*, *buttery*).

patty, a little pie. (F.-L.-Gk.) Mod. F. *pâté*; O.F. *pasté*, a pasty (see above).

Pastel; see **Pastor**.
Pastern, Pastille; see **Pastor**.

Pastime; see **Patent**.

Pastor, a shepherd. (L.) L. *pastor*, a shepherd, lit. 'feeder.' - L. *pastum*, supine of *pascere*, to feed, an inceptive verb; pp. *pa-ui*. (\checkmark PA.) Der. *pastor-al*, F. *pastoral*.

pabulum. (L.) L. *pabulum*, food; formed with suffix *-bulum*, from *pa-ui*, pp. of *pascere*, to feed (above).

pastel, a coloured crayon. (F.-Ital.-L.) An artist's term. - F. *pastel*, 'a pastel, crayon;' Hamilton. - Ital. *pastello*, a pastel. - L. *pastillum*, a little loaf or roll; the pastel being named from being shaped like a roll. Dimin. of *pastus*, food. - L. *pastus*, pp. of *pascere*, to feed. ¶ Not allied to *paste*; see *pastille* below.

pastern. (F.-L.) Formerly *pastron*; Falsgrave. - O.F. *pasturon*, 'the pastern of a horse;' Cot. (F. *pâturon*.) So called because a horse at *pasture* was tethered by the *pastern*; the tether itself was called *pasture* in O. French. - O.F. *pasture*, *pasture*; see *pasture* below.

pastille, a small cone of aromatic substances, to be burnt in a room. (F.-L.) F. *pastille*, a little lump or loaf; see Cotgrave. - L. *pastillum*, a little loaf; dimin. of *pastus*, food; see *pastel* (above).

pasture. (F.-L.) O.F. *pasture*, a feeding. - L. *pastura*, a feeding. - L. *pastus*, pp. of *pascere*, to feed.

pester. (F.-L.) Formerly to encumber, clog; and short for *impester*. - O.F. *empestrer*, 'to pester, intangle, incumber;' Cot. (F. *empêtrer*.) Orig. 'to hobble a horse at pasture.' - Low L. *im-* (*in*), on, upon; *pastorium*, a clog, for a horse at pasture. - L. *pastus*, pp. of *pascere*, to feed.

repast, a meal. (F.-L.) O.F. *repast*, later *repas*. - L. *re-*, again; *pastum*, acc. of *pastus*, food, from *pascere*, to feed.

Pat (1), to strike lightly. (E.) In Bacon, Nat. Hist. § 62. Most likely the same word as A.S. *plattan*, to strike; by loss of *t* as in *patch* (1). Cf. Swed. dial. *pfätta*, to pat, *plätta*, to tap (Rietz); Bavarian *patzen*, to pat.

paddle (1), to finger, dabble in water. (E.) Formerly to finger, handle; Hamd. iii. 4. 185; Oth. ii. 1. 259. It stands for

pattle, frequent. of *pat*; see below. Cf. Low G. *pladdern*, to paddle.

patter, to strike frequently, as hail. (E.) A frequentative of *pat*; see above. Cf. prov. E. (Lonsdale) *pattle*, to pat gently.

Pat (2), a small lump of butter. (C.) Irish *pait*, a hump, lump, *paitiog*, a small lump of butter; Gael. *pait*, *paitag* (the same).

Pat (3), quite to the purpose. (E.) Due to a peculiar use of *pat*, to strike, tap; see *Pat* (1). 'It will fall [happen] *pat*;' Mid. N. Dr. v. 188. The sense is due to a curious confusion with Du. *pas*, *pat*, fit, G. *pass*, *pat*, fit; not true Teut. words, but borrowed from F. *se passer*, to be contented, make shift; cf. E. *pass*.

Patch (1), a piece sewn on a garment, a plot of ground. (O. Low G.) M. E. *pacche*. But *patch* stands for *platch*, by loss of *l*; 'Platch, a large spot, a patch, a piece of cloth sewn on to a garment to repair it;' Dial. of Banffshire, by W. Gregor. — Low G. *plakke*, *plakk*, (1) a spot, (2) a patch, (3) a patch or plot of ground; cf. Du. *plek*, a patch of ground. Allied to Goth. *plats*, a patch, Mark, ii. 21, where Wycliffe has *pacche*; also to A.S. *placa*, prov. E. *plek*, a patch of ground. (✓ PLAG.)

patch (2), a paltry fellow. (O. Low G.) Temp. iii. 2. 71. *Patch* meant a fool or jester, from the parti-coloured or patch-like dress; Wolsey had two fools so named (Nares). The same word as *patch* (1). Der. *patch-ock*, a clown, a dimin. form, Spenser, View of Ireland, Globe ed., p. 636, col. 2; spelt *pajock*, Hamlet, iii. 2.

Pate, the head; see *Plate*.

Paten; see *Patent*.

Patent, open, public; as sb., an official document conferring a privilege. (F.—L.) M. E. *patente*, a patent; so called because open to general inspection. — O. F. *patent* (i.e. *patente*), patent, wide open. — L. *patent-*, stem of pr. pt. of *patere*, to lie open. Cf. Gk. *nerávrwv*, I spread out. (✓ PAT.)

compass. (F.—L.) F. *compas*, a circuit, circle, limit; also, a pair of compasses. — Low L. *compassus*, a circuit. — L. *com-* (cum), with; *passus*, a pace, step, passage, route; so that *compassus* = a route that joins together, circuit. See *pace* (below). Der. *compass*, verb; *compasses*, s. pl., an instrument for drawing circles.

expand. (L.) L. *expandere* (pp. *expansus*), to spread out. — L. *ex*, out; *pand-*

ere, to spread out; causal from *pati* lie open. Der. *expanse*.

pace, a step. (F.—L.) M. E. *pas*. — L. *passum*, acc. of *passus*, a pace, lit. a stretch, distance between feet in walking. — L. *passus*, pp. of *pati* to stretch; see above.

pail. (F.—L.) M. E. *paille*. — *paele*, a kind of pan (13th cent.). *patella*, a small pan, dish for cooking, dimin. of *palera*, flat dish, saucer. to Gk. *παράνη*, a flat dish; see (below). β. But now better explained as (E.). From A. S. *pagel*, a formerly misprinted *wagel*. See viii. 450.

pass, to move onward. (F.—L.) *passen*. — F. *passer*. — Low L. *pass*. — L. *passus*, a step; see *pace* (1). β. Diez takes Low L. *passare* to frequent. form of *pandere*, to stretch, comes to much the same thing.

passage. (F.—L.) F. *passage*. L. *passaticum*, a right of passage. L. *passare*; see above.

passport. (F.—L.) F. *pas*. written permission to pass through &c. — F. *passer*, to pass; *porte*, gate. L. *porta*; see *Port* (3).

pastime. (F.—L.; and E.) *pass* and *time*.

paten. (F.—L.—Gk.) O. F. (Cot.). — L. *patina*, *patena*, a flat dish *παράνη*, a flat (open) dish. See *Pass*. *surpass*. (F.—L.) F. *surpass* excel. — F. *sur* (L. *super*), beyond; to pass; see *pass* (above).

trespass. (F.—L.) F. *trespass* exceed, pass beyond (hence, in E.). — F. *tres-*, L. *trans*, beyond; *pass*; see *pass* (above).

Paternal. (F.—L.) F. *paternal*. L. *paternalis*, fatherly. — L. *pat* fatherly. — L. *pater*, father. Lit. 'guard' formed with suffix *-ter* of the agent. ✓ PA, to feed, guard. See *Father*. *expatriate*. (L.) From pp. of L. *expatriare*, to banish. — L. *ex*, out, *patria*, native country, from *pater*, form of *pater*, father.

parricide, (1) the murderer of a (2) murder of a father. (F.—L.) The former is the orig. sense, and as to F. *parricide*, L. *parricida*, a murderer of a father. — L. *parr-*, for *pater*, form of *pater*; *cidere*, to kill (cf. *-cida*, a slayer). 2. The second is

L. *paricidium*, the murder of in the same sb. and verb.

vulgar dialect of French. (F. *patois*, country talk; which an older form *patrois* (Diez, Low L. *patriensis*, a native; ing to the natives. — L. *ve* country. — L. *patri*, crude *r*, a father.

th. (F. — L. — Gk.) O. F. *patri-patriarcha*. — Gk. *πατριάρχης*, race or tribe. — Gk. *πατρι-ά*, a *r*, to rule. See Arch- (*prefix*). in, a Roman noblesian. (L.) th suffix *-an*, from L. *patricius*, descendant of the *patres*, i.e. fathers of the state.

ny. (F. — L.) M. E. *patri-patrimoine*. — L. *patrimonium*, see. — L. *patri*, crude form of *r*; with suffix *-onium* (Aryan

(F. — Low L. — Gk.) O. F. low L. *patriota*. — Gk. *πατριώτης*, fellow-countryman. — Gk. *πατήρ*, *patēr*, for *πατήρ*, a father. ¶ sense of *patriot* arose in French. c, pertaining to the fathers of (F. — L.) F. *patristique* (Littre). i L. *patri*, crude form of *pater*, ill coined; *-ist* being Greek.)

(F. — L.) F. *patron*. — L. *pa-*c. of *patronus*, a protector; m *patr*, stem of *pater*, father.

mic. (F. — L. — Gk.) O. F. ue. — L. *patronymicus*. — Gk. s, belonging to the father's e. *πατρωνυμία*, a name taken ther. — Gk. *πατρο-*, for *πατήρ*, a *ua*, a name; see Name.

, an example, model to work) M. E. *patron*; (the old spell- *atron*, 'a patron' . . also a pattern, ot. See *patron* (above).

s), to resort to. (F. — L.) F. s haunt; Cot. Older form *reguy*). — L. *repatriare*, to repair country. — L. *re-*, back; *patria*, try, from *patri*, crude form of *er*.

way, track. (E.) A. S. *pað*, + Du. *pad*, G. *pfad*; L. *pons* (*ponti-*), a path, way, also a *waror*, Skt. *patha*.

a thief on the high road. (Du.) e foot-*pad*. Formerly a *padder*, es on the *pad*, i.e. foot-path. —

Du. *pad*, a path; see above. (Many cant words are Dutch.) Der. *pad*, a nag, orig. *pad-nag*, a road-nag.

Pathos. (Gk.) Gk. *πάθος*, suffering, emotion. — Gk. *παθεῖν*, used as 2 aor. infin. of *πάσχειν*, to suffer. Allied to *πόθος*, a yearning, *πένθος*, grief, *πόνος*, work. (✓ SPA.) Allied to Patient. Der. *path-et-ic*, from O. F. *pathétique*, L. *patheticus* = Gk. *παθητικός*, extended from *παθεῖν*, subject to suffering.

antipathy. (Gk.) From Gk. *ἀντιπάθεια*, antipathy, lit. 'a suffering (feeling strongly) against.' — Gk. *ἀντί*, against; *παθεῖν*, to suffer.

apathy. (Gk.) From Gk. *ἀπάθεια*, want of feeling. — Gk. *ἀ-*, not; *παθεῖν*, to suffer.

sympathy. (Gk.) From Gk. *συμπάθεια*, fellow-feeling. — Gk. *συμ-*, for *σύν*, with; *παθεῖν*, to suffer.

Patient. (F. — L.) O. F. *patient*. — L. *patient*, stem of pres. pt. of *pati*, to suffer. Allied to Pathos. (✓ SPA.) Der. *patience*, F. *patience*, L. *patientia*.

compassion. (F. — L.) F. *compassion*. — L. *compassionem*, acc. of *compassio*, sympathy. — L. *com-* (*cum*), with; *passio*, suffering; see *passion* (below).

compatible. (F. — L.) F. *compatible*, 'compatible, concurren'; Cot. — Low L. *compatibilis*, adj., used of a benefice which could be held together with another. — L. *compati*, to endure together with. — L. *com-* (*cum*), with; *pati*, to endure.

passion. (F. — L.) F. *passion*. — L. *passionem*, acc. of *passio*, (properly) suffering. — L. *passus*, pp. of *pati*, to suffer.

passive. (F. — L.) F. *passif*. — L. *passivus*, suffering. — L. *passus* (above).

Patois, Patriarch; see Paternal.

Patrician, Patrimony; see Paternal.

Patriot, Patristic; see Paternal.

Patrol, a going of the rounds in a gar-

rison. (F. — Teut.) O. F. *patrouille*, 'a

still night-watch in warre'; Cot. Lit. a

tramping about; from O. F. *patrouiller*, to

paddle in water, the same word (but with

inserted *r*) as *patouiller*, to paddle or

dabble in with the feet. Formed from

O. F. *pate* (F. *patte*), the paw or foot of a

beast. From a Teut. source; cf. G. *patsche*,

an instrument for striking the hand, *patsch-*

fuss, web foot of a bird; *patschen*, to

strike, dabble, walk awkwardly; Bavarian

patzen, to pat; see Pat (1). ¶ Hence

also Span *pata*, paw, *patullar*, to run

through mud, *patrullar*, to patrol, Ital. *pattuglia*, a patrol (without the inserted *r*).

patten, a clog. (F.—Teut.) Formerly *paten*.—F. *patin*, a patten, 'also a foot-stall of a pillar;' Cot.—O. F. *pate* (F. *patte*), a paw or foot of a beast, 'also a foot-stall of a pillar;' Cot. Of Teut. origin; see above.

Patron, Patronymic; see **Paternal**.

Patten; see **Patrol**.

Patter; see **Pat** (1).

Pattern; see **Paternal**.

Patty; see **Pasto**.

Paucity, fewness. (F.—L.) F. *paucité*.—L. *paucitatem*, acc. of *paucitas*, fewness.—L. *paucus*, few; allied to **Few**.

Paunch. (F.—L.) O. F. *panche, pance*.—L. *panticem*, acc. of *pantex*, belly, paunch.

Pauper. (L.) L. *pauper*, poor. *Pau*- is allied to *paucus*, few; *-per*, to L. *parare*, to provide. Lit. 'providing little,' i.e. having little.

impoverish. (F.—L.) Corrupted from O. F. *appovris*, stem of pres. pt. of *appovrir*, to impoverish.—F. *ap-* (=L. *ad*), towards; O. F. *povre*, poor (below).

poor. (F.—L.) From M. E. *poure* (really *povre*), poor.—O. F. *povre*, poor.—L. *pauperem*, acc. of *pauper*; see **Pauper** above.

poverty. (F.—L.) M. E. *pouertee* (= *povertee*).—O. F. *poverie*, later *povreté*, poverty (F. *pauvreté*).—L. *paupertatem*, acc. of *paupertas*, poverty.—L. *pauper*, poor.

Pause, a stop. (F.—L.—Gk.) F. *pause*.—Late L. *pausa*.—Gk. *παύσις*, a pause, ceasing.—Gk. *παύειν*, to make to cease; *παύεσθαι*, to cease. Doublet, *pose*, q. v.

Pave. (F.—L.) M. E. *pauen* (= *paven*).—F. *paver*, to pave.—L. *pauare**, corrupt form of L. *pauire*, to beat, strike, ram, tread down.—Gk. *παύειν*, to strike; cf. Skt. *pavi*, thunder-bolt. (✓PU.) Der. *pavement*, F. *pavement*, L. *pauimentum*, a hard floor, from *pauire*, to ram; also *pav-i-or* (cf. *law-y-er*), from O. F. *paveur*, 'a paver,' Cot.

Pavilion. (F.—L.) M. E. *pavilon*.—F. *pavillon*, a tent; so called because spread out like the wings of a butterfly.—L. *papilionem*, acc. of *papilio*, (1) a butterfly, (2) a tent. Name from fluttering; allied to **Palpitate**.

papilionaceous, having a winged corolla resembling a butterfly. (L.) Coined,

PEA-JACKET.

with suffix *-accus*, from L. *papilion*, form of *papilio*, a butterfly (above).

Pavise, a large shield. (F.) Also *pavese*, *pavish*, *pauice*, *pauys*, *pauves*, *pavois*, 'a great shield;' Low L. *pau* (Span. *paves*; Ital. *pavese*, *pavesce*, Fl. Of uncertain origin; perhaps from the of *Pavia*, in Italy.

Paw. (F.—Lat. or Teut.?) M. *parve*, *powe*, a paw.—O. F. *po* (*pote*), a paw; the same as Prov. *p* Catalan *pota*, a paw. Perhaps from G. *pote*, Du. *poet* (whence G. *pfot* paw. Or all from an imitative root F. *patte*.

Pawl, a short bar, as a catch to a lass. (L.) W. *pawl*, a pole, stake, borrowed from L. *palus*, a stake, pale (1), under **Pact**.

Pawn (1), a pledge; see **Pane**.

Pawn (2), a piece at chess; see **Pe**.

Paxwax, strong tendon in the neck of animals. (E.) M. E. *parwax*, also *fax* the latter being the right form.—A. S. *fax*, hair; *weaxan*, to grow. Thus the sense is 'hair-growth,' because it is the growth of hair ends; for the reason, it is called *haarwachs* in Germ.

Pay (1), to discharge a debt; see **P**.

Pay (2), to pitch a ship's scum Pitch (1).

Paynim; see **Pagan**.

Pea, a vegetable. (L.) Formerly *pese*; M. E. *pese*, pl. *pesen* or *pesen*, *pisa*, pl. *pisan*.—L. *pisum*, a pea. + *πίσος*, a pea. (✓PIS.)

Peace; see **Pact**.

Peach (1), a fruit; see **Parsee**.

Peach (2); short for M. E. *apeche* impeach; see **Pedal**.

Peacock. (L.—Gk.—Pers.—Ta and E.) M. E. *pecok*, *pecok*; where *ta* E. *cock*. We also find M. E. *pe*, *parve*, borrowed from L. *pavo* (whence *paauw*, G. *psau*, F. *paon*). Borrowed from Gk. *ραῦς*, for *ραῖς*, a peacock; change from *τ* to *p* being due to the *τ* being ill understood, as it was foreign to L. and Gk.—Pers. *tdious*, *tdi* peacock.—O. Tamil *tdel*, *tdel*, a cock; see M. Müller, *Lect. on Lang.* 233 (8th ed.). ¶ Better *pecock*, which still a surname.

Pea-jacket, a coarse thick jacket. (and F.) The prefix *pea-* is borrowed from Du. *pij*, *pije*, a coat of a coarse wool stuff; Hexham has O. Du. *pijn*, 'a

h gowne, such as seamen
same as Low G. *pije*. Cf.
ade, a coat, also spelt *paje*,
oth, *paida*, a coat, M. H. G.

—L. ?) M. E. *pec*. — Irish *peac*,
ed thing; cf. Gael. *beic*, a point,
a bird. Prob. from L. *spica*.
—C. —L. ?) M. E. *beke*. — F.
becus. — Bret. *bek*, a beak;
V. *fig*.

o skirmish. (C.) Frequentat-
biken, to skirmish, *beken*, to
era, to bicker, properly to keep
fig, a pike, beak of a bird.
to strike with the beak, to
—L.) M. E. *pekken*, used as
to *pekken*, to pick or peck up.
nt of *pick*; see below.

ooden pin. (Scand. — C. — L. ?)
— Dan. *fig*, spike, from *pik*, a
pigg, spike, from *pik*, a pike.
t. *peg*, a prick; W. *fig*, a peak,
ese words are prob. ultimately
n; see Peak.

peck, pierce, also to pluck, &c.
the sense 'to cull flowers' goes
notion of picking them out as
with its beak; *pick* and *peck*
riants; cf. M. E. *pekken*, *pek*-
equivalent words, Ch. C. T.
157. Of Celtic origin. — Irish
pic, to pick, nibble, pluck,
go, to pick, peck, prick, choose;
to prick.

L. *piccadill*, a piece set round
a garment, a collar. (F. — Span.
plete; but preserved in *Picca-*
et in London, named from a
e, which was 'a famous ordi-
t. James's'; see Blount and
piccadille; pl. *piccadilles*, 'the
s fastened together about the
the collar of a doublet'; Cot.
h Span. dimin. suffix *-illo*, from
p, pp. of *picar*, to puncture;
cadura, a puncture, an orna-
et in clothes. — Span. *pica*, a
a pricking instrument; a word
gin; see *pike* (below).

(F. — L.) Not an *axe* at all,
otion of M. E. *pikois*, *pikais*, a
O. F. *picais*, later *picquais*, a
O. F. *piquer*, to pierce, thrust
, a 'pick' or kind of mattock.
a pick; cf. W. *fig*, a point, pike,
, a mattock; see *pike* (below).

picket, a peg for fastening horses, a
small outpost. (F. — L.) F. *piquet*, *picquet*,
a little pickaxe, a peg thrust in the ground.
Dimin. of F. *pic* (above).

pike, a sharp-pointed weapon, a fish.
(L.) M. E. *pike*, a peaked staff, *pic*, a
spike; also M. E. *pike*, a fish, named from
its sharply pointed jaws. — Irish *pice*, a
pike, fork, Gael. *pic*, W. *fig*, Bret. *pik*,
pike, point, pickaxe. The same word as
pick, sb. a mattock, and short for *spike*;
see *Spike*. Der. *pik-er-el*, a young pike
(fish); *pike-staff*, corruption of *piked-staff*,
i. e. staff armed with a pike or spike.

pip (3), a spot on cards. (F. — L.) A
corruption of *pick*, formerly a spade at
cards. — F. *pique*, a spade at cards; the
same as *pique* (below).

pique, wounded pride. (F. — L.) O. F.
picque, *pique*, 'a pike, pike-man; also a
pike [pique], debate, quarrel,' Cot. The
same word as *pique* (above); lit. 'a piercer,'
that which pierces. Der. *piquer*, verb,
piqu-ant, pres. part. of F. *piquer*, verb.

piquet, a game at cards. (F. — L.) F.
piquet, lit. 'a little contest;' dimin. of
F. *piquer*, a debate, contest; see above.
¶ Littré says *piquet* was named from its
inventor; even if so, the ultimate etymology
remains the same.

pitch (2), to throw, fall headlong, fix a
camp. (L.) A weakened form of *pick*, to
throw, Cor. i. 1. 204, esp. to throw a *pique*
or dart; also to plunge a sharp *peg* or *spike*
into the ground for fixing tents. M. E.
picchen, pt. t. *pihte* (later *pight*). — W. *figo*,
to prick; see *pick* and *pique* (above).

Peal, short for *appeal*; see *Pulsate*.

Pean; see *Pæan*.

Pear, a fruit. (L.) A. S. *pera*, *perc*. — L.
pirum, a pear (whence also Ital. *pera*).

perry. (F. — L.) F. *poiré*, 'perry, drink
made of pears;' Cot. Formed with suffix
-é (= L. -atus, made of) from F. *poire*, a
pear. — L. *pirum*, a pear. ¶ O. F. *percy*.

Pearl. (F. — L.) M. E. *perle*. — F. *perle*,
'a pearl, a berrie;' Cot. Of disputed
origin; we find also Ital., Span., Prov.
perla, Port. *perola*, *perla*; Low L. *perula*
(7th cent.). Prob. put for L. *pirula**, i. e.
a little pear, from L. *pirum*, a pear; cf.
Span. *perilla*, (1) a little pear, (2) a pear-
shaped ornament, O. Ital. *perolo*, a little
button on a cap. Perhaps suggested by
the various senses of L. *bacca*, (1) a berry,
(2) olive-berry, (3) round fruit, (4) a pearl
(Horace). See *Purl* (2).

Pearl-barley. (F. = L.; and E.) F. *orge perlé*, pearl-barley (Hamilton); but this seems to be a corruption of *orge pellé*, 'pilled barley,' Cot. See **Peel** (1).

Peasant; see **Pagan**.

Peat, a kind of turf for fuel. (E.) The true form is *beat*. [The change from *b* to *p* is very rare, but occurs again in *purse*.] 'Beat, the roots and soil subjected to the operation of burning beat, i. e. sod-burning;' E. Dial. Soc. Glossary, B. 6. So called because used as fuel, for *beeting*, i. e. mending the fire; from M. E. *beten*, to replenish a fire, Chaucer, C. T. 2255. — A. S. *bétan*, to amend. — A. S. *bót*, a remedy, advantage; see **Boot** (2).

Pebble. (E.) A. S. *papol-stán*, a pebble-stone.

Peccable, Peccadillo; see **Peccant**.

Peccant, sinning. (F. — L.) First used in phr. 'peccant humours.' — F. *peccant*, sinning; *l'humeur peccante*, corrupt humour; Cot. — L. *peccant*, stem of pres. pt. of *peccare*, to sin.

peccable, liable to sin. (L.) Coined as if from L. *peccabilis**, from *peccare*.

peccadillo. (Span. — L.) Span. *peca-dillo*, a slight fault; dimin. of *pecado*, a sin. — L. *peccatum*, a sin. — L. *peccatus*, pp. of *peccare*, to sin.

Peccary, a quadruped. (F. — S. American.) F. *pecari*, a peccary (Buffon). Prob. from *pachira*, the name given to the peccary in Oronoko (Clavigero, Hist. Mexico).

Peck (1), to pick, snap up; see **Peak**.

Peck (2), a dry measure, 2 gallons. (C. ?) M. E. *pekke*, a peck. An obscure word; but it can hardly be other than a sb. derived from the verb *pekken*, to peck or snap up. *Peck* merely means 'a quantity;' cf. 'a peck of troubles;' also prov. E. *peck*, meat, victuals. So also F. *picotin*, a peck (measure), from *picoter*, to peck as a bird; see therefore **peck** (1); s. v. **Peak**.

Pectinal, lit. comb-like. (L.) From L. *pectin*, stem of *pecten*, a comb. — L. *pectere*, to comb. + Gk. *πεντεῖν*, to comb, from *πένειν*, to comb. (✓PAK.)

Pectoral, belonging to the chest. (F. — L.) F. *pectoral*. — L. *pectoralis*, adj., from *pectus*, stem of *pectus*, the breast.

expectorate. (L.) From pp. of L. *expectorare*, to expel from the breast. — L. *ex*, out of; *pector*, stem of *pectus*.

poitrel, poitrel, armour for a horse's breast. (F. — L.) O. F. *poitral*; Cot. — L. *pectorale*, neut. of *pectoralis* (above).

Peculate, Peculiar, Pecuniary; see **Pact**.

Pedagogue, a teacher. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *pedagogue*. — L. *pedagogus*. — Gk. *παιδαγωγός*, a slave who led a boy to school; hence, a tutor. — Gk. *παῖδ*, stem of *παῖς*, a boy; *ἀγῶγός*, leading, from *άγειν*, to lead. The Gk. *παῖς* = *παῖς* (*paus*), allied to L. *puer*, a boy. (✓PU.)

pedobaptism, infant baptism. (Gk.) From Gk. *παῖδ*, crude form of *παῖς*, a boy; and *baptism*.

Pedal, belonging to the foot. (L.) The *pedal* keys in an organ are acted on by the feet. — L. *pedalis*, belonging to the foot. — L. *ped*, stem of *pes*, foot. + A. S. *fēt*, foot. See **Foot**.

biped. (L.) L. *biped*, stem of *bipes*, two-footed. — L. *bi*, double; *pes*, a foot; see **Bi**.

despatch, dispatch. (F. — L.) The orig. sense was 'to remove a hindrance.' Better spelling, *despatch*. — O. F. *despacher* (F. *dépêcher*), to hasten, despatch. — O. F. *des* (L. *dis*), apart, away; *pescher*, to hinder. This O. F. *pescher* occurs only in *despescher* (oldest form *despecher*) and *impescher*, answering to Low L. *impedicare** and *impedicare*, of which the latter occurs with the sense 'to put hindrances in the way;' both from L. *pedica*, a fetter, clog, which is from L. *ped*, stem of *pes*, a foot. See **impeach** (below).

expedite. (L.) From pp. of L. *expedire*, to extricate the foot, release, get ready. — L. *ex*, out; *ped*, stem of *pes*, foot.

impeach, to charge with a crime. (F. — L.) The original sense was 'to hinder;' as, 'to impeach and stop their breath,' Holland, tr. of Pliny, b. xi. c. 3. — O. F. *empescher*, 'to hinder, stop, bar, impeach;' Cot. Older spelling *empescher*, where the *s* is adventitious. Littre and Scheler connect it with Prov. *empedegar*, and derive all the forms from Low L. *impedicare*, to fetter. — L. *im* (for *in*), on, upon; *pedica*, a fetter, from *pedi*, crude form of *pes*, a foot. At the same time, the Span. *empachar*, Ital. *impacciare*, to delay, are from a Low L. frequent. form of L. *impingere* (cf. *impactus*), to bind, fasten; see **Pact**. These two sets of words may have been confused. See **despatch** (above).

impede, to obstruct. (L.) From *impedire*, to entangle the feet, obstruct. — L. *im* (— *in*), in; *pedi*, crude form of foot. Der. *impedi-ment*.

n (2), a piece at chess. (F.—L.) *paune, poune, poun.*—O. F. *paon*, a Roquefort, also *paon* (Litré); but per form is *peon* (Burguy), agreeing with *peon*, a foot-soldier, pawn, Ital.

a foot-soldier, *pedona*, a pawn).—Low L. *pedonem*, acc. of *pedo*, a dier.—L. *ped-*, stem of *pes*, foot. O. F. *paon* is the same word; cf. (E. *fatun*), from Low L. *felonem*, the same substitution of *a* for *e*; no need to connect it with F. *paon*, as Litré does, ignoring the Ital. words.

ph (2), to inform against. (F.—L.) or M. E. *apechen*, to impeach, a of *impechen*, to impeach, by the tion of prefix *a-* (L. *ad*) for *im-* (L. *ex*) impeach (above).

estal. (Span.—Ital.—L. and G.) *pedestal*, 'the base of a pillar,' a. Not a Span. word, but wholly ed from Ital. *pedestallo*, 'a footstall all [threshold] of a door;' Florio. y compounded from L. *pedem*, acc. a foot; and G. *stall*, a stall; see

strian. (L.) Properly an adj.; *pedestri-*, crude form of *pedester*, o goes on foot. Put for *pedi-ter*, *dis-*, stem of *pedes*, one who goes on ith suffix *-ter* (Aryan *-tar*). *Pedi-it-* *ped-*, stem of *pes*, foot; and *it-um*, *ire*, to go.

cel, *pedicle*, the foot-stalk of F.—L.) *Pediceel* is from mod. F. ; but *pedicle* (olden and better) F. *pedicule*, a leaf-stalk; Cot.—L. *es*, little foot, foot-stalk, pedicle; dimin. of *pedi-*, crude form of *pes*,

ment, an ornament finishing the a building. (L.) Better *pedament*, nly L. word like it is *pedamentum*, or prop, with which vines are ed. The sense seems to be due to ed word *pedatura*, a prop, also (in) a space, site; since a pediment a fact, enclose a space which was namented with sculpture. History

Form of the word from L. *pedare*, ; from *ped-*, stem of *pes*, a foot. *powder court*, a summary court e formerly held at court. (F.—L.) *piepowder* is a corruption of O. F. *aldr*, i. e. dusty foot. The court ed, in Latin, *Curia pedis pulver-*

asati, the court of the dusty foot, from the dusty feet of the suitors.—F. *pied*, foot, from L. *pedem*, acc. of *pes*; O. F. *pouldre*, pp. of *pouldrer*, to cover with dust, from *pouldre*, dust; see powder, under Pulverise.

pioneer, a soldier who clears the way before an army. (F.—L.) Formerly *pioner*.—F. *pionnier*, O. F. *peonier*, a pioneer; a mere extension of F. *pion*, O. F. *peon*, a foot-soldier, but esp. applied to sappers and miners. See further under pawn (2).

quadruped. (L.) L. *quadrupedus*, four-footed; *quadruped-*, stem of *quadrupes*, *quadrupes*, four-footed.—L. *quadru-s*, four times; *pes*, a foot; see Quadrant.

Pedant. (F.—Ital.—Gk.?) F. *pedant*.—Ital. *pedante*, 'a pedante, or a school-master, the same as *pedagogo*;' Florio. The suffix *-ante* is a pres. participial form; the stem *ped-* is prob. the same as in Ital. *pedagogo*, and therefore due to Gk. *παιδῆγωγος*, to instruct; see Pedagogue. Prob. confused with Ital. *pedare*, to tramp about, from L. *ped-*, stem of *pes*, foot.

Peddle; see Pedlar.

Pedestal, Pedestrian, Pedicel; see Pedal.

Pedigree. (F.?) Old spellings *pedegree* (1627); *pedigrew* (1570); *petygrewe* (1530). Also, in Prompt. Parv. (1440) *pedegru*, *petygru*, with slight variations, explained by 'lyne of kynrede and awncetrye, *Stemma*, in *Scalis*.' Etym. unknown; prob. F.; guesses wild, and unsatisfactory.

Pediment; see Pedal.

Pedlar, Pedler, Peddler, a dealer in small wares. (Scand.? or C.?) The old word was usually *peddare*, *pedder*, a man who hawked about fish in baskets called *peds*, or occasionally *pads*. See *Pedde* in Prompt. Parv.; Norfolk *ped* (Forby); Lowl. Sc. *peddir*, a pedlar (Jamieson). The orig. sense was prob. 'bag,' and the word is to be identified with *pad* and *pod*; see *Pad* (1).

peddle, to deal in small wares. (Scand.? or C.?) Coined from the sb. *pedlar*, later form of *peddar*, as explained above.

piddling, trifling. (Scand.? or C.?) From the verb *piddle*, to trifle (Ascham); allied to *peddle* (above). But also spelt *pittle*, *pettle*.—Swed. dial. *pittla*, to pick at.

Pedobaptism; see Pedagogue.

Peel (1), to strip off skin; see Pell.

Peel (2), to pillage; see Pill (2).

Peel (3), a fire-shovel; see *Pact*.

Peep (1), to chirp; see *Pipe*.

Peep (2), to look through a narrow aperture. (F.-L.) Palsgrave has: 'I peke or prie, *le pipe hors*;' i.e. I peep out. Thus *peep* is directly from F. *piper*, lit. to pipe, but also used in the sense to peep. The explanation is, probably, that the fowler, engaged in catching birds, hid himself in a bush, and *peeped out*, as represented in a MS. Cot. gives F. *piper*, 'to whistle, chirp like a bird, cousten, deceive, cheat, beguile;' *pipée*, 'the peeping or chirping of small birds, counterfeited by a bird-catcher, also a counterfeit shew;' *pipe*, 'a bird-call.' The F. *piper* is from L. *pipare*, *pipire*, to chirp; see *Pipe*.

Peer (1), an equal; see *Par*.

Peer (2), to look narrowly. pry. (O. Low G.) M. E. *piren*. - Low G. *piren*, to look closely, in which *i* is lost after *p*; the full form is *pliren*, to peer, orig. to draw the eye-lids together, so as to look closely. +Swed. *plira*, Dan. *plire*, to blink. See *Blar-eyed*.

pry, to peer. (O. Low G.) M. E. *prien*; put for *piren*, by the shifting of *r* so common in E., as in *bird* = M. E. *brid*, *bride* = M. E. *burd*. See above.

Peer (3), to appear. (F.-L.) Short for *appear*, just as M. E. *peren* is short for *apperen*; see *appear*, s. v. *Parent*.

Peevish, fretful, whimpering. (E.) M. E. *peuisch*, *peyuesshe*; also *peuych*, *pevage*, uncouth, perverse (G. Douglas). Orig. 'making a plaintive cry;' from Lowl. Sc. *peu*, to make a plaintive noise, E. *pew* - in *pewet*, a bird. See *Pewet*. So also F. *piauler*, to chirp, *pule*, whence E. *pule*, to whimper. For the suffix, cf. *thiev-ish*, *mop-ish*.

Peewit; see *Pewet*.

Peg; see *Peak*.

Pelf, lucre, booty. (F.-L.?) M. E. *pelfyr*, *pelfrey*, Spolium; Prompt. Parv. - O. F. *pelfre*, booty, spoil; allied to *pelfrer*, to pilfer (Roquefort). Prob. allied to O. F. *piller*, to rob, L. *pillare*, to plunder; see *Pill* (2). ¶ But the whole word has not been explained. Cf. O. F. *pilfeier*, to rob (Roquefort).

pilfer. (F.-L.?) O. F. *pelfrer*, to rob, pilfer. - O. F. *pelfre*, plunder; see above.

Pelican. (F.-L.-Gk.) F. *pelican*. - L. *pelicanus*, *pelicanus*. - Gk. *πελεκάν*, *πελεκάν*, wood-pecker, also a water-bird.

Named from its large bill, as the woodpecker was named from its pecking. - *πελεκάν*, I hew with an axe, peck. - *πελεκάν*, an axe. +Skt. *paraçñ*, an axe.

Pelisse; see *Pell*.

Pell, a skin. (F.-L.) M. E. *pell*, *pel*. O. F. *pel* (F. *peau*). - L. *pellem*, acc. *pellis*, a skin. See *Pell* (2).

peel (1), to strip off skin. (F.-L.) From F. *peler*, 'to unskin;' Cot. (Cf. Ital. *pellare*, 'to unskin;' Florio). - O. *pel*, skin (above). ¶ But this verb is confused with F. *piller*; see *Pill* (2). Even of F. *peler* some senses are due to *pillare*, to deprive of hair, from *pilus*, hair.

pelisse, a silk habit. (F.-L.) Formerly a furred robe. - F. *pelisse*, *pelice*, skin of fur; Cot. - L. *pellicea*, fem. *pelliceus*, made of skins. - L. *pellis*, a skin.

pellicle, a thin film. (F.-L.) *pellicule*. - L. *pellicula*, a small skin, dimin. of *pellis*, a skin.

pelt (2), a skin, esp. of a sheep. (F.-L.) M. E. *pelt*, a shortened form of *pellis*, skins, *peltry-ware*, dealing in skins. - O. *pelleterie*, the trade of a skinner. - O. *pelletier*, a skinner. Formed (like *bijou*, with suffix *-tier* = L. *-tarius*) from O. F. *pel*, a skin. - L. *pellis*.

pilech. (L.) Orig. a warm fur garment. M. E. *pileche*. A. S. *pylce*. - L. *pellis* see *pelisse* (above).

pillion. (C.-L.) Irish *pillium*, *pill*, a pack-saddle; Gael. *pilléan*, *pillin*, a pack-saddle, cloth put under a rustic saddle. Irish *pill*, a covering, *peall*, a skin; G. *peall*, a skin, coverlet. - L. *pellis*, a skin.

plaid. (C.-L.) Gael. (and Irish) *plaid*, a blanket, plaid. Short for *peallaid*, sheep-skin. - Gael. (and Irish) *peall*, a skin, both from L. *pellis*, a skin.

surplice. (F.-L.) F. *surplis*; C. - Low L. *superpellicium*, a surplice. L. *super*, over; *pelliceus*, made of skin see *pelisse* (above).

Pellet; see *Pile* (1).

Pellitory (1), Paritory, a wild flower see *Parietal*.

Pellitory (2), Pelleter, the plant pyrethrum; see *Pyre*.

Pell-mell; see *Pact*.

Pellucid; see *Lucid*.

Pelt (1), to throw; see *Pulsate*.

Pelt (2), a skin; see *Pell*.

Pelvis, the bony cavity in the lower part of the abdomen. (L.) L. *pelvis*, a basin, hence the pelvis.

to enclose; see Pen (2).

), an instrument for writing. O. F. *pennne*.—L. *penna*, a sea-L. *pesma* (for *petna**). From to fly. See Feather.

), to shut up. (L.) M. E. *pennen*. nan, only in the comp. *on-pennan*, to unfasten. *Pennan* is properly with a *pin* or peg; cf. Low G. to bolt a door, from *penn*, a pin or pin (below).

n, pennant. (F.—L.) M. E. noun. — O. F. *pennon*, 'a flag, also the feather of an arrow;' *penna*, wing, feather (hence a standard).

peg, &c. (L.) M. E. *pinne*, a perhaps A. S. *pin*, a pen, style for unauthorised). We find also Irish ael. *pinne*, a pin, peg, spigot; *pin*, style, pen; Du. *pin*, pin, peg, *pinne*, a peg, Dan. *piind*, a (pointed) L. *pin*, a pin, G. *penn*, a peg. L. *pinna*, variant of *penna*, a pen, fin, pinnacle; Late L. *penna*,

a joint of a wing. (F.—L.) F. gable-end; Cot. But the sense was no doubt sometimes given to, since we find Span. *piñon* with of 'pinion,' and O. F. *pignon*, a lance. [Again, the mod. F. is the sense of E. *pinion*, a small striking with teeth into another; in the derivation is from L. *pinna*, of a water-wheel.] — L. *pinna*, *penna*, a feather; Low L. *pinna*, See Pen above.

cle. (F.—L.) F. *pinacle*, Cot. *vaculum*, a pinnacle (Mat. iv. 5). dimin. of Low L. *pinna*, a peak, a feather, &c. See above. te, feather-like. (L.) L. *pin-*thered.—L. *pinna*, for *penna*, a

Penance; see Pain.

(F.—L.) The old sense was a brush for painting.—O. F. *pincel*, *pin*, 'a pensill, brush;' Cot.—L. *pin*, a small tail, painter's brush; *peniculus*, which is a double dimin. tail.

it, anything hanging, a hanging (F.—L.) F. *pendant*, a pendant. ant, pres. pt. of *pendre*, to hang. ere, to hang; allied to *pendere*, (✓ SPAND, SPAD.) Der.

pend-ent, hanging, Latinised form of F. *pendant*; *pend-ing*, Anglicised form of F. *pendant*, during.

append, to add afterwards. (F.—L.) Formerly intransitive. M. E. *apenden*, to depend on, belong to. — O. F. *apendre*, to depend on.—F. *a*, to; *pendre*, to hang.—L. *ad*, to; *pendere*. Der. *append-ix*.

compendious, brief. (L.) L. *compendiosus*, adj., from *compendium*, an abridgement, lit. a saving, sparing of expense.—L. *com-* (cum), with; *pendere*, to weigh, esteem of value.

compensate. (L.) From pp. of L. *compensare*, to weigh one thing against another.—L. *com-* (cum), together; *pensare*, to weigh, frequent. of *pendere*, to weigh (pp. *pensus*).

counterpoise. (F.—L.) From *counter* and *poise*; see *poise* (below).

depend. (F.—L.) F. *dependre*, to depend, hang on; Cot.—L. *dependere*, to hang down or from.—L. *de*, down, from; *pendere*, to hang.

dispense. (F.—L.) O. F. *dispenser*, to dispense with.—L. *dispensare*, to weigh out, frequent. form of *dispendere*, to weigh out.—L. *dis-*, apart; *pendere*, to weigh.

expend, to spend. (L.) L. *expendere*, to weigh out, lay out.—L. *ex*, out; *pendere*, to weigh. Der. *expense*, from L. *expensa*, money spent, fem. of pp. *expensus*; *expedit-ure*, from Low L. *expeditus*, a false form of the pp. *expensus*.

impend, to hang over. (L.) L. *impendere*, to hang over.—L. *im-* (for *in*), on, over; *pendere*, to hang.

pansy, heart's-ease. (F.—L.) F. *pensée*, 'a thought; also, the flower paunsie;' Cot. (It is the flower of thought or remembrance.) Prop. fem. of pp. of F. *pensar*, to think.—L. *pensare*, to weigh, ponder, frequent. of *pendere*, to weigh.

pendulous. (L.) L. *pendulus*, hanging.—L. *pendere*, to hang.

pendulum. (L.) L. *pendulum*, neut. of adj. *pendulus* (above).

pensile, suspended. (F.—L.) F. *pensil*; Cot.—L. *pensilis*, pendent; from *pendere*, to hang.

pension. (F.—L.) F. *pension*. — L. *pensionem*, acc. of *pensio*, a payment.—L. *pensus*, pp. of *pendere*, to weigh, weigh out money, pay.

pensive. (F.—L.) M. E. *pensif*.—F. *pensif*, thoughtful. — F. *penser*, to think; see *pansy* (above).

penthouse, a shed projecting from a building. (F. — L.) Formerly *pentice*, whence it is corrupted. — O. F. *apentis*, *appentis*, 'a penthouse'; Cot. — L. *appendicium*, an appendage, allied to *appendix* (the same). — L. *ap-* (*ad*), to; *pendere*, to hang.

pentroof, a roof with a slope on one side only. (F. — L.; and E.) This has affected the sense of *penthouse*, though they mean quite different things. Here *pent* is from F. *pente*, a slope, formed from F. *pendre*, to hang. — L. *pendere*.

perpendicular. (F. — L.) F. *perpendiculaire*. — L. *perpendicularis*, according to the plumb-line. — L. *perpendicularum*, a plummet, for careful measurement. — L. *perpendere*, to weigh or measure carefully. — L. *per*, thoroughly; *pendere*, to weigh.

poise, to balance, weigh. (F. — L.) M. E. *poisen*, *peisen*. — O. F. *peiser*, *poiser*; later *peser*, to weigh. Allied to O. F. *pois*, *peis*, a weight (now misspelt *poids*, from a notion of its being derived from L. *pondus*, which is not the case). — Low L. *pensum*, *pensa*, a portion, weight; L. *pensum*, a portion weighed out to spinners, a task. — L. *pensus*, pp. of *pendere*, to weigh.

ponder, to weigh in the mind, consider. (L.) L. *ponderare*, to weigh. — L. *ponder-*, stem of *pondus*, a weight. — L. *pendere*, to weigh.

pound (1), a weight, a sovereign. (L.) Orig. a weight. M. E. *pund*. A. S. *pund*, pl. *pund*. — L. *pondo*, a weight, used as an indeclinable sb., though orig. meaning 'by weight'; allied to *pondus*, a weight (above).

prepense, premeditated. (F. — L.) F. *pre-*, beforehand; *penser*, to think. — L. *præ*, beforehand; *pensare*, to weigh, ponder, intens. form of *pendere*, to weigh.

preponderate. (L.) From pp. of L. *præponderare*, to outweigh. — L. *præ*, before; *ponderare*, to weigh; see ponder (above).

propensity, an inclination. (L.) Coined from L. *propensus*, hanging forward, inclining towards; pp. of *pro-pendere*, to hang forwards.

recompense, to reward. (F. — L.) F. *recompenser*, 'to recompence'; Cot. — L. *re-*, again, *compensare*, to compensate; see compensate (above).

spencer, a short over-jacket. (F. — L.) Named after Earl *Spencer*, died 1845. The name is from M. E. *spenser*, also *despenser*.

— O. F. *despencier*, a spender, a clerk of a kitchen; Cot. — O. F. *despender*, to spend; frequent. of *despender*. — L. *dispendere*, to weigh out, pay. — L. *dispendere*, to weigh.

spend. (L.) A. S. *spendan*, to shorten from L. *dispendere*, to waste, consume. We find Low L. *spend* for *dispendium*, *spensa* for *dispens*, *spendibilis moneta*, money for expense (322). So also Ital. *spendere*, to spendio (= L. *dispendium*), expense, dis-, away, apart; *pendere*, to weigh.

suspend. (F. — L.) F. *suspendere* (pp. *susensus*), to hang. L. *sus-* (for *subs-*), extension of *sub*, *pendere*, to hang. Der. *suspense*, *suspension*.

Pendulous, **Pendulum**; see dant.

Penetrate. (L.) From pp. of *penetrare*, to pierce into. Compound *pene-*, base of *penes*, with, *peni-tus*, with which cf. *penus*, the inner part, sanctuary; and *-trare* (as in *in-trare*), to pass over, allied to Skt. *trī*, to cross.

Penguin, **Pinguin**, a bird. (C) a tract printed in 1588, we read that Drake gave a certain island the name of *Penguin Island* in 1587, from the penguin found there. The word appears to be *pen gwyn*, i. e. white head. If so, first have been given to another bird, the auk (the puffin is common in An since the penguin's head is black).

Peninsula. (L.) L. *peninsula*, of land nearly an island. — L. *pen*, almost; *insula*, an island. So *ultimate*, almost the last, last but one; *pen-umbra*, partial shadow.

Penitent; see Pain.

Pennon, **Pennant**; see Pen (1).

Penny; see Pane.

Penny-royal, a herb. (F. — singular corruption of the old name *royal*. Cotgrave translates F. *penney royall*, puliall royall.' Ag old name is due to L. *pulegium*, the name given to the plant from its efficacy against fleas (cf. E. *flea*). From L. *pulex*, a flea; *regius*, royal.

Pensile, **Pension**, **Pensive**; see dent.

Pent, for *penned*, pp. of Pen (1). **Pentagon**, a plane five-sided (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *pentagone*. — L. *gonus*, adj., pentagonal. — Gk. *pentagonus*, adj., pentagonal. — Gk. *pentagonus*, adj., pentagonal.

al; neut. *πεντάγωνον*, a pentagon. *πεντά*, old form of *πεντέ*, five; angle, from *γόνυ*, a knee; see And see Five.

meter, a verse of five metres. c.) *L. pentameter*. — Gk. *πεντά*. Gk. *πεντά*, old form of *πεντέ*, five; metre.

teuch, the five books of Moses. c.) *L. pentateuchus*. — Gk. *πεντά*, ve); *τεῦχος*, a tool, also a book.

cost, Whitsuntide; orig. a Jewish

in the 50th day after the Passover.) *L. pentecoste*. — Gk. *πεντηκοστή*, t, Acts, ii. 1; fem. of *πεντηκοστής*, Gk. *πεντήκοντα*, fifty.

ouse, Pentroof; see Pendant.

imate, Penumbra; see Pen-

y, want. (F. — L.) *F. penurie*.

uria, want, need. + Gk. *πενία*, need.

; see Pæan.

; see Popular.

r. (L. — Gk. — Skt.) A. S. *pipor*.

er. — Gk. *πέπερι*. — Skt. *pippala*, fig-tree, (2) long pepper; *pippallā*, of *pippala*.

is, one of the constituents of

ice. (F. — Gk.) Mod. F. *pepsine*.

ήψ-, fut. of *πέπειν*, to cook.

)

prefix, through. (L.; or F. — L.)

through; whence *F. per-, par-*.

Allied to Gk. *παρά*, beside; Skt.

ay, forth, *param*, beyond; E. *from*.

)

bulate; see Amble.

ve; see Capacious.

(1), a rod for a bird to sit on; a

(F. — L.) *F. perche*. — L. *pertica*,

r.

(2), a fish. (F. — L. — Gk.) *F.*

L. perca. — Gk. *πέσκη*, a perch;

dark marks. — Gk. *πέσκος*, *πέσινος*,

blackish; cf. Skt. *prīṇi*, spotted,

forare, to bore through; where *forare* is

cognate with E. Bore, q. v.

Perform; see Furnish.

Perfume; see Fume.

Perfunctory; see Function.

Perhaps; see Hap.

Peri, a fairy. (Pers.) Pers. *parī*, a fairy.

Lit. 'winged'; from Pers. *par*, a wing,

feather. (✓PAT.)

Peri-, prefix, round. (Gk.) Gk. *περί*,

around, about. + Skt. *pari*, round about.

Allied to *per-*, prefix. (✓PAR.)

Pericardium, the sac surrounding the

heart. (L. — Gk.) *L. pericardium*. — Gk.

περικάρδιον. — Gk. *περί*, around; *καρδία*, the

heart; see Heart.

Pericarp, a seed-vessel. (Gk.) Gk.

περικάρπιον, shell of fruit. — Gk. *περί*, around;

καρπός, fruit; see Harvest.

Pericranium; see Cranium.

Perigee; see Geography.

Perihelion; see Helical.

Peril, danger. (F. — L.) *F. perit*. — L.

periculum, *periculum*, danger, lit. 'a trial.'

— L. *periri*, to try; an obsolete verb, of

which the pp. *peritus* is common. Allied

to Gk. *περάω*, I try, *περάω*, I pass through,

and to E. *fare*; see Fare. (✓PAR.)

Der. *peril-ous*.

experience, knowledge due to trial.

(F. — L.) O. F. *experience*. — L. *experientia*,

a proof, trial. — L. *experient-*, stem of pres.

pt. of *ex-periri*, to make a thorough trial

of (above). Der. *experi-ment*, *F. experi-*

ment, L. *experimentum*, a trial.

expert, experienced. (F. — L.) O. F.

expert. — L. *expertus*, pp. of *ex-periri*, to

experience (above).

parlous. (F. — L.) Short for *peril-ous*.

Perimeter; see Metre.

Period, time of a circuit, epoch, perfect

sentence. (F. — L. — Gk.) *F. periode*, a

perfect sentence. — L. *periodus*. — Gk. *περί-*

odos, a going round, circuit, complete sen-

tence. — Gk. *περί*, round; *ὁδός*, a way; see

Exodus. ¶ The sense of 'circuit' is di-

rectly from Gk.

Peripatetic, a walking about. (L. —

Gk.) *L. peripateticus*. — Gk. *περιπατητικός*,

given to walking about, esp. while dis-

puting; a name given to followers of Aris-

totle. — Gk. *περιπατέω*, I walk about. — Gk.

περί, about; *πατέω*, I walk, from *πάτος*, a

path, cognate with E. Path, q. v.

Periphery, circumference. (L. — Gk.)

L. periferia, *peripheria*. — Gk. *περιφέρεια*,

the circumference of a circle. — Gk. *περί-*

around; *φέρειν*, to carry, cognate with E. Bear, verb.

Periphrasis; see Phrase.

Perish; see Itinerant.

Periwig; see Pile (3).

Periwinkle (1), a plant. (L.) Formed, with suffixed *-le* and inserted *i*, from M. E. *perwenke*, a periwinkle; A. S. *peruincæ*. — L. *peruinca*, a periwinkle; also called *uinca peruinca*, a name doubtless orig. given to some twining plant. — L. *per*, through, thoroughly; *uincire*, to bind; allied to Withy. (✓ WI.)

Periwinkle (2), a small univalve mollusc. (Hyb.) A corrupt form, due to confusion with the word above. The best name is simply *winkle*; see Winkle. Properly *periwinkle*, Halliwell; A. S. *pinewincla*, a periwinkle, or sea-snail. ¶ The A. S. *pine* is from L. *pina*, a mussel.

Perjure; see Jury.

Perk, to make smart or trim. (W.) W. *perc*, compact, trim; *percu*, to smarten, trim; *percus*, smart.

pert, saucy. (C.) M. E. *pert*, another form of *perk*, adj., smart, proud, Spenser, Shep. Kal. Feb. l. 8. See above. ¶ But in some cases *pert* is short for *apert*; for which see Malapert. The two sources were confused.

Permanent; see Mansion.

Permeate, to pervade, pass through small openings. (L.) From pp. of L. *permeare*, to pass through. — L. *per*, through; *meare*, to pass, go, allied to *migrare*, to migrate.

congè, congee, leave to depart. (F. — L.) F. *congè*, 'leave, dismission'; Cot. O. F. *congie*, *cunge*, *congiel* (Burguy); the same as Prov. *comjat*. — Low L. *comiatus*, leave, permission (8th cent.); the same as L. *commeatus*, a travelling together, also leave of absence. — L. *com* (cum), together; *meatus*, a course, from pp. of *meare*, to go.

Permit; see Missile.

Permutation; see Mutable.

Pernicious, hurtful. (F. — L.) F. *pernicieux*. — L. *perniciosus*, destructive. — L. *perniciēs*, destruction. — L. *per*, thoroughly; *nici-*, put for *neci-*, crude form of *nex*, slaughter; see Interneoine.

Peroration; see Orator.

Perpendicular; see Pendant.

Perpetrate. (L.) From pp. of L. *perpetrare*, to perform thoroughly. — L. *per*, thoroughly; *patrare*, to accomplish; allied to *potens*, powerful; see Potent.

Perpetual. (F. — L.) M. E. *perpetuel*. — F. *perpetuel*. — L. *perpetualis*, universal; in later use, permanent. — L. *perpetuus*, continuous, constant, perpetual. — L. *perpet*, stem of *perpes*, lasting throughout, continuous. — L. *per*, through; *pet-*, weakened form of ✓ PAT, to go, appearing in Gk. *πάρος*, a path, *παρεύ*, to tread. Thus the orig. sense is 'going through,' with reference to a continuous path. See Path.

Perplex; see Ply.

Perquisite; see Query.

Perry; see Pear.

Persecute; see Sequence.

Persevere; see Severe.

Persist; see State.

Person; see Sound (3).

Perspective; see Species.

Perspicacity, Perspicuous; see Species.

Perspiration; see Spirit.

Persuade; see Suasion.

Pert, forward, saucy; see Perk.

Pertain, Pertinacity; see Tenable.

Perturb; see Turbid.

Peruke; see Pile (3).

Peruse; see Use.

Pervade; see Evade.

Perverv; see Verse.

Pervicacious, wilful. (L.) Coined from L. *peruicaci*, crude form of *peruicax*, wilful; allied to *peruicax*, stubborn. Perhaps from *per*, through; and *ui-s*, strength; see Violate.

Pervious; see Viaduct.

Pessimist, one who complains that all is for the worst. (L.) Coined from L. *pessim-us*, worst; superl. connected with *peior*, worse; see Impair.

Pest. (F. — L.) F. *peste*. — L. *pestum*, acc. of *pestis*, a plague.

pestiferous. (L.) L. *pestiferus*, or *pestifer*, plague-bringing. — L. *pesti-s*, plague; *ferre*, to bring.

pestilent. (F. — L.) F. *pestilent*. — L. *pestilent*, stem of *pestilens*, hurtful; formed as if from a verb *pestilere**, from *pestilis*, pestilential. — L. *pesti-*, crude form of *pestis*.

Pester; see Pastor.

Pestilent; see Pest.

Pestle; see Pistil.

Pet (1), a tame animal, a child treated fondly. (C.) Formerly *peat*. — Irish *peat*, sb., a pet; adj., petted; Gael. *peata*, a pet a tame animal.

pet (2), a fit of peevishness. (C.) W. also find *pettish*, capricious, i.e. like = *pet*.

spoilt child; see above. Hence the phr. 'to take *pet*,' or 'to take the *pet*,' i.e. to take like a spoilt child; and finally *pet*, sb., of wilfulness.

Petal. (Gk.) Gk. *πέταλον*, a leaf (hence tal of a flower); neut. of *πέταλος*, spread, flat. + *L. patulus*, spreading; from *tere*, to spread. (✓PAT.)

Petard, an explosive war-engine. (F. = *L. petard*, *petart*, 'a petard or petre'; Cot. Lit. 'explosive.' Formed with suffix *-art* (= *G. hart*, hard, common a suffix) from *F. peter*, to break wind. = *pet*, a breaking wind, slight explosion. = *petitum*, neut. of *petitus*, pp. of *petere* or *perdere**, to break wind. + *Gk. πέτρον*, Skt. *pard*, Icel. *freta*, *G. furzen*. (✓PARD.)

Petiole, footstalk of a leaf. (F. = *L. petiole*. = *L. petiolum*, acc. of *petiolus*, the stalk. β. Perhaps for *pediolus**; the usual derivation is from *peti-*, crude form of *pes*, a foot; see *Pedal*.)

Petition. (F. = *L. F. petition*; Cot. *L.* acc. *petitionem*, from *petitio*, a suit. = *L. petitus*, pp. of *petere*, to attack, to beseech, ask; orig. to fall on. (✓PAT.)

Appetite. (F. = *L. O. F. appetit*, *apete*. = *L. appetitus*, an appetite, lit. 'an assault upon.' = *L. appetere*, to attack. = *L. petere*, to; *petere*, to attack.

Competent. (F. = *L. F. competent*; *fig. pres. part. of competere*, to be sufficient for. = *L. competere*, to be sufficient for. *L. com-* (*cum*), with; *petere*, to seek.

Competitor. (*L.*) *L. competitor*, a rival candidate. = *L. com-* (*cum*), with; *petitor*, a seeker, from *petitus*, pp. of *petere*, to seek. Der. *compete*, verb, from *L. competere*.

Impetus. (*L.*) *L. impetus*, lit. 'a falling on; ' a rush, attack. = *L. im-* (*in*), on; *petere*, to fall, fly, seek.

Petulant. (*L.*) *L. petulant-*, stem of *petulans*, forward, pert, ready to attack. = *petere*, to attack.

Repeat. (F. = *L.*) Formerly *repete*. = *repetere*, Cot. = *L. re-petere*, to attack again, reseek, repeat. Der. *repetit-ion*.

Petrel, a bird. (F. = *G. = L. = Gk.*) Formerly *petrel*. = *F. pétrel*, *pétrel*; formed as a dimin. of *Pierre*, i.e. Peter, and the reason is to the action of the bird, which seems, like St. Peter, to walk on the water. The F. form of Peter is *Pierre*; the G. name for the bird being *Petersvogel* (= Peter's-bird, Peter's-bird). = *L. Petrus*. = *Gk. πέτρος*, a stone, Peter (John, i. 42).

Petrify, to turn into stone. (F. = *Gk. and L.*) *F. petrifier*; as if from a *L. petrificare**, not used. = *L. petri-*, for *petra*, a rock; *facere*, to make. The *L. petra* is borrowed from *Gk. πέτρα*, a rock; cf. *πέτρος*, a stone.

Petroleum, rock-oil. (*L. = Gk.*) Coined from *L. petr-a*, rock; *oleum*, oil. = *Gk. πέτρα*, rock; *ελαίον*, oil; see *Oil*.

Pier, a mass of stone-work. (F. = *L. = Gk.*) *M. E. pere*. = *O. F. pierre* (*F. pierre*), a stone. = *L. petra*. = *Gk. πέτρα*, a rock, stone.

Samphire, a herb. (F. = *L. and Gk.*) Spelt *sampier* in Baret (1580). = *F. saint Pierre*, St. Peter; whence *herbe de saint Pierre*, samphire. = *L. sanctum*, acc. of *sanctus*, holy; *Petrum*, acc. of *Petrus*, Peter; see *petrel* (above).

Petronel, a horse-pistol. (F. = *Span. = L.*) *F. petrinel*, 'a petronell, or horseman's piece'; Cot. Said to have been invented in the Pyrenees; and almost certainly derived from *Span. petrina*, a belt, a girdle (hence a horseman's belt for attaching a petronel). Allied to *Span. petral*, a poitrel; and named from going round the breast. = *L. pector-*, stem of *pectus*, the breast. See *Pectoral*.

Petty, small. (F. = *C.*) *M. E. petit*. = *F. petit*, small. Diez derives this from a Celtic base *pit*, finely pointed, which he finds represented by *W. pid*, a tapering point. Cf. *Ital. piccolo*, small, from a Celtic base *pic*, seen in *W. pig*, a point, peak. Der. *petti-fogger*, where *fogger* is from *O. Du. focher*, 'a monopole, or an engrosser of wares and commodities'; Hexham.

Petulant; see *Petition*.

Pew. (F. = *L. = Gk.*) *O. F. pui*, an elevated space; *puye*, an open gallery with rails (hence applied to an enclosed space or to a raised desk to kneel at). = *L. podium*, a balcony, esp. near the arena, where distinguished persons sat. (So *E. pew* meant a place for distinguished persons in church.) = *Gk. πόδιον*, a little foot (whence the senses of foot-stool, gallery to sit in, &c., must have been evolved, since there can be no doubt as to the identity of the *L. and Gk. words*). = *Gk. πόδι*, crude form of *πούς*, foot. See *Foot*. ¶ Cf.

Du. *puye*, 'a pue,' Hexham; borrowed from F. *puye*.

Pewet, Peewit, the lapwing. (E.) Also *puet* (Phillips). Named from its plaintive cry; see *Peevish*.

Pewter. (F. = E. ?) M. E. *pewtir*. = O. F. *peutre*, *peautre*, *piautre*, a kind of metal (Roquefort). It stands for *peltre**,

and is akin to Span *peltre*, Ital. *pewter*. Diez remarks that the *peltro* is believed to be derived English, which he rejects, but only on ground that *pewter* could not become *peltro*. However, *peltro* is probably (like *peutre*), an adaptation of E. *spelter*; *Spelter*.

PH.

Ph. Initial *ph* is distinct from *p*, and has the sound of *f*; it represents the Gk. *φ*, almost every word beginning with *ph* being of Gk. origin. The only exceptions are *philbeg*, better *fillibeg*, which is Gaelic, and *Pharisee*, really of Hebrew origin, but coming to us through Greek.

Phaeton, a kind of carriage. (F. = L. = Gk.) F. *phaeton*; occurring A.D. 1792. = L. *Phaethon*. = Gk. *Φαίθων*, son of Helios, and driver of the chariot of the sun; lit. 'shining,' being pres. part. of *φαίθειν*, to shine. = Gk. *φάειν*, to shine. See *Phantom*. (✓ BHA.)

Phalanx. (L. = Gk.) L. *phalanx*. = Gk. *φάλαγξ*, a battalion.

Phantasm; see below.

Phantom. (F. = L. = Gk.) M. E. *fantome*. = O. F. *fantome*. = L. *phantasma*. = Gk. *φάντασμα*, a vision, spectre, lit. apparition. = Gk. *φαντάζειν*, to display. = Gk. *φαν*, as in *φαίνειν* (= *φάν-yein*), to shew, lit. to cause to shine; whence *φάντης**, one who shews (as in *ἱερο-φάντης*). = Gk. *φάειν*, to shine. + Skt. *dhā*, to shine. (✓ BHA.)

diaphanous, transparent. (Gk.) Gk. *διοφαν-ής*, transparent. = Gk. *διά*, through; *φαν*, in *φαίνειν*, to shew, appear.

epiphany, Twelfth Day. (F. = L. = Gk.) F. *épiphanie*. = L. *epiphania*. = Gk. *ἐπιφάνια*, manifestation; orig. neut. pl. of *ἐπιφάνος*, manifest, but used as equivalent to *ἐπιφάνεια*, sb. = Gk. *ἐπιφαίνειν*, to shew forth. = Gk. *ἐπί*, to; *φαίνειν*, to shew.

fancy. (F. = L. = Gk.) Short for M. E. *fantasie*. = O. F. *fantasie*. = Low L. *phantasia*. = Gk. *φαντασία*, a making visible (hence, imagination). = Gk. *φαντάζειν*, to display; see *Phantom* (above).

fantastic. (Gk.) Gk. *φανταστικός*, able to represent or shew. = Gk. *φαντάζειν*, to display (above).

fantasy; longer form of *fancy* (above).

phenomenon, a remarkable appearance. (L. = Gk.) L. *phenomenon*. = Gk.

φαίνόμενον, pl. *φαίνόμενα*, an appearance, neut. of pass. part. of *φαίνειν*, to (pass. *φαίνομαι*, I appear). And *Hierophant*, *Sycophant*.

Pharisee, one of a religious sect among the Jews. (L. = Gk. = Heb. *phariseus*, *pharisæus*. = Gk. *φarisaios*, ix. 11, lit. 'one who separates himself from men.' = Heb. *parash*, to separate.)

Pharmacy. (F. = L. = Gk.) *fermacy*. = O. F. *farmacie*, later *pharmacie*. = L. *pharmacia*. = Gk. *φαρμακεία*, a ledge of drugs. = Gk. *φάρμακον*, a drug. Perhaps named from bringing light from *φάειν*, Doric for *φαίνειν*, to bring.

Pharynx. (L. = Gk.) L. *pharynx*. = Gk. *φάρυγξ*, the joint opening of the mouth and wind-pipe, a cleft, a bore; all *φάρυγξ*, a chasm. From the root *φα*, to bore; see *Bore* (1). (✓ BHAR.)

Phase, *Phasis*, an appearance. (Gk.) Late L. *phasis*, pl. *phases*. = *φάσις*, an appearance; from base *φα*, to shine; cf. *φάος*, light. (✓ BHA.) The Gk. *φάσις* also means 'a saying, declaration,' in which sense it is contrasted with *φημι*, I speak, declare, from *φ* to speak. This root is perhaps ultimately identical with ✓ BHA, to shine.

emphasis, stress of voice. (L. = Gk.) *emphasis*. = Gk. *ἐμφασις*, a declaration. = Gk. *ἐμ-* (εν), in; *φάσις*, appearance, also a declaration, as explained above.

Pheasant, a bird. (F. = L. = Gk.) Formed with excrescent *t* (after *n*) from *fesaun*, a pheasant. = O. F. *faisan*. = L. *phasiana*, a pheasant; put for *Phasianus*, Phasian bird. = Gk. *φασιανός*, pheasant, lit. Phasian, i.e. coming from the river *Phasis* in Colchis.

Phenix, Phoenix. (L. = Gk.) *phanix*. = Gk. *φοῖνιξ*, a phoenix (Herod. 2. 73). Perhaps named from its bright color like that produced by the *Phœnician*.

Phenomenon; see **Phantom**.

Phial, **Vial**. (F.—L.—Gk.) Formerly *viā*, *viāl*, *viol*, altered to *phial* in modern editions of Shakespeare.—O. F. *phiole*, 'a viol.' Cot. (Mod. F. *soie*).—L. *phiala*.—Gk. *φιάλη*, a broad, flat, shallow cup or bowl (now applied to a small bottle).

Philanthropy, love of mankind. (L.—Gk.) L. *philanthropia*.—Gk. *φιανθρωπία*, benevolence.—Gk. *φιάνθρωπος*, loving mankind.—Gk. *φιλ-*, for *φίλος*, friendly, kind; *άνθρωπος*, a man.

philharmonic, loving music. (Gk.) From Gk. *φίλ-ος*, friendly, fond of; and L. *harmonia* = Gk. *άρμονία*, harmony; see **Harmony**.

philippic, a discourse full of invective. (L.—Gk.) L. *Philippicum*, pl. *Philippica*, used to denote the celebrated orations of Demosthenes against Philip.—Gk. *φίλιππος*, Philip; lit. 'a lover of horses'.—Gk. *φίλ-ος*, fond of; *ίππος*, a horse.

philology, study of languages. (L.—Gk.) L. *philologia*.—Gk. *φιλολογία*, love of discourse, love of literature and language.—Gk. *φιλόλογος*, fond of discourse; also, a student of literature and language.—Gk. *φίλο-ς*, fond of; *λόγος*, discourse, from *λέγειν*, to speak.

philosophy, love of wisdom. (F.—L.—Gk.) M. E. *philosophie*.—F. *philosophie*.—L. *philosophia*.—Gk. *φιλοσοφία*, love of wisdom.—Gk. *φιλό-ς*, fond of; *σοφός*, skillful, σοφία, skill; see **Sophist**. Der. *philosophy*, by adding *-er* to M. E. *philosophie*, which represents F. *philosophie*, L. *philosophia*, Gk. *φιλόσοφος*.

philtre, a love potion. (F.—L.—Gk.) F. *philtre*.—L. *philtrum*.—Gk. *φίλτρον*, a love charm, love potion, drink to make one love.—Gk. *φίλ-ος*, dear; *-τρον* (Aryan *-tar*), denoting the agent.

Philibeg, a kilt; see **Fillibeg**.

Phlebotomy, blood-letting. (F.—L.—Gk.) F. *phlebotomie*.—L. *phlebotomia*.—Gk. *φλεβοτομία*, blood-letting, lit. cutting of a vein.—Gk. *φλεβο-*, crude form of *φλέψ*, a vein; *τομή*, cutting, from *τέμνειν*, to cut; see **Tome**.

fleam, a kind of lancet. (F.—L.—Gk.) F. *fleamme*, a fleam; Hamilton.—Low L. *fleotomum*, *phlebotomum*, a lancet.—Gk. *φλεβοτόμος*, a lancet.—Gk. *φλεβο-*, crude form of *φλέψ*, a vein; *τομή*, for *ταμή*, base of *τέμνειν*, to cut. Hence also M. H. G. *fledeme*, Du. *olijst*, a fleam; the F. form

is due to loss of the syllable *-vo-* in Low L. *fle'tomum*, and subsequent abbreviation (as in E. *plane* for L. *platanum*).

Phlegm, slimy matter in the throat, sluggishness. (F.—L.—Gk.) The use of the term was due to the supposed influence of the 'four humours'; phlegm causing a sluggish or 'phlegmatic' temperament.—F. *phlegme*.—L. *phlegma*.—Gk. *φλέγμα* (base *φλεγματ-*), (1) a flame, (2) inflammation, (3) viscous humour, phlegm.—Gk. *φλέγειν*, to burn.—L. *flag-rare*, to burn; see **Flame**. Der. *phlegmat-ic*, from base *φλεγματ-*.

phlox, a flower. (Gk.) It means 'flame,' from its colour.—Gk. *φλόξ*, flame.—Gk. *φλέγειν*, to burn (above).

Phocine, belonging to the family of seals. (L.—Gk.) From L. *phoca*, a seal.—Gk. *φώκη*, a seal.

Phœnix; see **Phenix**.

Phonetic, representing sounds. (Gk.) From Gk. *φωνητικός*, belonging to speaking.—Gk. *φωνέω*, I produce a sound.—Gk. *φωνή*, a sound; cf. *φημί*, I speak. (✓BHA.) Der. *phono-graph*, *-logy*, &c.

anthem. (L.—Gk.) Formerly *antem*. A. S. *antefn*.—Late L. *antiphona*, an anthem.—Gk. *αντίφωνα*, considered as fem. sing., but really neut. pl. of *αντίφωνος*, sounding in response to; from the alternate singing of the half-choirs.—Gk. *άντι*, over against; *φωνή*, voice, sound.

antiphon. (L.—Gk.) Low L. *antiphona*, an anthem or antiphon; see above.

symphony. (F.—L.—Gk.) F. *symphonie*, Cot.—L. *symphonia*.—Gk. *συμφώνια*, music (Luke xv. 25).—Gk. *σύμφωνος*, harmonious.—Gk. *σύν-*, for *σύν*, together; *φωνή*, sound.

Phosphorus. (L.—Gk.) L. *phosphorus*.—G. *φωσφόρος*, light-bringing, i.e. producing light.—Gk. *φώς*, light (= *φάος*, light), from base *φα-*, to shine; *-φορος*, bringing, from *φέρειν*, to bring. (✓BHA and ✓BHAR.)

photography. (Gk.) From Gk. *φωτο-*, crude form of *φώς*, light (above); and *γράφειν*, to write.

Phrase. (F.—L.—Gk.) F. *phrase*.—L. *phrasem*, acc. of *phrasis*.—Gk. *φράσις*, a speaking, a speech, phrase.—Gk. *φράζειν* (= *φράδ-ειν*), to speak; cf. *φραδής*, shrewd. Der. *anti-phrasis*, *meta-phrasis*, *peri-phrasis*, *para-phrasis*; with prefixes *anti-*, *meta-*, *peri-*, *para-*.

Phrenology, science of the functions of the mind. (Gk.) From Gk. *φρενός*, crude

form of *φρήν*, mind; -λογία, from λόγος, a discourse, from λέγειν, to speak.

Phthisis, consumption of the lungs. (L. = Gk.) L. *phthisis*. - Gk. *φθίσις*, consumption, decay. - Gk. *φθίνειν*, to decay, wane. Cf. Skt. *kshī*, to destroy, *kshitis*, decay. Der. *phthisic*, properly an adj., from L. *phthisicus*, adj., consumptive; but used as a sb. (= L. *phthisica*), with the same sense as *phthisis*; often called and spelt *tisic*.

Phylactery, an amulet, amongst the Jews. (F. = L. = Gk.) M. E. *filaterie*, Wyclif. - O. F. *filatere*, *filatiere* (Littre); mod. F. *phylactère*. - L. *phylacterium*. - Gk. *φυλακτήριον*, a preservative; Matt. xxiii. 5. - Gk. *φυλακτήρ*, a guardian. - Gk. *φυλάσσειν*, to guard; *φύλαξ*, a guard.

Physic. (F. = L. = Gk.) Orig. the healing art; hence, medicine. - O. F. *phisique*, science of medicine; also, natural philosophy. - L. *physica*, natural science. - Gk. *φυσική*, fem. of *φυσικός*, natural, physical. - Gk. *φύσις*, nature, being. - Gk. *φύειν*, to produce. + Skt. *bhū*, to be; L. *fore*;

E. *be*. (✓BHU.) Der. *physic-ian*; &c.

metaphysics, the science of (L. = Gk.) Formerly also *metaphysica*, neut. pl. metaphysica, *μετὰ τὰ φυσικά*, after physics; because study was supposed to follow physics or natural science.

physiognomy, visage, expressive features. (F. = L. = Gk.) M. E. *visnomie*. - O. F. *phisonomie*, *siognomie*, a knowledge of a man's character by his features; hence expression. Formed as if from *siognomia**, but really from the form *physiognomonía*. - Gk. *φυσιογνωμία*, the art of reading the features; so *φυσιογνωμία*. - Gk. *φυσιογνώμων*, a man of a strong character. - Gk. *φύσις*, for *φύσις*, *γνώμων*, an interpreter; see *Gnom*.

physiology, the science of (F. = L. = Gk.) F. *physiologie*; *physiologia*. - Gk. *φυσιολογία*, an inquiry into the nature of things. - Gk. *φύσις*, nature; -λογία, from λόγος, a course, from λέγειν, to speak.

PI-PY.

Piacular; see **Pious**.

Pianoforte; see **Plain**.

Piastre, a coin; see **Plate**.

Piazza; see **Plate**.

Pibroch; see **Pipe**.

Pica; see **Pie** (1).

Piccadill, **Pickadill**; see **Peak**.

Pick, **Pickaxe**, **Picket**; see **Peak**.

Pickle, a liquid in which substances are preserved. (E.?) M. E. *pikil*, *pykyl*; Prompt. Parv. Probably from *pickle*, frequent. of *pick*, in the sense to pick out or 'cleanse'; with reference to the gutting or cleansing of the fish with which the operation of pickling is begun. We find M. E. *pykelynge*, 'purgulacio,' derived from 'pykyn, or clenryn, or cullyn owte the onclene, *purgo*, *purgulo*, *segrego*;' Prompt. Parv. See **Pick**, orig. of Celtic origin. β. We also find Du. *pekel*, pickle; which some have derived from the name of the supposed inventor of pickling, whose name is variously given as *Beukeler*, *Bückel*, and *Pökel*; a story in which it is hard to believe.

Pienio. (E.) Found in F. as early as

1740, and in Swedish before 1800. It is borrowed in those languages from English. Origin obscure. *Pie* is prob. fr. in the sense to nibble; cf. slang *peck*, *peckish*, hungry. *Nie* is for *trifle*; another name for a picnic. *nack* (Foote, Nabob, act 1).

Picture. (L.) L. *pictura*, the art of painting. - L. *pictus*, pp. of *pingere*, to paint. Allied to Skt. *pinj*, colour. (✓PIG or PIK.)

depict. (L.) Formerly used as L. *depictus*, pp. of *de-pingere*, to paint down or fully.

paint. (F. = L.) M. E. *peint*. - F. *peint*, pp. of *peindre*, to paint. *pingere*, to paint.

pigment. (L.) L. *pigmentum*, painting matter. - L. *pig-*, base of *pingere*.

pimento, all-spice. (Port. = *pimenta*. - Port. *pimenta*, piment, same as O. F. *piment*, a spiced *pigmentum*, (1) a pigment, (2) the plants; see **pigment**.

pint, a measure for liquids. (F. = L.) F. *pinte*. - Span. *pania*, a

Named from being a marked part of a larger vessel. = *L. picta*, fem. of *pictus*, painted, marked, pp. of *pingere*, to paint. So also Span. *pintura* = a picture. *Piddle*, to trifle; see *Pedlar*.

Piddle (1), a magpie; unsorted printer's type. (F. = L.) The unsorted type is called *pi*, short for *pica*, from the common *pica*-type; see below. The magpie. *E. pie*. = *F. pie*. = *L. pica*, a magpie. *L. picus*, wood-pecker, *Skt. pika*, Indian wood. *Gk. pīka*, a finch. Orig. sense ably 'chirper'; cf. *L. pipire*, to chirp, *πικίρειν*.

Piddle (2), a book which ordered the order of performing divine service. (F. =

Here *pie* is (as above) a F. form of *L. pica*, which was an old name for the male; so called from the confused appearance of the black-letter type on white paper, resembling a magpie. Certain sizes of type are still called *pica*.

Piebald, of various colours, in patches.

Piebald (L. and C.) Compounded of *pie*, a pie, and *bald*; see *Bald*. The old sense of *bald*, or *ball'd*, is streaked, from *bal*, having a white streak on the forehead, said of a horse. Cf. *skew-bald*.

Pie (3), a pasty. (F. = L.) *F. pie*, a red remnant of a shoulder of mutton (*ré*); the same word.

Piece. (F. = L. ?) *M. E. pece*, *piece*. = *F. piece*; *F. pīce*. Cf. *Ital. pezza*, *L. pieza*, Prov. *pezza*, *pesa*, Port. *peça*, *pece*; Low *L. petium*, a piece of land (1730). Origin uncertain; Scheler's attention to the use of Low *L. pīca* in the sense of 'piece of land'; *h* suggests a derivation from *L. pedi-*, the form of *pes*, a foot. Cf. *Petiole*.

Piece, in a separate share. (E.; and L. ?) Put for *on piece*, i.e. in a piece; *sleep* = *on sleep*, i.e. in sleep.

Piece-meal. (F. = L. ?; and E.) *M. E. meale*, by pieces at a time. The *M. E. meale*, lit. 'by bits,' occurs in other pounds, and is also spelt *-melum*;

A. S. mælum, dat. pl. of *mæl*, a porridge; see *Meal* (2).

Powder Court; see *Pedal*.

Pier, a mass of stone-work; see *Petrel*.

Pierce. (F. = L. ?) *M. E. persen*. = *F. per*; generally thought to be contracted from *O. F. pertuisier*, to pierce, lit. to pierce a hole. = *O. F. pertuis*, a hole (*Ital. per-*), answers to a Low *L. pertusium**,

extended from *L. pertusus*, pp. of *pertundere*, to thrust through, pierce. (Ennius has *latu' pertudit hasta* = the spear pierced his side; White.) = *L. per*, through; *tundere*, to beat; see *Contuse*.

Piety; see *Pious*.

Pige. (E. ?) *M. E. pigge*. *A. S. pegg* (in a charter of Swinford, copied into the *Liber Albus* at Wells; Earle). + *Du. bigge*; Low *G. bigge*, a pig, a little child; cf. *Dan. pige*, *Swed. pige*, *Icel. pika*, a girl. ¶ Certain masses of molten metal are called *sotors* and *pigs*; hence *pig-iron*.

Pigeon; see *Pipe*.

Piggin, a small wooden vessel. (C.) *Gael. pigean*, a pitcher, jar; dimin. of *pige*, *pigeadh*, an earthen jar; Irish *pigin*, small pail, *pighead*, earthen jar; *W. picyn*, a piggin.

Pight, old form of *pitched*; see *Peak*.

Pigment; see *Picture*.

Pigmy; see *Pygmy*.

Pike; see *Peak*.

Pilaster; see *Pile* (2).

Pilch; see *Pell*.

Pilchard, a fish. (C.) Formerly *pilcher*. = Irish *pilseir*, a pilchard. Cf. *W. pilcod*, minnows.

Pilcrow, a curious corruption of *Paragraph*, q. v.

Pile (1), a tumour, lit. a ball. (L.) Only in the pl. *piles*. = *L. pila*, a ball.

pellet, a little ball. (F. = L.) *M. E. pelet*. = *O. F. pelote*, a tennis-ball. Dimin. from *L. pila*, a ball.

piles. (L.) Small tumours. See *Pile* (1) above.

pill (1), a little ball of medicine. (F. = L.) Short for *pilule*. = *F. pilule*, 'a pill'; *Cot.* = *L. pilula*, a little ball, globule; dimin. of *pila*, a ball.

platoon, a company of men. (F. = L.) *F. peloton*, a tennis-ball, also a group of men, a platoon. Dimin. of *O. F. pelote*, a tennis-ball; see *pellet* (above).

Pile (2), a pillar, heap, stake. (L.) *M. E. pile*; *A. S. pīl*. = *L. pila*, a pillar, a pier of stone. The sense of stake is due to *L. pilum*, a javelin. ¶ The heraldic *pīle* is a sharp stake. In the phrase *cross and pile* (of money), answering to the modern 'head and tail' (rather, *tail and head*), the *pīle* took its name from the *pīle* or short pillar on which the coin rested when struck; see *Cotgrave*, s.v. *pīle*.

pillaster, a square pillar. (F. = Ital. = L.) *F. pilastre*. = *Ital. pilastro*, 'a pilaster,

small piller; Florio. — Ital. *pila*, 'a flat-sided pillar; id. — L. *pila*, a pillar.

pillar. (F. — L.) M.E. *piler*. — O.F. *piler*, later *pilier*. (Span. *pilar*.) — Low L. *pilare*, a pillar. — L. *pila*, pillar, pier.

Pile (3), a hair, fibre of wool. (L.) L. *pilus*, a hair. Der. *three-piled*, L. L. L. v. 2. 407.

depilatory, removing hair. (L.) Formed, in imitation of O.F. *depilatoire* (Cot.), from a Low L. adj. *depilatorius**, not found. — L. *de*, away; *pilare*, to pluck away hair, from *pilus*, hair.

periwig, a peruke. (Du. — F. — Ital. — L.) Formerly *perwigge*, *perwicke* (Minshew). This is a Du. form, from O. Du. *peruyk*, 'a perwig; Sewel. — F. *perruque*; see below.

perruque. (F. — Ital. — L.) In use in the 17th cent.; *periwig* being earlier (in English). — F. *perruque*. — Ital. *parruca*, O. Ital. *parucca*, 'a periwig; Florio; also spelt *perucca*, id. The same as Port. *peruca*, Span. *peluca*, Sardinian *pilucca*, orig. a mass of hair, and allied to O. Ital. *piluccare*, 'to pick or pull out hairs or feathers one by one; Florio. From Ital. *pelo*, hair. — L. *pilum*, acc. of *pilus*, a hair.

plush. (F. — L.) F. *peluche*, 'shag, plush; Cot. The same as Span. *pelusa*, nap, Ital. *pelusso*, soft down. All from a Low L. form *pilucius**, hairy, not found. — L. *pilus*, hair.

wig. (Du. — F. — Ital. — L.) Short for *periwig*, which see (above).

Piles; see **Pile** (1).

Pilfer; see **Pelf**.

Pilgrim; see **Agriculture**.

Pill (1), a globule; see **Pile** (1).

Pill (2), to plunder. (F. — L.) Also spelt *peel*; and, conversely, *peel*, to strip, is spelt *pill*; the words have been confused, but are really different; see *peel* (2) below. M. E. *pillen*, to plunder. — F. *pillier*. — L. *pilare*, to plunder, pillage, not common. Prob. distinct from *pilare*, to deprive of hair. Der. *pill-age*, F. *pillage*.

compile. (F. — L.) O.F. *compiler*. — L. *compilare*, to plunder, pillage, rob; so that the word had, at first, a sinister meaning. — L. *com-* (*cum*), with; *pilare*, to rob.

peel (2), to pillage. (F. — L.) In Milton, P. L. iv. 136. Distinct from *peel*, to strip; another spelling of *pill* (above).

Pillage; see **Pill** (2).

Pillar; see **Pile** (2).

Pillion; see **Peil**.

Pillory. (F.) F. *pilori*, 'a pill Cot. Of unknown origin; other remarkable variants occur, viz. Port. *pelouri* Prov. *espilori*, Low L. *pilloricum*, *pilum*. There has clearly been a loss initial *s*. Prob. from L. *specere*, to see.

Pillow. (L.) M.E. *pilwe*; A.S. both from L. *pulvinus*, a cushion, low, bolster; whence also Du. *peulow* *psühl*.

Pilot, one who conducts ships in and of harbour. (F. — Du.) O.F. *pilot* (C.F. *pilote*. — O.F. *pilote*, to take sound (Palsgrave). — O. Du. *peilloot* (mod. *peillood*, but *loot* for *lood* occurs in Hexh O. Du. Dict.), a sounding-lead. — O. *peylen*, contracted form of *pegelen*, to go from the sb. *pegel*, a gauge; and O. *loot*, mod. Du. *lood* (cf. G. *loth*), cog with E. *lead*, a lead or plummet for sounding; see **Lead** (2). β . The form is, however, rather Danish than Du. the Du. word seems borrowed from *pagel*, a half-pint measure, in which they were measured by pegs in the Dan. *pege*, to point; allied to S. *peka*, to point (and perhaps to E. *peg peak*).

Pimento; see **Picture**.

Pimp; see **Pipe**.

Pimpernel, a flower. (F. — L.) *pimpernelle* (F. *pimprenelle*). Cf. *pimpinella*, Ital. *pimpinella*. Dier considers these words to be borrowed from *bipinella* = *bipennula*, a dimin. of *bipis* i.e. double-winged. The *pimpernel* confused with *burnet* (Prior), and the has from two to four scale-like bracts at the base of the calyx (Johns). If it is right, we refer the word to L. *bt-*, do *penna*, a wing.

Pimple. (L.) A nasalised form of *pipel* (Cockayne). [The alleged *pinpel* is Lye's misprint for *wingpel*] not an E. word, but borrowed from *papula*, a pimple. Cf. Gk. *ωπυπών*, blister, Lithuan. *pampiti*, to swell, sense 'swelling.' Note also Skt. *pīṣṭi* mole or freckle; F. *pampette*, 'a pimple on the nose or chin,' Cot.; perhaps W. *promp*, a bump. (✓ **PAI**)

Pin; see **Pen** (2).

Pinch. (F. — C.?) F. *pincer*. A nasalised form of O. Ital. *pinzare*, Span. *pin* to nip; cf. Ital. *pinzo*, a sting, guard. orig. sense seems to have been a prick with a sharp-pointed instrument,

use *pit*, a point, seen in W. *pid*, point. Hence also Du. *pitsen*, (Hexham). See *Petty*. Der. or *pin-cers*; cf. F. *pincés*, 'a pair'; Cot.

Peck, a metal. (Pers. name.) From or, Mr. Chr. *Pinchbeck*, in the cry. From *Pinchbeck*, Lincolnsh. *Pinner*; see *Pound* (2).

P, a tree; see *Pitoh* (1).

P, to waste away; see *Pain*.

P; see *Pound* (2).

P; see *Pen* (2).

P, to pierce, prick. (C. = L. ?) *ken*, to prick. A nasalised form in the sense 'to peck,' from a tree; cf. Gael. and Irish *pioc*, W.

piga, to prick, sting; see *pick*.

We may note E. *pink*, to cut or eyes in silk cloth (Bailey), lent to O. F. *piquer*, the same.

¶ Not from A. S. *pyngan*, *pen*, to prick, which is borrowed from *ungere*.

P, half-shut, applied to the eyes.

(L.) Obsolete; cf. 'pink eyne,' i. 7. 121. — O. Du. *pincken* (also *pen*), to shut the eyes (Hexham).

P is that of narrowing, bringing or peak, making small; from a source; see *Peak*. Cf. prov. E.

very small fish, minnow.

P, the name of a flower, and of (C. = L.) As in *violet*, *mauve*, the colour is due to that of the flower. The flower is named from the cut or peaked edges of the petals;

(1). *P*. Similarly, F. *pince*, a pinc, from F. *pincer*, to pinch, nip; but and E. *pink* are not the same.

their ultimate source is, however, the same; see *Pinch*.

P, a kind of boat. (Du.) See short for O. Du. *espincke*, also *pincke*, 'a pinke, or a small fisher's boat.' The same word as Icel.

named *esping*, a long boat; named *espi*, aspen-wood, O. Du. *espe*, tree. See *Aspen*.

*P*ied, having small eyes; see *Peep*.

P; see *Pitch* (1).

*P*le, *Pinnate*; see *Pen* (2).

*P*ee *Picture*.

P; see *Pedal*.

P, the same as *Peony*.

(F. = L.) F. *pieux*; O. F. *pius*,

taken directly from L. *pius*, holy, devout (not from a form *pious* *).

expiate. (L.) From pp. of L. *expiare*, to atone for fully. = L. *ex*, fully; *piare*, to propitiate, from *pius*, devout.

piacular, expiatory. (L.) L. *piacularis*, adj., from *piaculum*, an expiation. = L. *piare*, to propitiate (above).

piety. (F. = L.) F. *piété*. = L. *pietatem*, acc. of *pietas*, devoutness. = L. *pius*, devout.

pity. (F. = L.) M. E. *pitee*. = O. F. *pité*, *pitet* (12th cent.). = L. *pietatem* (above).

Doublet, *piety*. Der. *pite-ous*, put for M. E. *pitous*, from O. F. *piteus* = Low L. *pietous*, merciful.

Pip (1), a disease of fowls. (F. = L.) M. E. *pippe*. = O. F. *pepie*, 'pip'; Cot.

(Span. *pepita*, Port. *pevide*, Ital. *pipita*). = L. *pituita*, phlegm, rheum, also the pip (whence first *pipita*, and afterwards *pipita*). Hence also Du. *pip*; Swed. *pip*, &c. *P*. L. *pituita* is from a verbal stem *pitui* = *sputu*, from *sputus*, pp. of *spuere*, to spit out.

Allied to *Spew*.

Pip (2), the seed of fruit. (F. = L. = Gk.) Short for *pipin* or *pepin*, the old name. = F. *pepin*, a pip. Allied to Span. *pepita*, a pip [quite distinct from *pepita*, pip in fowls]; and prob. to Span. *pepino*, a cucumber. *P*. There seems to be no doubt that *pepin* was first applied to the remarkable seeds of the cucumber and melon; and is derived from L. *pepo*, a melon, borrowed from Gk. *πένον*, a melon. *P*. This Gk. *πένον* was orig. an adj., signifying 'ripened' or 'ripe'; from *πένειν*, to cook, to ripen, allied to Skt. *pach*, L. *coquere*, to cook.

See *Cook*.

pipin, a kind of tart apple. (F. = L. = Gk.) Named from seed-pips; the old sense of *pipin* was a pip; see above.

'Perhaps an apple raised from the pip or seed;' Wedgwood. (So Arnold's Chron.)

Pip (3), a spot on cards; see *Peak*.

Pipe, a musical instrument formed of a long tube; hence a tube. (E.) M. E. *pipe*; A. S. *pipe*. An imitative word. So also Irish and Gael. *piob*, Irish *piob*, W. *piob*; Du. *pijp*, Icel. *piþa*, Swed. *pipa*, Dan. *pipe*, G. *pfife*. Also L. *pipire*, Gk. *πιπίειν*, to chirp. From the cry *pi-pi* of a young bird.

peep (1), to chirp, cry like a chicken. (F. = L.) M. E. *pipen*. = O. F. *pipier*, also *pepier*, to chirp as a bird. = L. *pipare*, *pipire*, to chirp (above). See also *Peep* (2).

pibroch, a martial tune. (Gael.) Gael.

piobaireachd, a pipe-tune, tune on the bag-pipe. — Gael. *piobair*, a piper. — Gael. *piob*, a pipe (above).

pigeon, a bird. (F. — L.) F. *pigeon*, a pigeon, a dove. — L. *pipionem*, acc. of *pipio*, lit. 'chirper.' — L. *pipire*, to chirp (above).

pimp, a pandar. (F. — L.) Orig. a smartly dressed fellow. — F. *pimper*, to dress up smartly. A nasalised form of F. *piper*, to pipe, also to beguile, cheat; cf. also Prov. *pimpar*, to render elegant, from *pimpa*, sb. (equivalent to F. *pipeau*) meaning (1) a pipe, (2) a bird-call, (3) a snare; besides which, F. *piper* meant to excel in a thing. Note also F. *pimpant*, smart, spruce; and see Littré. — L. *pipare*, to chirp (hence to pipe).

pipkin, a small earthen pot. (E.) A dimin. (with suffix *-kin*) of E. *pipe*, in the sense of cask. This particular sense of *pipe* may have been imported; it occurs both in F. and Du.; see *pipe* in Cotgrave, *pijpe* in Hexham.

pivot, a pin on which a wheel, &c. turns. (F. — Ital. — Low L.) F. *pivot*. Formed, with dimin. suffix *-ot*, from Ital. *pipa*, a pipe, weakened form of *pipa*, a pipe. The Ital. *pipa* meant (1) a pipe, (2) a tube with fine bore, (3) a solid peg. — Low L. *pipa*, a pipe; allied to L. *pipare*, to chirp; see *Pipe* (above).

Pipkin; see *Pipe*.

Pippin; see *Pip* (2).

Pique, Piquet; see *Peak*.

Pirate. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *pirate*. — L. *pirata*. — Gk. *πειρατής*, one who attempts, one who attacks, a pirate. — Gk. *πειράω*, I attempt. — Gk. *πειρα*, an attempt. (✓ PAR.)

Pirogue, a sort of canoe. (F. — W. Indian.) F. *pirogue* (Span. *piragua*). From the native W. Indian name; said to be Caribbean.

Pirouette, a whirling round, quick turn. (F.) F. *pirouette*, 'a whirling about, also a whirligig;' Cot. Dimin. of the Guernsey word *piroue*, a little wheel or whirligig (Métivier). Confused in spelling with F. *roue* (L. *rota*) a wheel; but clearly allied to M. E. *pirie*, a whirlwind or great storm, *pirle*, *prille*, a child's whirligig; cf. also F. *birrasque*, a tempest at sea, caused by whirlwinds (Cot.). All from the imitative word *pirr* or *birr*, as in Scotch *pirr*, a gentle wind, Icel. *hyrr*, wind, E. *birr*, *buzz*, *gurr*. From the whirling sound.

Pisces, the Fish. (L.) L. *piscet*, pl. of *piscis*, a fish; cognate with E. Fish, q. v.

Pish! (E.) Of imitative origin; beginning with expulsion of breath, and ending in a hiss.

Pismire; see *Piss*.

Piss. (F.) F. *pisser*; supposed to be a Romance word, and of imitative origin.

pismire, an ant. (F. and Scand.) The old name of the ant; from the strong urinous smell of an anthill. The first syllable is from F. *pisser* (above). β. The second is M. E. *mire*, an ant; from Swed. *myra*, Dan. *myre*, Icel. *maurr*, an ant. This word for 'ant' is widely spread; cf. Irish *moirbh*, W. *morgrugyn*, Russ. *muravei*, Gk. *μύρμηξ*, an ant; Com. *murrian*, ants.

Pistachio, **Pistacho**, the nut of a certain tree. (Span. — L. — Gk. — Pers.) Span. *pistacho*. — L. *pistacium*. — Gk. *πιστάκιον*, a nut of the tree called *mordeas*. — Pers. *pistah*, the pistachio nut.

Pistil, in a flower. (L.) Named from the resemblance in shape to the pestle of a mortar. — L. *pistillum*, a small pestle, dimin. of an obsolete form *pistrum**, a pestle. — L. *pistum*, supine of *pisere*, to pound. + Gk. *πίσσω*, Skt. *pish*, to pound. (✓ PIS.)

pestle. (F. — L.) M. E. *pestel*. — O. F. *pestel*, later *pesteil* (Cot.). — L. *pistillum* (above).

piston. (F. — Ital. — L.) F. *piston*, 'a pestle,' Cot.; also a piston. — Ital. *pistone*, a piston; *pestone*, a large pestle. — Ital. *pestare*, Late L. *pistare*, to pound. — L. *pistus*, pp. of *pisere*, to pound.

Pistol, a small hand-gun. (F. — Ital.) F. *pistole*. — Ital. *pistola*, 'a dag or pistoll;' Florio. We also find O. Ital. *pistolase*, 'a great dagger,' in Florio; and it is agreed that the name was first applied to a dagger, and thence transferred to the pistol, which even in E. was at first called a *dag* (F. *dague*, a dagger). A pistol is to a gun what a dagger is to a sword. β. The Ital. *pistolase* (= Low L. *pistolensis*) means 'belonging to Pistola'; so also Ital. *pistola* is from *Pistola*, now called *Pistoja*, a town in Tuscany, near Florence. The Old Lat. name of the town was *Pistoria*.

pistole, a gold coin of Spain. (F. — Ital.) The name, however, is not Spanish, but French, and the coins were at first called *pistolets*. The name is of jocos. origin. — F. *pistolet*, a little pistol, also

; Cot. Diez explains that the of Spain, being reduced to a smaller in the French crowns, were called , and the smallest *pistolets* were *idets*; cf. F. *bidet*, 'a small pistoll'; , *pistole*, a pistol; see above.

n; see Pistil.

(L.) M. E. *pit*, *put*; A. S. *pyt*. — *us*, a well, pit (Luke, xiv. 5). Per- spring of pure water, from L. *putus*, allied to *purus*; see Pure. Der. b, to set in competition, from the of cocks to fight in a *pit*.

pat. (E.) A reduplication of *pat*, ed to *pit* in the first instance.

(1), a black sticky substance. (L.) *ick*; older form *pik*; A. S. *pic*. — L. m of *pix*, pitch. + Gk. *πίσσα* (for Lithuan. *pikkis*, pitch.

(2), to pitch the seam of a ship.

(L.) Span. *pega*, a varnish of *empegar*, to pitch. Here *empegar* L. *picare*, to pitch (with prefix *em*).

— L. *pic*, stem of *pix*, pitch. M. E. word for 'pitch' is *pels*, am O. F. *pois*, pitch, from L. acc.

(1), a tree. (L.) A. S. *pin*. — L. pine; put for *pic-nus**. — L. *pic*, *pix*, pitch. Thus *pine* = pitch-tree. ace. (F. — Ital. — L.) F. *pinasse*, ch-tree; also a pinnace; Cot. — *pinaccia*, a pinnace (Florio). So because made of pine. — L. *pinus*, a

(2), to throw; see Peak.

er; see Beaker.

(E.) M. E. *pithe*. A. S. *piða*, Du. *pit*, O. Du. *pitte*, Low G. *peddik*. nce, a dole. (F.) M. E. *pitaunce*. tance, 'meat, food, victuall of all read and drinke excepted'; Cot. a *pitansa*; Ital. *pietansa* (which is rrupted by a supposed connection *pi*, pity); also Span. *pitar*, to dis- r dole out allowances. β. Ducange Low L. *pictantia* as a pittance, ole of the value of a *picta*, which ery small coin issued by the counts rs (Pictava). If this be right, the gy is from *Pictava*, Poitiers.

see Pious.

; see Pipe.

ble; see Please.

rd. (F. — Du.) F. *placard*, t, 'a placard, inscription set up; ough-cast on walls; Cot. — F.

plaquer, to rough-cast; also to stick or paste on; Cot. — F. *plague*, a flat ingot or bar, flat plate. — Du. *plak*, a serula, a slice (hence, a thin plate); whence *plakken*, to glue or fasten up, formerly 'to plaister,' Hexham.

Place; see Plate.

Placenta; see Plain.

Placid; see Please.

Plagiary. (F. — L.) F. *plagiaire*, one who kidnaps; also 'a book-thief; Cot. — L. *plagiarius*, a kidnapper. — L. *plagium*, kidnapping; *plagiare*, to ensnare. — L. *plaga*, a net. *Plaga* is for *placa**, from ✓ PLAK, to weave; see Plait.

Plague. (L.) M. E. *plage*. — L. *plaga*, a stroke, blow, injury, disaster. + Gk. *πληγή*, a blow, plague, Rev. xvi. 21; from *πλήσσειν* (= *πλήκ-γειν*), to strike; cf. L. *plangere*, to strike. (✓ PLAK.)

apoplexy. (Low L. — Gk.) Low L. *apoplexia*. — Gk. *ἀποπληξία*, stupor, apoplexy. — Gk. *ἀποπλήσσειν*, to cripple by a stroke. — Gk. *ἀπό*, off; *πλήσσειν*, to strike (above).

complain. (F. — L.) O. F. *complaindre*. — Low L. *complangere*, to bewail. — L. *com-* (cum), with; *plangere*, to bewail, lit. to strike, beat the breast.

plaint, a lament. (F. — L.) M. E. *pleinte*. — O. F. *pleinte*. — Low L. *plancta*, allied to L. *planctus*, lamentation. — L. *planctus*, pp. of *plangere* (above).

plaintiff. (F. — L.) M. E. *plaintif*. — F. *plaintif*, 'a plaintiff; Cot. Formed with suffix *-if* (L. *-iuus*), from *planctus*, pp. of *plangere* (above).

plaintive. (F. — L.) F. *plaintive*, fem. of F. *plaintif* (above).

Plaice; see Plate.

Plaid; see Pell.

Plain, flat, evident. (F. — L.) F. *plain*. — L. *plānus*, flat. *Plānus* stands for *plac-nus**; cf. Gk. *πλάξ* (stem *πλακ-*), a flat place. (Base PLAK, flat.)

esplanade, a level space. (F. — Ital. — L.) O. F. *esplanade*, 'a planing, leveling, evening of ways; Cot. Formed from O. F. *esplaner*, to level; the suffix being due to an imitation of Ital. *spianata*, an esplanade, a levelled way, from *spianare*, to level. — L. *explanare*, to level. — L. *ex*, out; *planare*, to level, from *planus*, flat.

explain. (F. — L.) O. F. *explaner*, Cot. — L. *explanare*, to make plain. — L. *ex*, thoroughly; *planare*, to make plain, lit. to flatten, from *planus*, flat.

pianoforte, piano. (Ital. - L.) So called from producing *soft* and *loud* effects. - Ital. *piano*, soft; *forte*, strong, loud. - L. *planus*, level (hence smooth, soft); *fortis*, strong; see **Force**.

placenta, a substance in the womb. (L.) L. *placenta*, lit. a flat cake. + Gk. *πλακοῦς*, a flat cake, from *πλάξ*, a flat surface; see **Plain**.

plan. (F. - L.) F. *plan*, 'the ground-plan of a building;' Cot. - F. *plan*, flat; later form of O. F. *plain*. - L. *planum*, acc. of *planus*, flat. Properly, a drawing (for a building) on a flat surface.

plane (1), a level surface. (F. - L.) F. *plane*, fem. of *plan*, flat (above). - L. *plana*, fem. of *planus*, flat.

plane (2), a tool; also to render a surface level. (F. - L.) M. E. *plane*, a tool. - F. *plane*. - Late L. *plana*, a tool for planing. 2. We find also M. E. *planer*, to plane. - F. *planer*. - L. *planare*, to plane (White). - L. *planus*, flat.

planisphere, a sphere projected on a plane. (L. and Gk.) From L. *planus*, flat; E. *sphere*, of Gk. origin; see **Sphere**.

plank, a board. (L.) M. E. *planke*. - L. *planka*, a flat board. Nasalised from the base *plac*, flat; see **Plain**, **Placenta** (above).

Plaint, Plaintiff, Plaintive; see **Plague**.

Plait; see **Ply**.

Plan, Plane; see **Plain**.

Plane (3), a tree; see **Plate**.

Planet. (F. - L. - Gk.) M. E. *planete*. - O. F. *planete*. - L. *planeta*. - Gk. *πλανήτης*, a wanderer; also *πλανής*, a wanderer; the pl. *πλάνητες* means the wandering stars or planets. - Gk. *πλανόμαι*, I wander. - Gk. *πλάνη*, wandering. Perhaps for *πάλνη*; cf. L. *palaris*, to wander.

Plane-tree; see **Plate**.

Planisphere, Plank; see **Plain**.

Plant, Plantain, Plantigrade; see **Plate**.

Plash (1), a puddle, shallow pool. (O. Low G.) M. E. *plache*. - O. Du. *plach*, a plash, pool; *plasschen in 't water*, to plash or plunge in the water; Hexham. Cf. also G. *platschen*, Dan. *pladske* (for *platske**), Swed. *plaska* (for *platska**), to dabble; from the base **PLAT**, to strike; seen in A. S. *plattan* or *plattian*, to strike; see **Pat**. Compare *plod*.

Plash (2), to plach; see **Ply**.

Plaster, Plastic; see **Plate**.

Plat (1), **Plot**, a patch of ground; see **Plot**.

Plat (2), to plait; see **Ply**.

Platane, a plane-tree. (L.) L. *Platanus*.

Plate, a thin piece of metal, flat dish.

(F. - Gk.) M. E. *plate*. - O. F. *plate*; properly the fem. of *plat*, flat. Cf. Low L. *plata*, a lamina, plate of metal; Span. *plata*, plate, silver; but the Span. word was borrowed from French. - Gk. *πλατός*, flat, broad; whence also Du. *plat*, G. *platt*, flat. + Lithuan. *platus*, broad; Skt. *prithus*, large. (✓ **PRAT**.)

pate, the head. (F. - G. - Gk.) M. E. *pate*; the etymology is disguised by loss of *t*; *pate* stands for *plate*, i. e. the crown of the head. - O. F. *pate*, not recorded in the special sense of 'head,' but explained by 'plate' in Cotgrave. - G. *platte*, a plate, a bald pate, in vulgar language, the head (Flügel); M. H. G. *plate*, a plate, shaven pate; Low L. *platta*, the clerical tonsure. All from Gk. *πλατός*, flat, broad (above).

piastre. (F. - Ital. - L. - Gk.) F. *piastre*. - Ital. *piastra*, plate of metal, also a piastre or coin; allied to Ital. *piastro*, a plaster, Low L. *plastreus*, made of plaster. - L. *emplastrum*, a plaster; see **plaster** (below).

piazza. (Ital. - L. - Gk.) Ital. *piazza*, a market-place, chief street. - L. *plaza*; see **place** (below).

place. (F. - L. - Gk.) F. *place*. - L. *platea*, a broad way, a courtyard. - Gk. *πλατεία*, a broad way; fem. of *πлатος*, broad. ¶ A *place* was orig. a courtyard or square, a piazza.

plaice, a fish. (F. - L.) O. F. *plai*. - L. *platessa*, a plaice; so called from its flatness. From the base *plat*, as seen in Gk. *πλατός*, flat, broad.

plane (3), a tree. (F. - L. - Gk.) M. E. *plane*. - F. *plane*. - L. *platanus*, acc. of *platanus*, a plane. - Gk. *πλάτανος*, a plane; named from its spreading form. - Gk. *πλατύς*, wide.

plant. (L.) M. E. *plante*. A. S. *plant*. - L. *planta*, a plant; properly, a spreading sucker or shoot. From the base *plat*; see **plaice** (above).

plantain. (F. - L.) F. *plantain*. - L. *plantaginem*, acc. of *plantago*, a plantain. Named from its spreading leaf; allied to **plant** (above).

plantigrade, walking on the sole of the foot. (L.) From *planti*, for *pl* the sole or flat part of the foot; *gr*

Planta is from the base *plat-*, ant. *plaios*.

(L. - Gk.) M. E. *plastre*;

[Also spelt *plaister* = O. F. L. *emplastum*, a plaster for first syllable being dropped. -

ρον, a plaster, a form used by d of *ἐμπλαστον*, a plaster, neut.

s, daubed on or over. - Gk. to daub on. - Gk. *ἐμ-* (for *ἐν*),

ιν, to mould, form in clay or *πλάσσειν* = *πλατ-yein**, orig. to

form *πλατός*, flat.

(L. - Gk.) L. *plasticus*. - Gk. t for moulding. - Gk. *πλάσσειν*, (above).

a flat space. (F. - Gk.) F. O. F. *platel*, a small plate;

it, a plate. - F. *plat*, flat. - Gk. d; see *Plate* (above).

a, a flat surface, level scaffold-ly, a ground-plan, plan. (F. -

) F. *plateforme*, 'a platform, pt. - F. *plate*, fem. of *plat*, flat;

See above; and see *Form*.

a metal. (Span. - F. - Gk.) *a*; named from its silvery ap-

Span. *plata*, silver. - O. F. *plate*, plate, also silver plate; see

e).

e. (F. - Gk.) F. *platitude*, pidity. Coined from F. *plat*,

ite (above).

a flat plate. (F. - Gk.) M. E. *platel*, a plate (with change

; dimin. of *plat*, a plate; see (ove).

(F. - L. and Gk.) From *re-*), again, and *place* (above).

t. (F. - L.) F. *supplanter*. - *re*, to trip up. - L. *sup-* (sub),

ta, the sole of the foot.

nt. (F. - L.) F. *transplanter*. *plantare*, to plant in a new

lant (above).

Platform; see *Plate*.
Platitude; see *Plate*.

see *Pile* (1).
see *Plate*.

ppause. (L.) Due to mis-read-
te as if it were an E. word, with

nerly *plaudite* or *plaudity*. - L. p your hands; 2 pers. pl. imp.

also *plodere*, to applaud.

(L.) L. *applaudere*, to ap-
plausus (whence E. *applause*).

ad), to, at; *plaudere* (above).

explode, to drive away noisily, burst. (F. - L.) O. F. *exploder*, 'to explode,

publicly to disgrace or drive out;' Cot. -

L. *explodere*, pp. *explosus*, to drive off the stage by noise (the old sense in E.). - L.

ex, away; *plodere*, *plaudere*, to clap hands. Der. *explos-ive*, -ion.

plausible. (L.) L. *plausibilis*, praise-
worthy. - L. *plausi-*, for *plausus*, pp. of

plaudere, to clap; with suffix -*bilis*.

Play, a game. (E.; perhaps L.) M. E. *play*. A. S. *plega*, a game, sport; also

(commonly), a fight, battle. Cf. A. S. *plegian*, to strike, clap; *plegian mid*

handum, to clap hands. β. I suspect this to be merely a borrowed word, from L. *plaga*,

a stroke; see *Plagus*. ¶ Some connect it with *flight*; which is doubtful.

Plea; see *Please*.
Pleach, **Plash**; see *Ply*.

Plead; see *Please*.

Please. (F. - L.) M. E. *plesen*. - O. F. *plesir*, *plaisir*, to please (F. *plaire*). - L.

placere, to please. Allied to *placare*, to appease. Perhaps allied to *Pray*. Der.

pleas-ant, from O. F. *plesant*, pleasing, pres. pt. of *plesir*; also *dis-please*.

complacent. (L.) From stem of pres. pt. of *com-placere*, to please.

complaisant. (F. - L.) F. *complaisant*, obsequious, pres. part. of *complaire*, to please. - L. *com-placere*, to please.

placable. (L.) L. *placabilis*, easy to be appeased. - L. *placare*, to appease.

placid. (F. - L.) F. *placide*, 'calm;' Cot. - L. *placidus*, pleasing, gentle. - L.

placere, to please.

plea, an excuse. (F. - L.) M. E. *plee*, *play*. - O. F. *ple*, *plai*, occasional forms of

O. F. *plait*, *plaid*, a plea. - Low L. *placitum*, a decree, sentence, &c. (with numerous

meanings), orig. a decision, that which has seemed good. - L. *placitum*, neut. of

placitus, pp. of *placere*, to please.

plead. (F. - L.) M. E. *pleden*. - O. F. *plaidier*, to plead, argue. - O. F. *plaid*, a

plea; see *plea* above.

pleasure. (F. - L.) An E. spelling of F. *plaisir*, pleasure (like E. *leisure* for F. *loisir*). This F. sb. is merely the infin.

mood used substantively. - L. *placere*; see *Please*.

Pleat, **Plait**; see *Ply*.

Plebeian, vulgar. (F. - L.) O. F. *plebeien* (F. *plébeien*); formed, with suffix

-*en* (L. -*anus*) from L. *plebeius*, adj., from *plebes*, more commonly *plebs*, the people.

Orig. 'a crowd'; allied to *plerique*, many, and to Plenary. (✓PAR.)

Pledge, a security, surety. (F. - L.) M. E. *plegge*, a hostage, security. - O. F. *plege*, a surety (F. *pleige*). Allied to O. F. *plevir*, later *pleuvir*, to warrant. The O. F. *plevir* answers to L. *præbere*, to afford; and O. F. *plege* to a Lat. form *præbium** (Diez). So also Prov. *plevizo* = L. *præbitio*, a provision. See further under Prebend. ¶ This etymology has much in its favour; we cannot derive O. F. *plege* from L. *prædium* or *pras*, a pledge.

replevy, to return detained goods on a pledge to try the right in a suit. (F. - L.) F. *re* (L. *re*), again; *plevir*, to be surety (above).

Pleiocene, Pleistocene; see Pleonasm.

Plenary, full. (Low L. - L.) Low L. *plenarius*, entire. - L. *plenus*, full. + Gk. *πλε-ος*, full. (✓PAR.)

accomplish. (F. - L.) M. E. *accomplisen*. - O. F. *acomplis*, stem of pres. pt. of *acomplir*, to complete. - L. *ad*, to; *complere*, to fulfil; see complete (below).

complement. (L.) L. *complementum*, that which completes. - L. *complere* (below).

complete, perfect. (L.) L. *completus*, pp. of *complere*, to fulfil. - L. *com-* (*cum*), together; *plere*, to fill. Allied to *ple-nus*, full.

compliance, compliant; formed with suffixes *-ance*, *-ant*, from the verb to *comply*, which, however, is not of F. origin; see *comply* (below).

compline. (F. - L.) M. E. *complin*, the last church-service of the day; it is orig. an adj. (like *gold-en* from *gold*), and stands for *complin song*; the sb. is *complie* (Ancrén Riwle). - O. F. *complie*, (mod. F. *complies*, which is pl.), *compline*. - Low L. *completa*, fem. of *completus*, complete; because it completed the day's service; see complete (above).

compliment. (F. - Ital. - L.) F. *compliment*. - Ital. *complimento*, compliment, civility. - Ital. *complire*, to fill up, to suit. - L. *com-plere*, to fill up; see complete (above).

comply, to yield, agree, accord. (Ital. - L.) It has no doubt been supposed to be allied to *ply* (whence *compliant*, by analogy with *pliant*), but is quite distinct, and of Ital. origin. - Ital. *complire*, to fill up, fulfil, to suit, also 'to use compliments,

ceremonies, or kind offices and offers,' Florio. Cf. Span. *complir*, to fulfil, satisfy. - L. *complere*, to fill up; see complete (above). Cf. *supply* (below.)

depletion. (L.) 'Depletion, an emptying;' Blount. Formed, in imitation of *repletion*, from L. *depletus*, pp. of *deplere*, to empty. - L. *de*, away; *plere*, to fill.

expletive. (L.) L. *expletivus*, filling up. - L. *expletus*, pp. of *ex-plere*, to fill up.

implement, a tool. (Low L. - L.) Low L. *implementum*, an accomplishing; hence, means for accomplishing. - L. *implere*, to fill in, execute. - L. *im-* (for *in*), in; *plere*, to fill.

plenipotentiary, having full powers. (L.) Coined from L. *pleni-*, for *plenus*, crude form of *plenus*, full; and *potens*, crude form of *potens*, powerful; see Potent.

plenitude, fulness. (F. - L.) F. *plenitude*. - L. *plenitudo*, fulness. - L. *pleni-*, for *plenus*, full; with suffix *-tudo*.

plenty, abundance. (F. - L.) M. E. *plente*. - O. F. *plente*, *plentet*. - L. *plentatam*, acc. of *plenitas*, fulness. - L. *pleni-*, for *plenus*, full. Der. *plenteous*, M. E. *plenteus*, often spelt *plentivous*, from O. F. *plentivose* (Burguy); from O. F. *plenti*, answering to Low L. form *plenitius*.

replenish. (F. - L.) O. F. *replenir*, stem of pres. pt. of *replenir*, to fill up again; now obsolete. - L. *re-*, again; Low L. *plenire**, from L. *plenus*, full.

replete, full. (F. - L.) F. *replet*, *mas*; *replete*, fem., full. - L. *repletus*, filled up, pp. of *re-plere*, to fill again.

supplement. (F. - L.) F. *supplément*. Cot. - L. *supplementum*, a filling up. - L. *supplere*, to fill up. - L. *sup-* (*sub*), *plere*, to fill.

supply. (F. - L.) Formerly *supply* (Levins). - F. *suppléer*, to supply; Cot. - L. *supplere*, to fill up (above).

Plenitude, Plenty; see Plenary.

Pleonasm. (L. - Gk.) L. *pleonasmus*. - Gk. *πλεονασμός*, abundance. - Gk. *πλεονάζειν*, to abound, lit. to be more. - Gk. *πλέον*, neut. of *πλείον*, *πλείων*, comparative of *πλείω*, full. + L. *plenus*, full. See Plenary.

pleiocene, more recent, **pleistoc** more recent. (Gk.) From Gk. *πλείον*, more, or *πλείστος*, most; and *καινός*, recent, new. *Πλείων*, *πλείστος* are and superl. of *πλείω*, full.

Plethora, excessive fulness, esp. of blood. (L. = Gk.) L. *plethōra*. = Gk. πληθώρα, fulness. = Gk. πληθ-ος, a throng, crowd; allied to πλήρης, full.

Pleurisy, inflammation of the *pleura*, or membrane which covers the lungs. (F. = L. = Gk.) F. *pleuresie*. = L. *pleuritis*; also *leiritis*. = Gk. πλευρις, pleurisy. = Gk. πλευρά, a rib, side, *pleura*. Der. *pleurit-ic*, from πλευριτ-ις; *pleuro-pneumonia*, inflammation of *pleura* and lungs, from πνεύμων, lung; see **Pneumatic**.

Pliable, **Pliant**; see **Ply**.

Plight (1), pledge; hence, as vb., to pledge. (E.) M. E. *plight*, danger, also engagement, pledge. A. S. *pliht*, risk, danger. Formed, with suffix -t (Aryan -ta), from the A. S. strong verb *plian*, pt. t. *leah*, to risk; cf. A. S. *plio*, danger. + L. Du. *plicht*, duty, debt, use; *plegen*, to be accustomed; G. *pflicht*, duty, from H. G. *plegan*, to promise or engage to do. Der. *plight*, verb, A. S. *plihtan*, weak verb, from *pliht*, sb.

Plight (2), to fold; as sb., a fold, also state, condition. M. E. *plite*. See **Ply**.

Plinth, the lowest part of the base of a column. (F. = L. = Gk.; or L. = Gk.) F. *plinthe*. = L. *plinthus*. = Gk. πλίνθος, a brick, tile, *plinth*. Allied to **Flint**.

Plod. (C.) Orig. to splash through water or mud; hence, to trudge on laboriously, toil onward. From M. E. *plod*, a puddle. = Irish *plod*, *plodan*, a pool; *plodach*, a puddle, whence *plodanachd*, waddling in water; Gael. *plod*, *plodan*, a pool. Perhaps allied to **Plash** (1).

Plot (1), a conspiracy; see **Ply**.

Plot (2), **Plat**, a small piece of ground. (E.) A. S. *plot*, a plot of ground; Lockayne's *Leechdoms*, iii. 286. Allied to Goth. *plats*, a patch, and a mere variant of *Patch*, q. v. Cf. prov. E. *pleck*, a place, *plough*, a small meadow.

Plough. (Scand. = C. ?) M. E. *plough*, *plow*; also A. S. *plow*, rare, and borrowed. = Gael. *plógh*, a plough (also prob. a borrowed word); Swed. *plag*, Dan. *plow*. So also O. Fris. *ploch*, G. *plug*; (Lithuan. *plugas*, Russ. *pluge* are borrowed from Teutonic). But Grimm has grave doubts as to its being a true Teut. word; I suspect it to be Celtic, from Gael. *plac*, a block of wood, stump of a tree (hence, a primitive plough); see **Block**.

Plower; see **Pluvial**.

Pluck, to snatch. (E.) M. E. *plukken*.

A. S. *pluccian*, Matt. xii. 1. + Du. *plukken*, Icel. *plokka*, *plukka* (perhaps borrowed), Dan. *plukke*, Swed. *plocka*, G. *pflücken*. (Base **PLUK**.) ¶ A Teut. word; obviously, A. S. *pluccian* cannot be borrowed from Ital. *pluccare* (1), as some think. Der. *pluck*, sb., a butcher's term for the heart, liver, and lights of an animal, whence mod. E. *pluck*, courage, *plucky*, adj.

Plug; see **Block**.

Plum; see **Prune** (2).

Plumage; see **Plume**.

Plumb, a lead on a string, as a plummet. (F. = L.) Formerly *plomb*; M. E. *plom*. = F. *plomb*, 'lead, a plummet'; Cot. = L. *plumbum*, lead. Cf. Gk. μόλυβος, μόλυβδος, lead. Der. *plumb*, verb, to sound a depth; *plumb-er*, sb., F. *plombier*.

plumbago, blacklead. (L.) L. *plumbago*, a kind of leaden ore. = L. *plumbum*.

plummet. (F. = L.) M. E. *plommet*. = F. *plombet*; dimin. of *plomb*, lead; see **Plumb** (above).

plump (2), straight downward. (F. = L.) Formerly *plum*, *plumb*; Milton, P. L. ii. 933. = F. à *plomb*, downright (cf. Ital. *cadere a piombo*, to fall plump, lit. like lead). = F. *plomb*, lead (above). Der. *plump*, verb, to fall heavily down; so also G. *plumpfen*, Swed. *plumpa*, &c., to fall plump, are all due to L. *plumbum*, lead.

plunge. (F. = L.) F. *plonger*, 'to plunge, dive'; Cot. Formed from a Low L. *plumbicare**, not found, but verified by Picard *plouquer*, to plunge; see **Diez**, s. v. *piombare*. A frequentative form from L. *plumbum*, lead; cf. Ital. *piombare*, to throw, hurl, fall heavily like lead, from *piombo*, lead.

Plumbago; see **Plumb**.

Plume. (F. = L.) F. *plume*. = L. *pluma*, a small feather, down. (✓ **PLU**, to float.)

plumage. (F. = L.) F. *plumage*, 'feathers'; Cot. = F. *plume* (above).

Plummet; see **Plumb**.

Plump (1), full, round, fleshy. (E. or O. Low G.) M. E. *plomp*, rude, clownish; also *plump*, sb., a cluster or clump. The word seems to be E., as the prov. E. *plim*, to swell out, is the radical verb; hence *plump*, i. e. swollen out. Cf. *plump*, to swell (Nares). + O. Du. *plomp*, clownish, dull (a metaphorical use, from the notion of thickness); Swed. Dan. G. *plump*, clumsy, blunt, coarse. Der. *plump-er*, a kind of vote (to swell out a candidate's chances against all the rest).

Plump (2), straight downward; see **Plumb**.

Plunder, to pillage. (G.) *G. plündern*, to steal trash, to pillage; from *plunder*, sb., trumpery, trash, baggage, lumber. + O. Du. *plunderen*, *plonderen*, to pillage; connected with Low G. *plunnen*, *plunden*, rags, worthless household stuff. Hence to *plunder* is to strip a house even of its least valuable contents.

Plunge; see **Plumb**.

Pluperfect; see **Plural**.

Plural. (F.-L.) M. E. *plural*. - O. F. *plurel* (F. *pluriel*). - L. *pluralis*, plural, expressive of more than one. - L. *plur-*, stem of *plus*, more. Allied to Gk. *πλεον*, more, *πλεως*, full; and to **Plenary**. (✓ PAR.)

pluperfect. (L.) Englished from L. *plusquamperfectum*, by giving to *plus* the F. pronunciation, and dropping *quam*. The lit. sense is 'more than perfect,' applied to a tense. - L. *plus*, more; *quam*, than; *perfectum*, perfect.

plurisy, superabundance. (L.; *misformed*.) Shak. uses *plurisy* to express plethora; so also Massinger and Ford. Formed from L. *pluri-*, crude form of *plus*, more, by an extraordinary (prob. a jocular) confusion with *pleurisy*.

surplus. (F.-L.) F. *surplus*, 'an over-plus'; Cot. - L. *super*, above; *plus*, more.

Plush; see **Pile** (3).

Pluvial, rainy. (F.-L.) F. *pluvial*. - L. *pluvialis*, rainy. - L. *pluvia*, rain. - L. *pluit*, it rains. (✓ PLU.)

plover, a bird. (F.-L.) M. E. *plover*. - O. F. *plovier*, later *pluvier*. Formed from Low L. *pluviarius**, equivalent to L. *pluvialis*, rainy (above). These birds were said to be most seen and caught in a rainy season; whence also the G. name *regenpfeifer* (rain-piper).

Ply. (F.-L.) M. E. *plien*, to bend, to mould as wax (hence, to toil at). - F. *plier*, 'to fold, plait, ply, bend'; Cot. - L. *plicare*, to fold. + Gk. *πλέκειν*, Russ. *pleste*, G. *flechten*, to weave, plait. (✓ PLAK.) Der. *pli-ant*, bending, from F. *pliant*, pres. pt. of *plier*; *pli-ers* or *ply-ers*, pincers for bending wire; *pli-able* (F. *pliable*).

accomplice. (F.-L.) An extension, by prefixing F. *a-* (= L. *ad*), of the older form *complice*. - F. *complice*, 'a complice, confederate'; Cot. - L. acc. *complicem*, from *complex*, an accomplice; lit. 'interwoven'; see **complex** (below).

apply. (F.-L.) O. F. *aplier* (fort). - L. *applicare*, to join to, apply to. - L. *ap-* (*ad*), to; *plicare*, twine. Der. *applic-ation*, from *plicatus*; also *mis-apply*.

complexion. (F.-L.) F. *com*, appearance. - L. *complexionem*, *complexio*, a comprehending, compass of body, complexion. - L. *complex* of *complecti*, to surround, entwine *com-* (*cum*), together; *plectere*, to pl. *pleach* (below).

complex. (L.) L. *complex*, intricate. - L. *com-* (*cum*), together. - *plex* (stem *plic-*), woven, as in *allied to plic-are*, to twine.

complicate. (L.) From pp. *complicare*, to render complex. - L. (stem *complic-*), complex (above).

complicity. (F.-L.) F. *con*, 'a bad confederacy'; Cot. - F. *con*, confederate; see **accomplice** (above). **deploy**, to open out, extend. (F. *déployer*, to unroll, unfold; O. *plier*, to unfold. - L. *dis-*, apart; to fold.

display. (F.-L.) O. F. *desployer*, to unfold, shew. - L. *dis-*, *plicare*, to fold.

employ. (F.-L.) O. F. *emplier*, employ. - L. *implicare*, to implicate (employ); see **implicate** below.

explicate, to explain. (L.) F. of L. *explicare*, to unfold, explain. - out; *plicare*, to fold.

explicit. (L.) L. *explicitus*, of *explicare*, to unfold, make plain.

exploit. (F.-L.) M. E. *exploit*, success, Gower, C. A. ii. 258. - O. F. *revenue*, profit; later, an exploit, a *explicitum*, a thing settled, ended, played; neut. of *explicitus* (above). Low L. *explicita*, revenue.

implicate. (L.) From pp. of *plicare*, to involve. - L. *im-* (*in*), in; to fold.

implicit. (L.) L. *implicitus*, of *implicare* (above).

imply. (F.-L.) Coined from (*in*), and *ply*; as if from a F. *imply* but the F. form was *impliquer*, still *employer* (whence E. *employ*). See (above).

perplex. (F.-L.) *Perplexed*, first in use. - F. *perplex*, 'perplexed, tangled'; Cot. - L. *perplexus*, entangled, interwoven. - L. *per*, thoroughly; *plex*.

ed, pp. of *plectere*, to weave; see below).

t. (F.-L.) From M. E. *plait*, sb., -O. F. *pleit*, *plait*, *plet*, a fold (F. *plicatum*, neut. of *plicatus*, pp. of to fold; see *Ply* (above)).

h (2), the same as *pleach* (below).
ch, *plash*, to intertwine boughs in e. (F.-L.) M. E. *plechen*. -O. F. later *plesser*, 'to plash, plait young s.' &c.; Cot. -Low L. *plessa*, a of woven boughs; put for *plectia**, *lectere*, to weave; extended from AK, to weave, whence also *plicare*,

t, another form of *plait* (above).

nt. (F.-L.) F. *pliant*, pres. pt. of to bend; see *Ply* (above).

ht (2), a fold, to fold. (F.-L.) sb. 'With many a folded *plight*', 3. 26. Misspelt for *plite*; Chaucer *ten*, to fold, Troil. ii. 697; *plite*, T. 10209. It is the fem. form of O. F. *plite*. -L. *plicita*.

(1), a conspiracy. (F.-L.) Short *plot*; for the loss of *com*-, cf. *fence* *ace*, *sport* for *disport*, &c. -F. *com*-*complot*, conspiracy; Cot. Diez derives this from L. *complicitum*, *complicitus*, pp. of *complicare*, to ate, involve, entangle; see *com*- (above).

y. (F.-L.) M. E. *replien*. -*plier*, the old form afterwards reby the 'learned' form *repliquer*, to L. *re-plicare*, lit to fold back; as a n, to reply. Der. *replica*, a repetim Ital. *replica*, a sb. due to *repli*-repeat, reply.

y, to slope, in architecture; to disbone. (F.-L.) In both senses, se proved to be a contraction for (above). Der. *splay-footed*.

le. (F.-L.) M. E. *souple*. -F. *souple*, pliant. -L. *supplicem*, acc. ex, with the old sense of 'bending' -L. *sup*- (*sub*), under; *plic*-, as *plie*-are, to fold.

liant. (F.-L.) F. *suppliant*, of *supplier*, to pray humbly. -L. *re*; see below.

licate. (L.) From pp. of L. *sup*-to beseech. -L. *supplic*-, stem of bending under or down, beseeching; *ple* (above).

in the same root we also have *sim-plic-ity*, *dou-ble*, *du-plic-ate*,

tre-ble, *tri-ple*, *tri-plic-ity*, *quadru-ple*, *multi-ple*, &c.

Pneumatic. (Gk.) Gk. *πνευματικός*, relating to wind or air. -Gk. *πνεῦμα* (stem *πνευματ*-), wind, air. -Gk. *πνέειν*, to blow. Allied to *Neese*.

pneumonia. (Gk.) Gk. *πνευμονία*, disease of the lungs. -Gk. *πνευμον*-, stem of *πνεύμων* (also *πλεύμων*), a lung. -Gk. *πνέειν*, to blow, breathe.

pulmonary, affecting the lungs. (L.) L. *pulmonarius*, affecting the lungs. -L. *pulmon*-, stem of *pulmo*, a lung. *Pulmo* = Gk. *πλεύμων*, variant of *πνεύμων* (above).

Poach (1), to dress eggs. (F.-O. Low G.?) Formerly *poch*. -F. *pocher*; Cot. gives 'auf *poché*, a potched (poached) egg.' The orig. sense was prob. 'a pouched' egg, i. e. an egg so dressed as to preserve it in the form of a pouch. -F. *poche*, a pouch; see *pouch*, s. v. *Poke* (1). See Scheler's explanation.

Poach (2), to intrude into preserves. (F.-O. Low G.) F. *pocher*; Cot. explains *pocher le labour d'autrui* by 'to poach into, or incroach upon, another man's employment, practise, or trade.' The old sense was to put into a pouch, poke, or bag (Littre); cf. mod. E. to *bag*, to *pocket*. -F. *poche*, a bag; see *pouch*, s. v. *Poke* (1).

Pock (1), a pustule. (E.; perhaps C.) Small *pox* = small *pocks*, where *pocks* is pl. of *pock*. M. E. *pokke*, a pock, pl. *pokkes*. A. S. *poc*, a pustule. + Du. *pock*, G. *pocke*, a pock. β. Prob. of Celtic origin, and allied to *poke* (1), a bag; cf. Gael. *pucaid*, a pimple, Irish *pucaid*, a pustule, *pucaidh*, a swelling up, Gael. *poc*, to become like a bag.

Pocket; see *Poke* (1).

Pod; see *Pad* (1).

Poem. (F.-L. -Gk.) F. *poème*, Cot. -L. *poema*. -Gk. *ποίημα*, a work, composition, poem. -Gk. *ποιεῖν*, to make.

poesy. (F.-L. -Gk.) M. E. *poesie*. -F. *poésie*. -L. *poësin*, acc. of *poësis*, poetry. -Gk. *ποίησις*, a composition, poem. -Gk. *ποιεῖν*, to make.

poet. (F.-L. -Gk.) F. *poète*. -L. *poeta*. -Gk. *ποιητής*, a maker. -Gk. *ποιεῖν*, to make; with suffix *-της* of the agent.

posy. (F.-L. -Gk.) In all its senses, it is short for *poesy*. It meant a short poem, esp. a short motto in verse on knives and rings, Hamlet, iii. 2. 162; hence it meant a nosegay, because the flowers chosen for it enigmatically represented a *posy* or motto.

It even meant a collection of precious stones, forming a motif; Chambers, *Book of Days*, i. 221.

Poignant, Point; see Pungent.

Poise; see Pendant.

Poison; see Potable.

Poitrel, Peitrel; see Pectoral.

Poke (1), a bag, pouch. (C.) M. E. *poke*.—Irish *pac*, Gael. *pac*, a bag. Cf. Icel. *paki*, O. Du. *poke*, a bag, prob. borrowed from Celtic; also Icel. *þung*, A. S. *þung*, a pouch.

pocket, a small pouch. (F.—C.) M. E. *pocket*. Dimin. of O. Norman *pogues* (Norman dial. *poque*, *Métier*), the same as F. *poch*, a pocket, pouch.—O. Du. *poke*, a bag (Hexham); prob. borrowed from Celtic.

pouch. (F.—C.) M. E. *pouche*.—O. F. *pouche*, variant of *poch*; see above.

pucker, to gather into folds. (C.) Particularly used of the folds in the top of a *pole* or bag, when gathered together by drawing the string tight. So also Ital. *arricciare*, to pucker, from *arriccia*, a sack; and E. *furrow*, as 'to furrow up the brows.' From *Poke* (2) above.

Poke (2), to thrust, push. (C.) M. E. *poken*, *pushen*.—Irish *pac*, a blow, kick; Corn. *pac*, a shove, Gael. *pac*, to push. (Cf. W. *pacio*, to push, whence North E. *pac*, to kick.)—✓P(ICK, to thrust; see Pungent.

Pole (1), a stake. (L.) See **Pact**.

Pole (2), a pivot, end of earth's axis. (F.—L.—Gk.) F. *pal*.—L. *polus*, anc. of *palus*.—Gk. *πίλος*, a pivot, hinge.—Gk. *πέλος*, to be in motion; allied to *πέλαγος*, *πέλας*, I urge on. (✓KAR.)

Pole-axe, a kind of axe; see **Poll**.

Polecat, a kind of weasel. (Hybrid.) M. E. *polcat*; where *cat* is the ordinary word; but the origin of *pol* is doubtful. B. Guesses are: (1) a Polish cat (unlikely, as it is in Chaucer); (2) a *pol-cat*, which is unsatisfactory; (3) from O. F. *polet*, sinking = L. *perulencus*, the same (unlikely; wrong vowel); (4) from F. *poile*, a hen, because the *pol-cat* slays capons; see Chaucer, C. T. 12780. Cf. the pronunciation of *poil-d'oy*. This is best.

Polemical, warlike. (Gk.) From Gk. *πολεμικός*, warlike.—Gk. *πολεμος*, war. Cf. Zend *par*, to fight, Lith. *pati*, to strike, Russ. *proti*, to resist. (✓PAR.)

Police. (F.—L.—Gk.) F. *police*, orig. civil government.—L. *politia*.—Gk. *πολιτεία*, polity, government.—Gk. *πόλις*, a citizen.—Gk. *πόλις*, a state, city.

POLTROON.

Orig. a crowd; cf. Skt. *paṭi*, a 1 (✓PAR.) Der. *polity*, O. F. *politia*, *politia*; *politi-ia*, from Gk. *πολιτικός*. Der. *acropolis*, *metropolis*, *cosmopolis*. **Poling**, a writing or contract of surance; see **Poly**.

Polish, to make smooth. (F.—L.) *polire*, stem of pres. pt. of *polir*.—*polire*, to make smooth. Prob. allied to *lustrum*, *po* being an old prefix.

interpolate. (L.) From pp. of *interpolare*, to furnish up, patch, interpose.—L. *interpolatus*, *interpolatus*, polished.—L. *inter*, in between; *polire*, to polish.—*polite*. (L.) L. *politus*, polished; cf. *polire*, to make smooth (above).

Polka, a dance. (Bohemian?) Said to have been first danced by a Bohemian girl in 1834, and to have named *polka* at Prague in 1835.—Bohemian *polka*, half; from the half-step given in it (Webster). (✓) Rather, from Pol. *Polka*, a Polish woman.

Poll, the head, esp. the back part. Low G.—C.) Hence it means a register of heads or persons, a voting list. M. E. *pol*, a poll; *pol bi pol*, her head, separately.—O. Du. *poll*, *pol*, 'head or pole.' Hexham; Low G. Swed. dial. *poll*, Dan. *poll* (for *poll*), initial *p* and *b* are occasionally interchangeable, it is the same as O. Swed. *poll*, crown of the head, whence *poll*, to shave off the hair; Icel. *poll*, top of crown. Of Celtic origin.—Irish call *poll* neck; W. *oll*, peak, top; cf. L. *ovum*, crown, Gk. *σφαῖρα*, summit, *σφαῖρα*, hair of the head. Der. *poll*, to cut the hair of the head. Also *poll-cut*, metry *poll-cut* (Ch.), O. Low G. *poll-cut*, head-cut. Also *poll-cut*, a tree the polled. And see **Kill**.

Pollcock, Pollack, a fish. (C.)

polling, a pollcock; Gael. *pollag*, a whet. **Pollman**. (L.) L. *pollus*, *pollus*, fat! Cf. Gk. *πόλος*, fine skilled man, *πόλος* shake.

Pollute. (L.) L. *polluere*, pp. *pollutus*, to defile. Orig. to wash over, flooded river.—L. *pollus*, allied to O. Lat. *polluere*, to wash; see **Lave**.

Polony, a Bologna sausage. (Ital.) *Polonia*, where they were made (Evel).

Poltroon, a dastard, lazy fellow. (Ital.—G.) F. *poltron*, a scoundrel;—Ital. *poltron*, a varlet, coward, slugg. Cf. *polluto*, to lie in bed.—Ital. *pol*

G. palster, a bolster, cushion, as *E. Bolster*, *q. v.* *A. palster-man*, a lie-a-bed.

poly- (L. - Gk.) *L. poly-* - Gk. form of *πολύς*, much. + *Skt.* Allied to *Full*.

warrant for money in the tract of insurance. (F. - Low confused with *policy*, from which it has nothing to do. - *Smilston*). - Late *L. politicum*, eruptions of *polyptychum*, a common word; *Ducange*). - Gk. a piece of writing in many long register; orig. neut. of having many folds. - Gk. *πολύς*, crude form of *πρός*, a fold, connected with *πρόσσειν*, to

as, a flower. (L. - Gk.) *L. Gk. πολέωνθος*, many-flowered, many; *ἄνθος*, flower.

poly- (F. - L. - Gk.) *F. poly-* *polygamia*. - Gk. *πολυγαμία*, a many wives. - Gk. *πολύς*, much; *γάμος*, marriage.

speaking many languages. *πολύς*, many; *γλώττα* = tongue, language; see *Gloss*.

a many-sided plane figure. *πολύς*, many; *γωνία*, an angle, angle.

an, a many-sided solid figure. *πολύς*, many; *ἔδρα*, for *ἔδρα*, a seat, to sit; see *Sit*.

al. (Gk. and L.) Coined to *mal*. - Gk. *πολύς*, many; *L. e*, term.

an animal with many feet. *L. polyopus*. - Gk. *πολύπους*, many; *πούς*, foot.

ble. (Gk.) From *poly-* and

m. (Gk.) From *poly-* and

Pommade. (F. - Ital. - L.) *pomatum*; so called because

pples. - Ital. *pomada*, *pomata*, 'supple one's lips, lip-salve,' *pomo*, an apple. - *L. pomum*,

into. (F. - L.) *O. F. pome* turned into *pome de grenate* (of the sense); the same as *pato*. - *L. pomum*, an apple; *ll* of seeds, from *granum*, a *ee Grain*.

pommel, a knob. (F. - L.) *M. E. pommel*, a boss. - *O. F. pommel* (*laite pommel*), a pommel; lit. 'small apple.' Dimin. from *L. pomum*, an apple.

Pomp. (F. - L. - Gk.) *F. pompe*. - *L. pompa*. - Gk. *πομπή*, a sending, escorting, solemn procession. - Gk. *πέμπω*, to send.

pump (2), a thin-soled shoe. (F. - L. - Gk.) So called because used for *pomp* or ornament; cf. *F. à pied de plomb et de pompe*, with a slow and stately gait; *Cot*.

Pond; see *Pound* (2).

Ponder; see *Pendant*.

Ponent; see *Position*.

Poniard; see *Pugilism*.

Pontiff. (F. - L.) *F. pontif*. - *L. pontifex*, acc. of *pontifex*, a Roman high-priest; lit. 'a path-maker' or 'road-maker,' but the reason for the name is not known.

- *L. ponti-*, crude form of *pontis*, a path, a bridge; *facere*, to make; see *Path*. (✓ *PAT*.)

pontoon. (F. - Ital. - L.) *F. ponton*. - Ital. *pontone*, a large bridge; augmentative of *ponte*, a bridge. - *L. pontem*, acc. of *pons*, a path, a bridge.

punt (1), a flat-bottomed boat. (L.) *A. S. punt*. - *L. ponto*, a punt, also a pontoon; see above.

Pony. (C.) Gael. *poniadh*, a little horse, a pony. Also vulgar Irish *poni*, perhaps borrowed from English.

Poodle, a dog. (G.) *G. pudel*, a poodle; Low G. *pudel*, *pudel-hund*, allied to Low G. *pudeln*, to waddle, used of fat persons and short-legged animals. Cf. Low G. *pudeldik*, unsteady on the feet, *puddig*, thick. Allied to *Pudding*.

Pooh. (Scand.) Icel. *þú*, pooh. Allied to *Puff*.

Pool (1), a small body of water. (L.) *M. E. pol*, *pool*. *A. S. pól*, Irish *poll*, *full*, a hole, pit; Gael. *poll*, a hole, pit, bog, pool; W. *pwll*, Corn. *pol*, Manx *foyl*, Bret. *poll*, a pool. All from late *L. padulis* (Ital. *padule*), a marsh.

Pool (2), receptacle for the stakes at cards. (F. - L.) *F. poule*, (1) a hen, (2) a pool, at various games; the stakes being the eggs to be got from the hen. - Low *L. pulla*, a hen; fem. of *pullus*, a young animal; see *Foal*. (✓ *PU*.)

poult, a chicken. (F. - L.) *M. E. pulte*. - *F. poulet*, a chicken; dimin. of *poule*, a hen (above). Der. *poult-er*, afterwards extended to *poult-er-er*; *poult-ry* (for *poult-er-y*).

pullet. (F.-L.) M.E. *polete*. = O.F. *polete*, later *poulette*, fem. of F. *poulet*, a chicken (above).

Poop. (F.-L.) F. *poupe*, *pouffe*. = L. *puppim*, acc. of *puppis*, hinder part of a ship.

Poor; see Pauper.

Pop. (E.) 'To *poppe*, coniectare; Levins. Of imitative origin; allied to M.E. *poupen*, to blow a horn; also to Puff.

Pope; see Papa.

Popinjay, orig. a parrot. (F.-Bavarian and L.; with modified suffix.) M.E. *popingay*, also spelt *papejay* (= *papejay*). The *n* is inserted as in *passe-n-ger*, *messe-n-ger*. = O.F. *papegai*, 'a parrot or popinjay'; Cot. Cf. Span. *papagayo*, Port. *papagaio*, a parrot. β. But there is also O.F. *papegau*, a parrot (13th cent.), Ital. *papagallo*, a parrot, lit. 'a talking cock'; and this is the older form. [The change was due to the substitution of *jay* (F. *gai*, *geat*) for 'cock,' because the jay seemed to come nearer than a cock to the nature of a parrot.] = Bavarian *pappel*, a parrot, from *pappeln*, to chatter (= E. *babble*); and L. *gallus*, a cock. Cf. Lowl. Sc. *bubbyjock* (i.e. *babble-jack*), a turkey-cock.

Poplar, a tree. (F.-L.) O.F. *poplier*; F. *peuplier*. Formed with suffix *-ier* (= L. *-arius*) from O.F. *pople**, later *peuple*, a poplar. = L. *populum*, acc. of *pōpulus*, a poplar. Named from its trembling leaves; *pōpulus* = *palpulus**; cf. *palpitare*, to tremble; see Palpitare.

Poplin. (F.) F. *popeline*, a fabric; at first called *papeline*, A.D. 1667 (Littre). Perhaps named from *Poppeling* or *Popperingen*, near Ypres, in W. Flanders. See N. and Q. 6 S. vi. 305.

Poppy. (L.) A.S. *popig*; borrowed from L. *papauer*, a poppy (with loss of *-er*).

Populace; see below.

Popular. (F.-L.) F. *populaire*. = L. *popularis*, adj., from *populus*, the people. (✓ PAR.)

depopulate. (L.) From pp. of L. *depopulare*, to lay waste, lit. deprive of people or inhabitants.

people. (F.-L.) M.E. *people*, *poeppe*. = O.F. *peuple*; F. *peuple*. = L. *populum*, acc. of *populus*, people.

populace. (F.-Ital.-L.) F. *populace*. = Ital. *popolazzo*, *popolaccio*, 'the grosse, vile, common people'; Florio. = Ital. *popolo*, people. = L. acc. *populum*.

¶ The suffix *-accio* is depreciatory.

public. (F.-L.) F. *public*, *ma publicque*, fem.; Cot. = L. *publicus*, 'longing to the people; short for *populicu*' = L. *populus*, the people.

publican. (L.) M.E. *publican*, = *publicanus*, a tax-gatherer, Luke, iii. orig. an adj., belonging to the public revenue. = L. *publicus* (above).

publication. (F.-L.) F. *publicatio*. = L. acc. *publicationem*. = L. *publicatio* pp. of *publicare*, to make public. = *publicus*, public.

publish. (F.-L.) M.E. *publish*. An irregular formation; founded on *publier*, to publish. = L. *publicare* (above).

Porcelain; see Pork.

Porch; see Port (2).

Porcine, Porcupine; see Pork.

Pore (1), a minute hole in the skin. (F.-L.-Gk.) F. *pore*. = L. *porum*, acc. of *porus*. = Gk. *πόρος*, a passage, pore. Allied to *Farō*. (✓ PAR.)

Pore (2), to look steadily, gaze long (Scand.-C.) M.E. *foren*. = Swed. *dåpora*, *pura*, *påra*, to work slowly and gradually, to do anything slowly (Rietz). Cf. Low G. *purren*, to poke about, clear out a hole, Du. *porren*, to poke. The idea seems to be that of poking about slowly, hence to *pore over* a thing, be slow about it. β. Prob. of Celtic origin; cf. Gael. *par*, to push, thrust, drive, urge; Irish *parraim*, I thrust, push.

Pork. (F.-L.) F. *porc*. = L. *porcus*, acc. of *porcus*, a pig. + Lithuan. *parvas*, W. *porch*, Irish *orc* (with usual loss of *p*). A.S. *feorh*, a pig (whence E. *farrow*).

porcelain. (F.-Ital.-L.) Named from the resemblance of its polished surface to that of the univalve shell with the same name. = F. *porcelaine*, *fourcelaine*, 'the purple-fish, the Venus-shell'; Cot. = Ital. *porcellana*, 'the purple-fish, a kind of fish, whereof they make . . . porcelain dishes'; Florio. β. The shell is named from the curved shape of its upper surface, like a pig's back. = Ital. *porcella*, a pig, dimin. of *porco*, a hog, pig. = L. *porcus*, acc. of *porcus*, a pig.

porcupine. (F.-L.) M.E. *porcupine* (3 syllables). = O.F. *porc espin*, Fals (now called *porcspic*). So also *puerco espin*, Ital. *porco spinoso*. = *porc*, a pig; *espin*, by-form of *espin*, prickle. = L. *porc-um*, acc. of *spina*, a thorn; see Spine. ¶ In F. *porcspic* was formerly *porc espi*.

ra, spike, not *spina*, a thorn. We have E. *porpin*, short for *porkepin*; *porpint*, altered to *porpoint*, whence *porpent-inc*; all these forms

poise, porpess. (F.-L.) M.E. *porpeis*, a porpoise; now and replaced by *marsovin*, from G. *meer-schwein* (mere-swine). *porc-peis*. *—L. *porc-um*, acc. of pig; *piscem*, acc. of *piscis*, a fish. **Port**; see **Purple**.

Portage. (F.-C.-L.) Another form of *port*, which first became *poddige* (as in Craven *poddish*) and afterwards just as the Southern E. *errish* is derived from *eddish* (A.S. *edisc*), *stubble*, *pottanger* (Palsgrave) was the old *portinger*. See p. 366, col. 2, last line. **Portinger**. (F.-L.; with E. suffix.) from *portige* (= *porridge*) by inf., as in *messenger*; with E. suffix means a small dish for porridge.

Port. (1), demeanour. (F.-L.) M.E. *port*, 'the carriage, or demeanour'; Cot. A sb. due to the verb to carry. —L. *portare*, to carry. **Port Fare**. (✓PAR.) Der. *port*, verb, *port arms*; *port-ed*, P. L. iv. 980. **Porter**, a bearer of a burden, subfor M.E. *portour*, from F. *porteur*. **Porter**, the name of a strong malt-bottle called from being the favourite London *porters*. Also *port-folio*, large enough to carry *folio* paper (F. *porte-feuille*), *port-manteau*, F. *port-manteau*; see **Mantle**, **Mantua**; *port-i-ness*.

Port, to suit, behave. (F.-L.) F. *porter*, to behave.—L. *com-* (cum), *portare*, to carry.

Port. (F.-L.) O.F. *deporter*, to lure; *se deporter*, to forbear, quiet.—L. *de-portare*, to carry down, with extended senses in Low Latin. **Portment**, O.F. *deportment*, behaviour. Prob. confused with *disport*, to amuse in French.

Port. (F.-L.) M.E. *disporten*, to cease from labour; later *de* confused with the word above, away; *portare*, to carry (hence, *port* oneself from or cease from

Port. (L.) L. *ex-portare*, to carry

import. (F.-L.; or L.) In two senses; (1) to signify.—F. *importer*, to signify.—L. *importare*, to import, bring in, introduce, cause; (2) to bring in from abroad; directly from the same L. *importare*.—L. *im-* (in), in; *portare*, to bring. Der. *import-ant*, i.e. importing much.

importable, intolerable; *obsolete*. (F.-L.) F. *importable*.—L. *importabilis*, that cannot be borne.—L. *im-* (in), not; *portare*, to bear.

porter (1), a carrier; (3) a liquor; see **Port** (1) above.

portesse, portous, a breviary. (F.-L.) M.E. *portous*, *portours*.—O.F. *portes-hors*, a translation of the Latin name *portiforium*.—F. *porter*, to carry; *hors*, forth (O.F. *fors*).—L. *portare*, to carry; *foris*, abroad.

purport, to imply. (F.-L.) O.F. *purporter*, *pourporter*, to declare, inform (hence, imply); we also find *purport*, sb., tenour (Roquefort).—O.F. *pur*, F. *pour*, from L. *pro*, according to; *porter*, to carry, bring, from L. *portare*. For the sense, cf. *import*.

report. (F.-L.) M.E. *reporten*.—F. *reporter*, to carry back, tell.—L. *re-portare*, to carry back.

sport, mirth. (F.-L.) Short for *disport*, *desport*; (so also *splay* for *display*). The verb is M.E. *disporten*, to amuse; see *disport* (above).

support. (F.-L.) M.E. *supporten*.—F. *supporter*.—L. *supportare*, to carry to a place; in Late L., to endure.—L. *sup-* (sub), near; *portare*, to carry.

transport. (F.-L.) F. *transporter*, 'to carry or convey over'; Cot.—L. *trans-portare*, to carry across.

Port (2), a harbour. (L.) M.E. *port*. A.S. *port*.—L. *portus*, a harbour. Closely allied to *port* (3) below.

importune, to molest. (F.-L.) From M.E. *importune*, adj., troublesome.—F. *importun*, 'importunate'; Cot.—L. *importunus*, unfit, unsuitable, troublesome. Orig. 'hard of access'; from L. *im-* (in), not; *portus*, access, a harbour. Der. *importun-ate*.

opportune, timely. (F.-L.) F. *opportun*.—L. *opportunus*, convenient, seasonable, lit. 'near the harbour' or 'easy of access'.—L. *op-* (ob), near; *portus*, access, harbour.

porch. (F.-L.) F. *porche*.—L. *porticum*, acc. of *porticus*, a gallery, porch;

formed, with suffix *-icus*, from *L. porta*, a door; see *port* (3).

port (3), a gate, entrance. (F.—L.) *F. porte*.—*L. porta*, a gate. Allied to *Gk. πόρος*, a ford, way, and to *E. Fare*. Der. *port-er*, *F. portier*, *L. portarius*; *port-al*, *O. F. portal*, *Low L. portale*.

port (4), a dark wine. (Port.—L.) Short for *Oporto wine*.—*Port. o porto*, i.e. the harbour; where *o* is the def. art. (= *Span. lo*=*L. illum*), and *porto* is from *L. portum*, acc. of *portus*, a harbour.

portcullis. (F.—L.) *M. E. portcolise*,—*O. F. porte colice* (13th cent.), later *porte coulisse*, or *coulisse*, a portcullis, lit. sliding door.—*L. porta*, a door; *Low L. colaticius**, not found, from *colatus*, pp. of *colare*, to flow, glide, slide; see *Colander*.

porte, the Turkish government. (F.—L.) The *Sublime Porte* is a *F.* translation of *Babî Ali*, the chief office of the Ottoman government, lit. 'high gate;' (*Arab. bâb*, gate, 'ally, high').—*F. porte*, a gate.—*L. porta*, gate; see *port* (3) above.

porter (2), a gate-keeper; see *port* (3) above.

portico. (Ital.—L.) *Ital. portico*.—*L. porticum*, acc. of *porticus*; see *porch* (above).

Port (3), a gate; (4) wine; see *Port* (2).

Porte, see *Port* (2).

Portend; see *Tend* (1).

Porter (1), a carrier; see *Port* (1).

Porter (2), a gate-keeper; see *Port* (2).

Porter (3), a kind of beer; see *Port* (1).

Portesse, a breviary; see *Port* (1).

Portico; see *Port* (2).

Portion; see *Part*.

Portly; see *Port* (1).

Portrait, *Portray*; see *Trace* (1).

Pose (1), a position, attitude. (F.—L.

—Gk.) *Modern*; but important.—*F. pose*,

attitude.—*F. poser*, to place, set.—*Low L.*

pausare, to cease; also to cause to rest

(and so put for *L. ponere*, the sense of

which it took up).—*L. pausa*, a pause.—

Gk. παύω, a pause.—*Gk. παύειν*, to make

to cease; *παύωμαι*, to cease. ¶ One of

the most remarkable facts in *F.* etymology

is the extraordinary substitution whereby

Low L. pausare, coming to mean 'to

cause to rest,' usurped the place of *L.*

ponere, to place, with which it has no ety-

mological connection. This it did so ef-

fectually as to restrict *F. pondre* (= *L.*

ponere) to the sole sense 'to lay eggs,'

whilst in all compounds it thrust it aside,

so that *composare* (*F. composer*) usurped the place of *L. componere*, and so on through out. But note that, on the other hand, the sb. *position* (with all derivatives) is veritably derived from *L. ponere*; see *Position*; see *repose* (below).

appose; see *pose* (2) below.

compose. (F.—L. and Gk.) *F. composer*, to compound, make; *Cot.*—*F. cum* (*L. cum*), together; and *F. poser*, to put of *Gk.* origin, as shewn above.

decompose; from *de-*, prefix, and *com-* *pose* above.

depose. (F.—L. and Gk.) *O. F. deposer*, to displace.—*O. F. de-* (*L. de*), from; and *F. poser*, to place, of *Gk.* origin, as above.

dispose. (F.—L. and Gk.) *O. F. disposer*, to arrange.—*O. F. dis-* (*L. dis-*), apart; *F. poser*, to place (above).

expose. (F.—L. and Gk.) *O. F. exposer*, to lay out.—*O. F. ex-* (*L. ex*), out; *F. poser*, to place, lay (above).

impose. (F.—L. and Gk.) *F. imposer*, to lay upon.—*F. im-* (*L. in*), upon; *F. poser*, to lay (above).

interpose. (F.—L. and Gk.) *F. interposer*, to put between.—*L. inter*, between; *F. poser*, to put (above).

oppose. (F.—L. and Gk.) *F. opposer*, to withstand.—*L. op-* (for *ob*) against; *F. poser*, to place (above).

pose (2), to puzzle by questions. (F.—L. and Gk.) *M. E. apposen*, to question; not really = *F. apposer*, but a corruption of *M. E. opposen*, to oppose, hence, to cross-question; see *oppose* above. ¶ Confused with *appose*, because of *opposite*, for which see *position*.

propose. (F.—L. and Gk.) *F. proposer*, lit. to place before.—*L. pro*, before; *F. poser*, to place (above).

purpose (1), to intend. (F.—L. and Gk.) *O. F. purposer*, a variant of *propose*, to propose, intend; see above. (*F. pro* = *L. pro*.)

puzzle, a difficult question. (F.—L. and Gk.) *Orig.* a sb., and short for *opposal*, spelt both *opposayle* and *apposayle* in *Lydgate*, with the sense of question. These are coined words, from the verb *oppose*, like *denial* from *deny*, &c. See *pose* (2) above.

repose. (F.—L. and Gk.) *F. reposer*, to rest, pause; *Low L. repausare*, to rest.—*L. re-*, again; *pausare*, to pause from *pausa*, sb., due to *Gk. παύω* pause. ¶ Important; this is the

s to have given rise to *poser* pounds.

(F. = L. and Gk.) F. *supra* imagine. — L. *sup-* (sub), under, er, to place, put (above).

se. (F. = L. and Gk.) F. *trans* to transpose, remove. — L. *trans*, oser, to put (above).

(F. = L.) F. *positio*. — L. acc. of *positio*, a placing. — L. of *ponere*, to place. β. *Ponere* ere, where *po-* stands for an old *pos-*, and *sinere* is to allow; see quite distinct from *pose* (1); all kinds of *ponere* belong here, as

(L.) Chiefly in the phrase answers, i.e. suitable answers, *poser* or *opposer*, i.e. an excellence the verb to *oppose*, to is frequently corrupted to *appositus*, suitable; pp. of *appone* near. — L. *ap-* (ad), to; *ponere*,

ent, composing. (L.) L. *com-* of pres. pt. of *componere*, to *com-* (cum), together; *ponere*,

tion. (F. = L.) F. *composit* compositionem, acc. of committing together. — L. *compositus*, *componere* (above).

a mixture. (F. = Ital. = L.) *composita*, a mixture. *composita*, fem. of *compositus*, pp. of (above).

ad. (L.) The *d* is excrescent; *componere*. — L. *com-* together (above).

t, one who testifies. (L.) L. *deponere*, to lay down, (L.) to testify. — L. *de*, down;

verb. (F. = L.) F. *depositer*. — L. *depositum*, a thing laid of pp. of *deponere* (above).

on. (F. = L.) O.F. *deposition*. positionem, a depositing. — L. of *deponere*, to lay down (above).

store. (F. = L.) F. *dépôt*; — L. *depositum*, a thing laid, stored; neut. of *depositus*

on. (F. = L.) F. *disposition*. positionem, a setting in order. *disponere*, to set in, to arrange.

exponent. (L.) L. *exponent*, stem of pres. pt. of *exponere*, to expound, indicate.

exposition. (F. = L.) F. *exposition*. — L. acc. *expositionem*. — L. *expositus*, pp. of *exponere*, to set forth, expound.

expound. (L.) The *d* is excrescent. M.E. *expounen*. — O.F. *espondre*, to explain. — L. *exponere*, to set forth, explain.

imposition. (F. = L.) F. *imposition*. — L. acc. *impositionem*, a laying on. — L. *impositus*, pp. of *imponere*, to lay on. — L. *im-* (in), on; *ponere*, to lay.

impost. (F. = L.) F. *impost*, a tax. — L. pp. *impositus* (above).

impostor. (L.) L. *impostor*, a deceiver; from L. *imponere* (above).

interposition. (F. = L.) F. *interposition*. — L. acc. *interpositionem*, a putting between. — L. *interpositus*, pp. of *interponere*, to put between. — L. *inter*, between; *ponere*, to put.

juxtaposition. (L. and F. = L.) Coined from L. *iuxta*, near; and *positio*. See Joust.

opponent. (L.) L. *opponent*, stem of pres. part. of *opponere* (below).

opposite. (F. = L.) F. *opposite*. — L. *oppositus*, pp. of *opponere*, to set against. — L. *op-* (ob), against; *ponere*, to set.

ponent, western. (F. = L.) F. *ponent*, 'the west'; Cot. — L. *ponent*, stem of pres. pt. of *ponere*, to lay, hence to set (as the sun).

positive. (F. = L.) F. *positif*. — L. *positivus*, settled. — L. *positus*, pp. of *ponere*, to set, settle.

post (1), a stake set in the ground. (L.) M.E. *post*; A.S. *post*. — L. *postis*, a post; i.e. something firmly fixed. — L. *postus*, short for *positus*, pp. of *ponere*, to set.

post (2), a military station, a public letter-carrier, stage on a road. (F. = L.) Orig. a military post; then a fixed place on a line of road, a station; then a stage, also a traveller who used relays of horses, &c. — F. *poste*, masc., a carrier, messenger; fem. *posting*, a riding post. — Low L. *postus*, fem. *posta*, a post, station. — L. *positus*, pp. of *ponere*, to place.

postillion. (F. = Ital. = L.) F. *postillon*. — Ital. *postiglione*, a post-boy. — Ital. *posta*, a post; with suffix *-iglione* = L. *-ilionem*. See post (2) above.

postpone, to put off. (L.) L. *postponere*, to put after, delay. — L. *post*, after; *ponere*, to put.

posture. (F. = L.) F. *posture*. — L.

positura, arrangement. — L. *positus*, pp. of *ponere*, to put.

preposition. (F.—L.) O. F. *preposition*. — L. acc. *præpositionem*, a setting before; a preposition (in grammar). — L. *præ-positus*, pp. of *præ-ponere*, to set before.

proposition. (F.—L.) F. *proposition*. — L. acc. *propositionem*, a statement. — L. *propositus*, pp. of *proponere*, to put forth. — L. *pro*, forth; *ponere*, to put.

propound. (L.) The *d* is excrescent; formerly *propoune*, *propone*. — L. *proponere* (above).

provost, a prefect. (F.—L.) O. F. *provost*, variant of *prevost*, 'the provost or president of a college;' Cot. — L. *præpositum*, acc. of *præpositus*, a prefect, one set over. — L. *præponere*, to set over. — L. *præ*, before; *ponere*, to put.

purpose (2), intention. (F.—L.) M. E. *purpos*. — O. F. *pourpos*, a variant of *propos*, a purpose. — L. *propositum*, a thing proposed, neut. of pp. of *pro-ponere*.

repository, a storehouse. (F.—L.) F. *repositoire*, a store-house. — L. *repositorium*. — L. *repositus*, pp. of *re-ponere*, to lay up, store.

supposition. (F.—L.) F. *supposition*. — L. acc. *suppositionem*. — L. *suppositus*, pp. of *supponere*, to suppose. — L. *sup* (*sub*), near; *ponere*, to place.

transposition. (F.—L.) F. *transposition*. — L. acc. *transpositionem*. — L. *transpositus*, pp. of *transponere*, to transpose. — L. *trans*, across; *ponere*, to put.

Positive; see **Position**.

Posse; see **Potent**.

Possess; see **Sedentary**.

Posset, a warm curdled drink. (C.) M. E. *possyt*. — Irish *pusoid*, a posset; W. *posel*, curdled milk, posset.

Possible; see **Potent**.

Post (1) and (2); see **Position**.

Post, prefix. (L.) L. *post*, after, behind. Cf. Skt. *paçhât*, behind; abl. sing. of Vedic adj. *paçha*, behind.

post-date; from *post* and *date*.

posterior, hinder. (L.) L. *posterior*, comp. of *posterus*, coming after. — L. *post*, after. Der. *posterior-s*, i.e. posterior parts.

posterity. (F.—L.) F. *posterité*. — L. *posteritatem*, acc. of *posteritas*, futurity, posterity. — L. *posteri*-, for *posterus*, coming after.

postern. (F.—L.) O. F. *posterle*, also spelt *posterne* (by change of *l* to *n*); later *poterna*, 'a back-door to a fort;' Cot. —

L. *posterula*, a small back-door. — L. *posterus*, behind.

posthumous, posthumous. (L.) L. *postumus*, the latest-born; hence, as sb., a posthumous child. Written *posthumus* from an absurd popular etymology from *post humum*, forced into the impossible sense of 'after the father is in the ground or buried;' hence F. *posthume*, Port. *posthumo*; but Span. and Ital. *postumo* are right. β. L. *postumus* = *post-tu-mus*, a superl. form of *post*, behind; cf. *op-tu-mus*, best.

postil, an explanatory note or commentary on the Bible. (F.—L.) F. *postille*. — Low L. *postilla*, a marginal note in a Bible. Derived by Ducange from L. *post illa verba*, i.e. after those words, because the glosses were added afterwards.

post-meridian, pomeridian, belonging to the afternoon. (L.) L. *pomeridianus*, also *postmeridianus*, the same. — L. *post*, after; *meridianus*, adj., from *meridies*, noon; see **Meridian**.

post-mortem. (L.) L. *post*, after; *mortem*, acc. of *mors*, death.

post-obit. (L.) L. *post*, after; *obitum*, acc. of *obitus*, death.

preposterous. (L.) L. *præposterus*, inverted, hind side before. — L. *præ*, before; *posterus*, later, coming after.

puisne, puny. (F.—L.) *Puny* is (as *puisne*, a law-term, implying inferior in rank. — O. F. *puisné*, 'puny, younger, born after;' Cot. — L. *post natus*, born after; see **Natal**.

Posterior, &c.; see **Post**.

Postillion; see **Position**.

Postpone; see **Position**.

Postscript; see **Scribe**.

Postulate, a self-evident proposition. (L.) L. *postulatum*, a thing demanded (and granted); neut. of pp. of *postulare*, to demand. Allied to *poscere*, to ask.

expostulate. (L.) From pp. of L. *ex-postulare*, to demand earnestly.

Posture; see **Position**.

Posy; see **Poem**.

Pot. (C.—L.) M. E. *pot*, Irish *poit*, Gael. *poit*, W. *pot*, Bret. *pod*; whence also F. *pot*, Du. *pot*, &c. A drinking-vessel; cf. Irish *pot-aim*, I drink, bott. from L. *potare*; see **Potable**. (✓ PA.)

potash. (C. and E.) From *pot* and *ash*; ash obtained by burning vegetable substances in a pot. Latinised as *potassum*; whence *potass-ium*.

pottage. (F.—C.) M. E. *potage*.

formed with F. suffix *-age* (L. from F. *pot*, of Celtic origin.

(F. = C.) M. E. *potel*. = O. F. small pot, small measure; dimin. a pot (above).

Walloper. (C. and E.) Lit. 'one as a pot'; hence a voter who has because he can boil a pot on his

Wallop, to boil, is the same *Wallop*, q. v.

(F. = C.) O. F. *potle*, calcined putty; orig. a pot-ful (of broken metal); cf. O. F. *pottein*, broken metal, *pottin*, solder. All from F.; of Celtic origin.

Potable. (F. = L.) F. *potable*, drinkable. = L. *potare*, to drink, drunken. + Skt. *pā*, to drink, *pān*, I drink. (✓ P. A.)

Poison. (F. = L.) F. *poison*, poison. = m, acc. of *potio*, a draught, esp. us draught; see below.

Pot. (L.) From L. *potatio*, a drink. = L. *potatus*, pp. of *potare*, to

drink. (F. = L.) F. *potion*. = L. acc. of *potio*, a draught. = L. drink; see Potable.

; see Pot.

Pot. see Potable.

(Span. = Hayti.) Span. *patata*, = Hayti *batata*, the same. to thrust; see Poke (2).

(L.) L. *potent*, stem of *potens*, pres. part. of *posse*, to be able, am able. *Possum* is short for *possumus*, from *potis*, powerful, orig. 'a master, lord, *potis*, Russ. *-pode* in *gos-pode*, lord. is lit. 'feeder,' from *pā*, to feed. Allied to Pastor. Der. *omni-*

(L.) L. *posse*, infin. to be able; meaning 'power.'

(F. = L.) F. *possible*. = L. Put for *potibilis**; see Potent

(F. = L.) M. E. *pōer*; later the *w* being inserted. = O. F. *pouvoir*, to be able; hence, *puer*. = Low L. *potere*, to be able; as L. *posse*, to be able, might. (F. = L.) F. *puis-*erful. Cf. Ital. *possente*, powerful. stem of a barbarous L. substituted for L. *potens*, powerful; see Put.

Potion; see Potable.

Pottage; see Pot.

Potter; see Put.

Pottle, Potwalloper; see Pot.

Pouch; see Poke (1).

Poult, Poultry; see Pool (2).

Poultice. (L.) Gascoigne has the pl. *pultesses* (Steel Glas, 997); this is really a double plural, as *pultes* is a pl. form. = L. *pultes*, pl. of *puls*, a thick pap, or pap-like substance. + Gk. *πόλτος*, porridge.

Pounce (1), to dart on; see Pungent.

Pounce (2), fine powder; see Spume.

Pound (1), a weight; see Pendant.

Pound (2), an enclosure for strayed cattle. (E.) M. E. *pōnd*. A. S. *pund*, an enclosure.

pindar, pinner, an impounder. (E.) Formed with suffix *-er* of the agent from A. S. *pyndan*, to pen up. = A. S. *pund*, an enclosure. ¶ Not allied to *pen* (1).

pinfold, a pound. (E.) Put for *pindfold*; (also spelt *pōnd-fold*). = A. S. *pyndan*, to pen up; (or *pund*, an enclosure;) and *fold*.

pōnd. (E.) M. E. *pōnd*, variant of *pound*, an enclosure; it means a pool formed by damming up water. See Pound (2) above. Cf. Irish *pōnt*, (1) a pound, (2) a pond.

Pound (3), to bruise in a mortar. (E.) The *d* is excrement. M. E. *pōunen*. = A. S. *pūnian*, to pound.

pun. (E.) Orig. to pound; hence to pound words, beat them into new senses, hammer at forced similes. Shak. has *pun* = to pound, Troil. ii. 1. 42. = A. S. *pūnian* (above).

Pour. (C.) M. E. *pōuren*, esp. used with *out*. The orig. sense was prob. to 'jerk' or 'throw' water out of a vessel. Of Celtic origin; cf. W. *bwyrw*, to cast, throw, rain; *bwyrw gwlarw*, to rain, lit. 'to cast rain'; Gael. and Irish *purr*, to push, thrust, drive, urge.

Pourtray; see Portray, s. v. Trace (1).

Pout (1), to sulk. (C.) W. *produ*, to pout, to be sullen; (whence perhaps F. *bouder*, to pout, and E. *boudoir*).

pout (2), a fish. (C.) A. S. *āle-pūtan*, pl. eel-pouts. The fish has the power of inflating a membrane above the eyes; hence *pout* = *pout-er*; see above.

Poverty; see Pauper.

Powder; see Pulverise.

Power; see Potent.

Pox; see Pock.

Practice. (F.—L.—Gk.) From M. E. *praktike*, of which it is a weakened form.—F. *pratique*, practice.—L. *practica*, fem. of *practicus*.—Gk. *πρακτικός*, fit for business; whence *ἡ πρακτική*, practical science, experience.—Gk. *πράσσειν* (= *prān-yēiv*, to do, accomplish. (✓PAR.) Der. *practise*, verb; *practition-er*, formed by needlessly adding *-er* to the older term *practician*, from O. F. *practicien*, 'a practicer in law'; Cot.

pragmatic. (F.—L.—Gk.) F. *pragmatique*, belonging to business.—L. *pragmaticus*.—Gk. *πραγματικός*, skilled in business.—Gk. *πράγματ-*, stem of *πράγμα* (= *prāk-ma*), a deed, thing done.

Prætor. Pretor; see **Itinerant**.

Pragmatic; see **Practice**.

Prairie, an extensive meadow. (F.—L.) F. *prairie*, a meadow.—Low L. *pratavia*, meadow-land.—L. *pratium*, a meadow, flat land. (✓PRAT.)

Praise; see **Precious**.

Prance; see **Prank** (1).

Prank (1), to deck, adorn. (E.) M. E. *pranken*, to trim; allied to obs. E. *prink*, to trim (Nares). *Prink* is a nasalised form of *prick*; cf. Lowl. Sc. *preek*, to be spruce, *prick-me-dainty*, finical, *prink*, *primp*, to deck, to prick. *Prank* is an allied form to these; see further under **Prick**. So also O. Du. *proncken*, to display one's dress, *pronckepinken*, *pronckepinken*, to glitter in a fine dress; G. Dan. Swed. *prunk*, show, parade; O. Du. *pryken*, to make a shew.

prance. (E.) M. E. *prancen*, *prauncen*, used of a horse; it means to make a shew, shew off; closely allied to M. E. *pranken*, to trim. So also O. Du. *pronken*, to make a show, to strut about.

prank (2), a trick. (E.) An act done to shew off, a trick to make people stare; allied to **Prank** (1).

Prate. (Scand.) M. E. *praten*.—O. Swed. *prata*, Dan. *prate*, to prate, talk; cf. Swed. Dan. *prat*, talk. + O. Du. *praten*, to prate, Du. *praat*, talk. Der. *pratt-le*, the frequentative form.

Prawn. (Origin unknown.) M. E. *prane*, Prompt. Parv. Perhaps (through a lost F. form) from L. *perna*, a sea-mussel; cf. O. Ital. *parnocchie*, 'a fish called shrimps or prawns'; Florio.

Pray; see **Precarious**.

Pre-, beforehand. (L.; or F.—L.) F. *pre-*, L. *pre-*, *præ-*, from L. *præ*, prep.,

before. Put for *præi**, a locative case; closely allied to **Pro-**. ¶ Hence numerous compounds, many of which, like *precaution*, are of obvious origin.

Preach; see **Diction**.

Prebend; see **Habit**.

Precarious. (L.) L. *precarius*, obtained by prayer or as a favour, doubtful, precarious.—L. *precari*, to pray.—L. *prec-*, stem of *prex*, a prayer. + Skt. *prach*, G. *fragen*, to ask. (✓PARK.)

deprecate. (L.) From pp. of L. *deprecari*, to pray against, pray to remove.—L. *de*, away; *precari* (above).

imprecate. (L.) From pp. of L. *imprecari*, to call down upon by prayer.—L. *im-* (*in*), upon; *precari* (above).

pray. (F.—L.) M. E. *preyen*.—O. F. *prier* (F. *prier*).—L. *precari* (above). Der. *pray-er*, M. E. *preiere*, O. F. *preien*, from L. *precaria*, fem. of *precarius*, adj.; see **Precarious** (above).

Precaution; see **Caveat**.

Precede; see **Cede**.

Precentor; see **Cant** (1).

Precept; see **Capacious**.

Precinct; see **Cincture**.

Precious. (F.—L.) O. F. *precieux* (F. *prétieux*).—L. *pretiosus*, valuable.—L. *pretium*, price, value. Allied to Skt. *pana* (i.e. *parna**), wages, price; Gk. *πέρ-νῃσι*, I sell. (✓PAR, to buy.)

appraise. (F.—L.) M. E. *apreiser*, to value.—O. F. *apreiser* (spelt *aprestier* in Roquefort).—O. F. *a-*, prefix; *preiser*, to value, from *preis*, value, price.—L. *ad*, at; *pretium*, a price.

appreciate. (L.) From pp. of L. *appretiare*, to value at a price.—L. *ap-* (*ad*) at; *pretium*, a price.

depreciate. (L.) From pp. of L. *depreiare*, to lower the price of.—L. *de*, down; *pretium*, price.

praise. (F.—L.) O. F. *preis*, price, value, merit (hence, tribute to merit).—L. *pretium*, price, value. Der. *dis-praise*.

price. (F.—L.) M. E. *pris*.—O. F. *pris*, by-form of O. F. *preis* (above).

prize (2), to value highly. (F.—L.) M. E. *prisen*.—F. *priser*, to esteem; Cot.—O. F. *pris*, a price, value; see **price** (above).

Precipice; see **Capital** (1).

Precise; see **Cæsura**.

Preclude; see **Clause**.

Precocious; see **Cook**.

Precursor; see **Current**.

Predatory, given to plundering

torius, plundering. — L. *prædator*, rer. — L. *prædari*, to plunder. — L. booty. *β*. *Præda* probably = *præ* that which is seized beforehand;

before, and *hed-*, base of *hendere*, get; see *Get*. (So also *prehendere*.) *γ*. Otherwise, L. *præda* = *eidh*, cattle, W. *praidh*, flock, ty, prey.

date. (L.) From pp. of L. *plund.* — L. *de*, fully; to rob (above).

sb. (F. — L.) O. F. *preie* (F. *præda* (above). Der. *prey*, vb. *essor*; see *Cede*.

ate, *Predict*; see *Diction*.

ection; see *Legend*.

e; see *Fate*.

t; see *Fact*.

; see *Fertile*.

ire; see *Figure*.

unt; see *Natal*.

isile, adapted for grasping. (L.)

with suffix *-ile* (L. *-ilis*) from L.

s, pp. of *prehendere*, *prehendere*, to

of. — L. *præ*, before; obsolete *hen-*

rasp, cognate with E. *Get*, q. v.

hend. (L.) L. *apprehendere*,

ay hold of. — L. *ap-* (ad), to, at;

z, to grasp (above).

ntice. (F. — L.) From a dia-

form, such as the Walloon *ap-*

imported hither from the Low

the proper O. F. form being

The Walloon *apprentiche* (Prov.

Span. *aprendis*) is from Low L.

us, a learner of a trade, a novice.

apprendere, to learn; short for

endere, to lay hold of (above).

se, to inform. (F. — L.) From

sb. *apprise*, information, teach-

F. *apprise*, instruction. — O. F.

pris, pp. of *aprendre*, to learn. —

pprendere (above).

ehend. (L.) L. *com-prehendere*,

where *com-* = *cum*, together.

rise. (F. — L.) O. F. *compris*,

prins, pp. comprised, compre-

F. *comprendre*, to comprehend.

prehendere (above).

prise. (F. — L.) O. F. *entreprise*,

prise, an enterprise. — O. F.

pp. of *enterprendre*, to under-

ow L. *interprendre*. — L. *inter-*

rendere, short for *prehendere*, to

f.

gnable. (F. — L.) The *g* is

inserted. — O. F. *imprenable*, 'impregnable'; Cot. — O. F. *im-* (= L. *in*), not; F. *prendre*, from L. *prehendere*, to take, seize.

imprison. (F. — L.) Put for *emprison*. — O. F. *emprisonner*, to imprison. — O. F. *em-* (= L. *in*), in; *prison*, a prison (below).

prentice, short for *apprentice* (above).

prise, *prize*, a lever. (F. — L.) 'Prise,

a lever;' Halliwell. Hence 'to *prise* open

a box,' or corruptly, 'to *pry* open.' — F.

prise, a grasp, tight hold (hence, leverage).

Orig. fem. of *pris*, pp. of *prendre*, to grasp.

— L. *prehendere*, to grasp.

prison. (F. — L.) O. F. *prison*, F.

prison; cf. Ital. *prigione*, a prison. — L.

acc. *prisionem*, acc. of *prensio*, a seizing.

seizure. — L. *prensus*, for *prehensus*, pp. of

prehendere, to seize.

prize (1), a thing captured from the

enemy or won in a lottery. (F. — L.) F.

prise, a seizure, also, a prize; see *prise*

(above).

prize (3), the same as *prise* (above).

reprehend, to reprove. (L.) L. *re-*

prehendere, to hold back, check, blame. —

L. *re-*, back; *prehendere*, to seize, to hold.

reprisal. (F. — Ital. — L.) O. F. *re-*

presaille, a taking or seizing on, a reprisal.

[The change of vowel is due to obs. verb

reprise, to seize in return, from F. *repris*,

pp. of *reprandre* = L. *reprehendere*, (here)

to seize again.] — Ital. *ripreseaglia*, booty. —

Ital. *ripresa*, a taking again; fem. of *ri-*

preso, pp. of *riprendere*, to reprehend, also

to retake. — L. *re-prehendere* (above).

surprise, sb. (F. — L.) O. F. *sorprise*,

surprise, a taking unawares. Fem. of

sorpris, pp. of *sorprendre*, *surprendre*, to

surprise. — L. *super*, upon; *prehendere*, to

seize.

Prejudge, *Prejudice*; see *Judge*.

Prelate; see *Tolerate*.

Preliminary; see *Limit*.

Prelude; see *Ludicrous*.

Premature; see *Pre-* and *Mature*.

Premier; see *Prime* (1).

Premise, *Premiss*; see *Missile*.

Premium; see *Exempt*.

Premonish; see *Monition*.

Prentice; see *Prehensile*.

Prepare; see *Pare*.

Prepense, *Preponderate*; see *Pen-*

dant.

Preposition; see *Position*.

Preposterous; see *Post-*.

Prerogative; see *Rogation*.

Presage; see *Sagacious*.

Presbyter. (L.—Gk.) L. *presbyter*.—Gk. *πρεσβύτερος*, an elder; orig. elder, comparative of *πρεσβύς*, old.

priest. (L.—Gk.) M. E. *preest*; A. S. *preost*. Contracted (like O. F. *prestre*) from L. *presbyter* (above). Cf. 'Prester John.'

Prescience; see **Science**.

Prescribe; see **Scribe**.

Presence, Present; see **Sooth**.

Presentiment; see **Sense**.

Preserve; see **Serve**.

Preside; see **Sedentary**.

Press (1), to squeeze. (F.—L.) M. E. *pressen*.—F. *presser*.—L. *pressare*, frequent. of *primere* (pp. *pressus*), to press. Der. *press*, sb.; *press-ure*.

compress. (L.) L. *compressare*, to oppress.—L. *com-* (cum), together; *pressare* (above).

depress. (L.) From L. *depressus*, pp. of *de-primere*, to press down.

express, adj., exactly stated. (F.—L.) O. F. *express*.—L. *expressus*, distinct; pp. of *ex-primere*, to press out. Der. *express*, verb.

impress. (L.) L. *impressare*, frequent. of *imprimere*, to press upon.—L. *im-* (in), on; *primere*, to press.

imprint. (F.—L.) The verb, in Sir T. More, is formed as if from *im-* and *print*; but *print* itself is short for *emprint*.

—O. F. *empreinte*, 'a stamp, print;' Cot. Orig. fem. of pp. of *empreindre*, 'to print, stamp;' id.—L. *imprimere*, to impress, press upon (above). See *print* (below).

oppress. (F.—L.) F. *oppresser*.—Low L. *oppressare*, frequent. of L. *opprimere*, to oppress.—L. *op-* (ad), near; *primere*, to press.

print, sb. (F.—L.) M. E. *printe*, *prente*, *preinte*; short for *empreinte*, borrowed from O. F. *empreinte*, 'a stamp, print;' Cot. See *imprint* (above). Der. *print*, verb; *re-print*.

repress. (F.—L.) From F. *re-*, again, and *presser*, to press; but used with sense of L. *re-primere*, to press back, check.

reprimand. (F.—L.) F. *réprimande*, formerly *reprimende*, 'a reproof;' Cot.—L. *reprimenda*, a thing that ought to be repressed; hence, a check. Fem. of fut. part. pass. of *reprimere*, to repress (above).

sprain, vb. (F.—L.) Formed from O. F. *espreindre*, 'to press, wring;' Cot; (just as *strain* is from O. F. *estreindre*. Mod. F. *épreindre*).—L. *exprimere*, to press

out (whence *espreindre*, put for *esprimere* by change of *m* to *n*, with excrescent *d*).—L. *ex-*, out; *primere*, to press. Der. *sprain*, sb.

suppress. (L.) From L. *supprimere*, pp. of *supprimere*, to suppress.—L. *sub-* (sub), under; *primere*, to press.

Press (2), to hire men for service, male men serve as sailors, &c.; see **State**. Der. *press-gang*.

Prestige; see **Distinguish**.

Presume; see **Exempt**.

Pretend; see **Tend** (1).

Preter-, prefix. (L.) L. *præter*, beyond comp. form of *præ*, before; see **Pre-**.

Preterite; see **Itinerant**.

Pretermitt; see **Missile**.

Preternatural; see **Natal**.

Pretext; see **Text**.

Pretty. (C.—L.—Gk.) M. E. *praty*. A. S. *prætig*, *prættig*, orig. deceitful, tricky hence clever, cunning, the usual M. E. sense. Formed with suffix *-ig* from A. S. *præt*, deceit, trickery. Cf. Low Sc. *pratty*, *pretty*, tricky, from *præ* a trick (G. Douglas). Borr. from W. *præith*, an act, deed, Corn. *prat*, a trick or rather from the O. Brit. form of Low L. *practica*, a deed, plot. See **Practice**.

Prevail; see **Valid**.

Prevaricate; see **Varicose**.

Prevent; see **Venture**.

Previous; see **Viaduct**.

Prey; see **Predatory**.

Prisal; see **Par**.

Price; see **Precious**.

Prick. (E.) M. E. *pricke*, *prike*, A. S. *pricu*, *prica*, a point, prick, dot. O. Du. *prick*, a prick, Dan. *prick*, Sw. *prick*, a dot, mark. β. Allied to *lrik* *sprichar*, a sting, Skt. *prisk*, to sprinkle *prishata*, speckled, also a dot; and E. *Sprinkle*. Orig. sense 'a small spot as caused by sprinkling; hence a tiny wound. Der. *prick*, verb; *prick-le*, sb.

Pride; see **Proud**.

Priest; see **Presbyter**.

Prim; see **Prime**.

Prime (1), first, chief. (F.—L.) F. *prime*, properly 'prime,' the first canonical hour.—L. *prima*, fem. of *primus*, and *Primus* is for *pro-inus**, superl. from *pro* forth, forward. So also A. S. *fōr-ma*, lost from *fore*; see **Former**, **Pro-**. So also Gk. *πρῶτος*, first, from *πρῶ*; Skt. *prachina*, first. Der. *prim-ary*, *prim-iti*, O. F.

acc. *primatem*, from *primas*, a
er. (F. = L.) F. *premier*, first.
narium, acc. of *primarius*, chief.
us, first.

neat. (F. = L.) O.F. *prim*, masc.,
m., prime, forward, also *prime*,
fem., thin, slender, small, as *che-
mes*, 'smooth or delicate hair';
sense is first-grown, small, delicate.
word was perhaps confused with
deck; see Prank.

(2), to make a gun quite ready.

Cf. *prime*, to trim trees; *prime*,
ion in fencing; and esp. the phr.
to *prime* order.' A peculiar use
(1).

ro, an old game at cards. (Span.
pan. *primero*, lit. 'first.' - L. *pri-*
see *premier* (above).

val. (L.) Coined from L. *prim-*
ænum, age; cf. L. *primæus*,

tive. (F. = L.) F. *primitif*. -
tius, earliest of its kind. - L.
rst.

geniture. (F. = L.) O.F. *primo-*
'the being eldest;'. Cot. - L.
tus, first-born. - L. *primo*, crude
primus, first; *genitus*, pp. of
base *gan*), to beget, produce; see

ose. (F. = L.) F. *prime rose*,
; L. *prima rosa*; such is the
nd popular etymology; but, his-
primrose is a substitution for
imerole, a primrose. Dimin. of
rimula, a primrose (still preserved
primula, the same). Again,
is a derivative of *primus*, first.
ord *rose* has, accordingly, nothing
th *primrose*, except by popular

e. (F. = L.) F. *prince*. - L. *prin-*
of *princeps*, a chief, lit. 'taking
place.' - L. *prin-*, for *prim-us*,
re, to take; see Capital.

pal. (F. = L.) F. *principal*. -
balis, chief. - L. *princip-*, stem of
a chief (above).

ple. (F. = L.) The *l* is an E.
as in *syllable*. - F. *principe*, a
maxim; orig. beginning. - L.
m, a beginning. - L. *principi-*,
ma of *princeps*, taking the first
; *prince* (above).

1), former. (L.) L. *prior*, former.

Put for *pro-ior**, comp. of *pro*; see *prime*
(above).

prior (2), head of a priory. (F. = L.)
M.E. *priour*. - F. *pricur*. - L. *priorem*,
acc. of *prior*, former, hence, a superior; see
above.

pristine, ancient. (F. = L.) O.F.
pristine. - L. *pristinus*, ancient; allied to
pris-cus, former, and to *prior*, *prime*. ¶ See
also *privet*.

Primero, Primeval, &c.; see *Prime*.
Primordial; see *Order*.

Primrose, Prince; see *Prime*.

Principal, Principle; see *Prime*.

Print; see *Press*.

Prior (1) and (2); see *Prime*.

Prise, a lever; see *Prehensile*.

Prism. (L. = Gk.) L. *prisma*. - Gk.
πρίσμα (stem *πρίσματος*), a prism; lit. a
piece sawn off. - Gk. *πρίσσειν*, to saw; cf.
πρίσσειν, to saw. Der. *prismatic*.

Prison; see *Prehensile*.

Pristine; see *Prime*.

Private. (L.) L. *privatus*, apart; pp.
of *privare*, to bereave. - L. *privus*, single;
lit. put forward, sundered from the rest.
It stands for *prai-uus**, from *prai*, old form
of *præ*, before; see *Pre*.

deprive. (L.) Low L. *deprivare*, to
deprive of office, degrade. - L. *de*, fully;
privare, to deprive (above).

privilege. (F. = L.) O.F. *privilege*.
- L. *privilegium*, (1) a bill against a person,
(2) an ordinance in favour of one, a privi-
lege. - L. *privi-*, for *privus*, single; *legi-*,
crude form of *lex*, law.

privy, private. (F. = L.) O.F. *prive*
(F. *privé*), private. - L. *privatus* (above).

Privet, a shrub. (F.? = L.?) *Privet*
seems to be a corruption of *primet*, which
also means a primrose; confusion between
the plants arose from the L. *ligustrum* being
applied to both. We also find, for privet,
the names *prim*, *primprint*, *primprivet*;
where *print* is short for *primet* (*prim't*),
and *primprint* stands for *prim-prim-et*.
Prob. named from being formally cut and
trimmed; cf. *prime*, to cut trees (Halliwell).
See *prim*, under *Prime* (1). *Primet*, a
primrose, is likewise from *prime*.

Privilege, Privy; see *Private*.

Prize (1), a thing won; see *Prehensile*.

Prize (2), to value; see *Precious*.

Prize (3), to open a box; see *Pre-*
hensile.

Pro-, prefix. (L. or Gk.; or F. = L.) L.
prō-, prefix, before; whence *prō* (= *pro*),

an abl. form, used as a prep. Also Gk. *προ-*, prefix; *πρό*, prep., before; cf. Skt. *pra*, before, away. Der. *pre-*, prefix; *prior*, *pri-me*, *pri-vate*, *prow*, *pro-vost*, &c.

Proa, a small ship. (Malay.) Malay *prau*, *prau*, a general term for small ships.

Probable. (F. - L.) F. *probable*. - L. *probabilis*, that may be proved. - L. *probare*, to test, prove, orig. to try the goodness. - L. *probus*, good, excellent.

approbation. (F. - L.) F. *approbation*. - L. acc. *approbationem*, approval. - L. *approbatus*, pp. of *approbare*, to approve (below).

approve. (F. - L.) O.F. *approver*. - L. *approbare*, to approve. - L. *ap-* (*ad*), to; *probare*, to test, try, esteem as good. Der. *approv-al*. Der. *dis-approve*.

disprove. (F. - L.) O.F. *des-* (L. *dis-*), apart, away; *prover*, to prove; see *prove* (below).

improve. (F. - L.) A coined word, formerly used as equivalent, or nearly so, to *approve*. From L. *im-* (*in*), in; and O.F. *prover*, from L. *probare*; see *prove* (below).

probation. (F. - L.) F. *probation*. - L. acc. *probationem*, a trial, proof. - L. *probatus*, pp. of *probare*, to test; see *Probable* (above).

probe. (L.) A coined word; cf. Late L. *proba*, a proof. - L. *probare*, to test; see above.

probity. (F. - L.) F. *probité*, honesty. L. *probitatem*, acc. of *probitas*, honesty. - L. *probus*, honest, excellent.

proof, a test, evidence. (F. - L.) Formerly *profe* (1551). M.E. *preef*, *preove*. - F. *preuve*, a trial; Cot. - Late L. *proba*, a proof. - L. *probare*, to test (above).

prove, to test, demonstrate. (F. - L.) The usual old sense is to *test*, as in 'the exception *proves* (tests) the rule,' a translation of L. *exceptio probat regulam*. - O.F. *prover*, later *prouver*, 'to prove, try, essay, verify'; Cot. - L. *probare*, to test, try the goodness of. - L. *probus*, excellent.

reprieve. (F. - L.) Really the same word as *reprove*, but nearer to M.E. *repreven*, to reject, put aside, disallow; 'to *reprieve* a sentence' is to disallow it; see *reprove* (below).

reprobate. (L.) L. *reprobatus*, re-proved, rejected; pp. of *re-probare*, to reject upon trial. - L. *re-*, back; *probare*, to test.

reprove. (F. - L.) M.E. *repreven*,

also *repreven*. - O.F. *reprover* (F. *reprover*), to reprove, condemn. - L. *reprobat* (above).

Probation, Probe, Probity; see *Probable*.

Problem. (F. - L. - Gk.) O.F. *probleme*; F. *problème*. - L. *problemata*. - Gk. *πρόβλημα*, a thing thrown forward, or put forward as a question for discussion. - Gk. *πρό*, forward; *βλήμα*, a casting, from *βάλλειν*, to cast.

Proboscis. (L. - Gk.) L. *proboscis*. - Gk. *προβόσκis*, an elephant's trunk or 'feeder'. - Gk. *πρό*, in front; *βόσκειν*, to feed; see *Botany*.

Proceed; see *Cede*.

Proclaim; see *Claim*.

Proclivity; see *Acclivity*.

Procrastinate, to postpone. (L.) From pp. of L. *procrastinare*, to delay, put off till the morrow. - L. *pro*, forward, *crastinus*, belonging to the morrow, from *cras*, morrow.

Procreate; see *Create*.

Proctor; see *Cure*.

Procumbent; see *Covey*.

Procure; see *Cure*.

Prodigal; see *Agent*.

Prodigy. (F. - L.) Englished from F. *prodige*, a prodigy, wonder. - L. *prodigium*, token, portent. β. Perhaps for *prod-agium*, i. e. a saying beforehand, from *prod* (*pro*) before, and *agium*, a saying, as in *ad-agium*; see *Adage*.

Produce; see *Duke*.

Proem. (F. - L. - Gk.) O.F. *proem*, 'a proem, preface'; Cot. - L. *proemium*. - Gk. *προοίμιον*, an introduction. - Gk. *πρό*, before; *οἶμος*, a way, path, from *πρό*, to go.

Profane; see *Fane*.

Profess; see *Fame*.

Proffer; see *Fertile*.

Proficient; see *Fact*.

Profile; see *File* (1).

Profit; see *Fact*.

Profligate. (L.) L. *profligatus*, cast down, abandoned, dissolute; pp. of *profligare*, to dash down. - L. *pro*, forward; *fligere*, to strike, dash. See *Afflict*. (BHLAGH.)

Profound; see *Fund*.

Profuse; see *Fuse* (1).

Prog; see *Prowl*.

Progenitor, Progeny; see *Gen*.

Prognostic; see *Gnome*.

Programme; see *Graphic*.

Progress; see *Grade*.

habit.

(1).

lerate,

ipation. (L.-Gk.) L. *ληψίς*, lit. a taking before; *ληψίς*, a seizure, fut. of *λαμβάνειν*, to take.

(L.) F. *prolifique*, fruit-ful; *proles*, offspring, *facere*, to make. L. from *pro*, before, and *oleo*, to grow.

(L.) F. *prolixe*. = L. *prolixus*, 'that which has flowed abundantly; from *pro*, forth, abundantly. See Liquid.

Loquacious.

Logic.

ong (1).

Menace.

Eminent.

Miscellaneous.

issile.

a headland. (L.) L. *promontorium*, headland. Prob. put out; see prominent, cf. Mount.

love.

tempt.

(L.) From pp. of *propterea* (Of unknown origin.)

F. *prone*. = L. *pronus*, inclined towards. *Pronus* = *pronus*, from *pro*, forth, inclined to, prone.

of a fork. (C.) Spelt (1570). A nasalised

seen in W. *procio*, to Gael. *brog*, to stimulate,

E. *prog*, to prick, thrust.

ain. (C.) Spelt 'prange Love, l. 1150 (ed. 1561);

throe, a woman's pang

the sense is 'a sharp stab,

e. ¶ The loss of *r* may

d by prov. F. *poigne*, a

poigner, to grip (Cot.),

the fist, L. *pugnis*. Cf.

Noble.

Nuncio.

able.

E. *proppe*. = Irish *propa*, support.

Propagate; see Pact.

Propel; see Pulsate.

Propensity; see Pendant.

Proper, one's own, peculiar, suitable. (F.-L.) M.E. *proppe*. = F. *proppe*. = L. *proprius*, acc. of *proprius*, one's own.

Prob. akin to *prope*, near.

appropriate. (L.) From pp. of L. *appropriare*, to make one's own. = L. *ap- (ad)*, to; *proprius*, one's own.

improper, to appropriate to private use. (L.) Coined from L. *im- (in)*, in; *propriare*, to appropriate, from *proprius*, one's own.

property. (F.-L.) M.E. *propertee*. = O.F. *properté*, property (Littre), also propriety, fitness. = L. *proprietas*, acc. of *proprietas*, property, ownership; also propriety of terms. = L. *proprius*, one's own.

propriety. (F.-L.) F. *proprieté*, a property, also 'a comely assortment,' Cot. = L. acc. *proprietas* (above).

Prophet. (F.-L.-Gk.) O.F. *prophete*. = L. *propheta*. = Gk. *προφήτης*, one who declares, an expounder, a prophet. = Gk. *πρό*, publicly, lit. before; *φημί*, I speak; with suffix *-της* of the agent. (✓ BHA.) Allied to Fame.

prophecy. (F.-L.-Gk.) M.E. *prophetic*, sb. = O.F. *prophetic*, variant of *prophetic*, a prophecy. = L. *prophetia*. = Gk. *προφητεία*, a prediction. = Gk. *προφήτης*, a prophet (above). Der. *prophecy*, vb.

Propinquity, nearness. (L.) Englished from L. *propinquitās*, nearness. = L. *propinquus*, near. = L. *prope*, adv., near.

approach. (F.-L.) M.E. *approchen*, *aprochen*. = O.F. *aprochier*, to approach. = L. *appropriare*, to draw near to. = L. *ap- (ad)*, to; *prope*, near.

approximate. (L.) From pp. of L. *approximare*, to draw near to. = L. *ap- (ad)*, to; *proximus*, very near, superl. from *prope*, near.

proximity. (F.-L.) F. *proximité*. = L. *proximitas*, acc. of *proximitas*, nearness. = L. *proximus*, very near; a superl. form from *prope*, near.

reproach. (F.-L.) F. *reprocher*, to reproach. Cf. Span. *reprochar*, Prov. *repropchar*, to reproach; answering to a Low L. *repropiare*, not found, to bring near to, impute to, reproach. = L. *re-*, again; *propi-us*, nearer, comp. of *prope*, near. (A translation of L. *obicere* (*objicere*), to bring near or cast before one, to reproach.)

Propitious, favourable. (L.) L. *propitius*, favourable. Prob. a term in augury, with the sense 'flying forwards.'—L. *pro*, forward; *petere*, to seek, orig. to fly. See **Petition**. Der. *propitiate*, from pp. of L. *propitiare*, to render propitious.

Proportion; see **Part**.

Propose; see **Pose** (1).

Proposition, **Propound**; see **Position**.

Propriety; see **Proper**.

Prorogue; see **Rogation**.

Pros-, towards. (Gk.) Gk. *πρός*, towards; fuller form *πρωτί*, extended from *πρό*, before. + Skt. *prati*, towards, from *pra*, before. See **Pro-**.

Proscenium; see **Scene**.

Proscribe; see **Scribe**.

Prose; see **Verse**.

Prosecute; see **Sequence**.

Proselyte, a convert. (F.—L.—Gk.) O.F. *proselite*.—L. *proselytum*, acc. of *proselytus*.—Gk. *προσέλυτος*, one who has come to a place, a stranger, a convert to Judaism; Acts, ii. 10.—Gk. *προσέρχομαι*, I approach, 2 aor. *προσῆλθον* (= *προσῆλθον*).—Gk. *πρός*, to; *έρχομαι*, I come.

Prosody; see **Ode**.

Prosopopœia, personification. (L.—Gk.) L. *prosopopœia*.—Gk. *προσωποποιία*, personification.—Gk. *προσωποποιεῖν*, to personify.—Gk. *πρόσωπο-ν*, a face, a person; *ποιεῖν*, to make. *Πρόσωπον* is from *πρός*, towards, and *ὤψ*, stem of *ὤψ*, face, appearance. See **Pros-**, **Optic**, and **Poem**.

Prospect; see **Species**.

Prosperous; see **Desperate**.

Prostitute; see **Statue**.

Prostrate; see **Stratum**.

Protean. (L.—Gk.) From L. *Prote-us*, a sea-god who often changed his form.—Gk. *Πρωτεύς*, a sea-god.

Protect; see **Tegument**.

Protest; see **Testament**.

Prothalamium. (L.—Gk.) Late L. *prothalamium* *.—Gk. *προθαλάμιον* *, a song written before a marriage; a coined word.—Gk. *πρό*, before; *θάλαμος*, a bedroom, bride-chamber. Coined to accompany *Epithalamium*, q. v.

Protocol, the first draught of a document. (F.—L.—Gk.) O.F. *protocole*, 'the first draught or copy of a deed.'—Low L. *protocollum*.—Late Gk. *πρωτόκολλον*, explained by Scheler to mean orig. a first leaf, glued on to MSS., in order to register

by whom the MS. was written, &c. decree of Justinian, certain MSS. be thus accompanied by a fly-leaf means 'first glued on,' i.e. fastened the beginning.—Gk. *πρώτο-ς*, first; to glue, from *κόλλα*, glue. *Πρώτο* superl. form from *πρό*, before; see 1.

protomartyr. (F.—L.—Gk.) *tomartyr*.—Late L. *protomartyr*.—(τὸ μάρτυρ, lit. 'first martyr.'—Gk. first (above); *μάρτυρ*, a martyr.

prototype. (F.—L.—Gk.) F. *type*.—L. acc. *prototypum*.—Gk. *πρωτότυπος*, a prototype, neut. of *πρωτότυπος* according to the first form.—Gk. *πρώτος*, first (above); *τύπος*, a type; see **Type**.

Protract; see **Trace** (1).

Protrude; see **Intrude**.

Protuberant; see **Tuber**.

Proud. (E.) M.E. *prud*, later older form *prut*. A.S. *prūt*, whence the Icel. *próðr*, proud, is supposed to have been borrowed. Cf. Dan. *prødt*, stately.

pride. (E.) M.E. *pride*, *prude*, *pryte*, pride; regularly formed (usual change from *d* to *y*) from A.S. *prōd*.

Prove; see **Probable**.

Provender; see **Habit**.

Proverb; see **Verb**.

Provide; see **Vision**.

Province. (F.—L.) F. *provincia*, a territory, conquest. (Of full origin.)

Provision; see **Vision**.

Provoke; see **Vocal**.

Provost; see **Position**.

Prow, front part of a ship. (F.—Gk.) O.F. *proue* (F. *proue*), prov. Ital. *prua*, *prada*.—L. *prōra*, a prow, 2nd *r* disappearing to avoid the trill.—Gk. *πρῶρα* (for *πρῶν-ρα*), the prow. Gk. *πρῶν*, in front (usually early), locative form allied to *πρό*, before.

Prowess, bravery. (F.—L.) *proves*, *pruense*.—O.F. *prouisse*, proved, formed with suffix *-esse* (= L. *-isse*). O.F. *prou* (F. *pruise*), valiant. B. disputed; we also find O.F. *prod*, *prode*, *prude*; Prov. *provs*, Ital. *pruè*. O.F. *proin*, sb., advantage, whence *proin*, advantage. Although O.F. was used to translate L. *probus*, the ing with *d* shews there is no com-

q. Scheier explains it from L. *prod-*, as occurring in *prod-esse*, to benefit; so that *prod* was taken to mean 'for the benefit of'; and we even find F. *prou* used as an adverb, as in *prou*, 'much, greatly, enough.' Cot. *Prod* is an ablative form of *prō*, before; and is the same as L. *prō*, for.

prude, a woman of affected modesty. (F.-L.) F. *prude*, *preude*, orig. in a good sense, chaste; fem. of F. *preux*, O. F. *preu*, excellent (above).

Prowl. (C.?) M. E. *prollen*, to search after continually. 'I *prolle*, I go here and there to seke a thyng;' Palsgrave. I take it to stand for *prokle** or *progge**, a frequentative form from *proke*, to thrust or poke, *progue*, to go a-begging. See *proke*, *prolle* in Halliwell; *prog*, *progue*, *prowl* in Todd's Johnson and Nares. Prob. from W. *procio*, to thrust, stab, poke, confused with L. *procare*, to ask; we also find M. E. *procken*, to demand, Swed. *pracka*, to go begging, G. *prachern*, to beg; also vulgar E. *prog*, provisions, i.e. that which is got by *progging* or searching or begging about. All these words are somewhat obscure.

¶ Certainly not allied to L. *prada*, F. *prairie*, which became *prey* in English.

Proximity; see **Propinquity**.

Proxy; see **Cure**.

Prude; see **Prowesa**.

Prudent; see **Vision**.

Prune (1), to trim trees. (F.-L.?) Very difficult. M. E. *proinen*, *prunen*, to dress oneself up smartly, trim; Gascoigne has *proyne*, to prune off shoots. Prob. from a provincial form of F. *provigner* also spelt *preugner*, *progner*, Littre, 'to plant or set a stocke, staulke, slip, or sucker,' Cot.; hence the sense to clear off or to trim off suckers, stalks, &c. This verb is from F. *provin*, O. F. *provain*, a sucker. — L. *propaginem*, acc. of *propago*, layer, a sucker. See **propagate**, s. v. **fact**.

Prune (2), a plum. (F.-L.-Gk.) F. *prune*. — L. *prunum*. — Gk. *prōnon*, shorter form of *prōnon*, a plum.

plum. (L.-Gk.) A. S. *plāme*, a plum; formed (by change of *r* to *l*) from L. *prunum* (above).

prunella, **prunello**, a strong woollen stuff, orig. of a dark colour. (F.-L.-Gk.)

prunelle, a sloe; (with ref. to the colour); hence **prunella** is a Latinised form. Dimin. F. F. *prun* (above).

Prurient. (L.) L. *prurient*, stem of

pres. pt. of *prurire*, to itch, orig. to burn. Allied to E. **Freeze**.

Pry; see **Peer** (2).

Psalm. (L.-Gk.) M. E. *psalm*, formerly *salm*. A. S. *sealm*. — L. *psalmus*. — Gk. *ψαλμός*, a touching, twitching the strings of a harp; also a song, psalm. — Gk. *ψάλλειν*, to touch, twitch, twang a harp. Cf. *σπασμαίνω*, to pant, Skt. *sphur*, to tremble, throb. (✓ SPAR.) Der. *psalmod-y*, F. *psalmodie*, L. *psalmodia*, Gk. *ψαλμωδία*, a singing to the harp, from *ψδή*, a song; see **Ode**.

psaltery, a stringed instrument. (F.-L.-Gk.) O. F. *psalterie* (12th cent.) — L. *psalterium*. — Gk. *ψαλτήριον*, a kind of harp. — Gk. *ψαλτήρ*, a harper. — Gk. *ψάλλειν*, to twang a harp; with suffix *-τηρ* of the agent. Der. *psalter*, O. F. *psaltier*, a book of psalms, L. *psalterium*, (1) a psaltery, (2) a psalter.

Pseudonym. (F.-Gk.) F. *pseudonyme* (1772). — Gk. *ψευδώνυμος*, adj., called by a false name. — Gk. *ψεύδος*, falsehood (*ψεύδης*, false); *ὄνομα*, a name; (*ω=οο*).

Pshaw, interjection. (E.) An imitative word; cf. *pish*, *pooh*.

Psychical, pertaining to the soul. (L.-Gk.) From L. *psychicus*. — Gk. *ψυχικός*, belonging to the soul or life. — Gk. *ψυχή*, soul, life, orig. breath. — Gk. *ψύχειν*, to blow. Cf. Skt. *phūt*, the sound of blowing. (✓ SPU.)

metempsychosis, transmigration of souls. (Gk.) Gk. *μετεμψυχώσις*. — Gk. *μετεμψυχώω*, I make the soul pass from one body to another. — Gk. *μετ-ά*, denoting 'change'; *ἐν*, for *ἐν*, in, into; *ψυχή*, the soul.

psychology. (Gk.) Gk. *ψυχο-*, for *ψυχή*, soul, life; *-λογία*, from *λόγος*, a discourse, from *λέγειν*, to speak.

Ptarmigan, a bird. (Gael.) Gael. *tarmachan*; Irish *tarmochan*.

Puberty. (F.-L.) F. *puberté*, youth. — L. *pubertatem*, acc. of *pubertas*, age of maturity. — L. *pubes*, the signs of manhood, hair. Allied to *pu-pus*, *pu-er*, a boy. (✓ PU.) Der. *pubescence*, sb. due to *pubescent*, stem of pres. pt. of *pubescere*, to arrive at puberty.

Public, **Publican**; see **Popular**.

Publication, **Publish**; see **Popular**.

Puce, the name of a colour. (F.-L.)

Lit. 'flea-colour.' — F. *puce*, a flea; *couleur puce*, puce; O. F. *pulce*. — L. *pulicem*, acc. of *pulex*, a flea. ¶ Not the same as *puke*.

which (as meaning a colour) remains unexplained.

Puck. (C.) M. E. *pouke*.—Irish *puca*, an elf, sprite; W. *puca*, *pucci*.—Icel. *puki*, an imp; G. *spuk*, a hobgoblin.

pug, a monkey, a kind of dog. (C.) Orig. an imp, or little demon (Ben Jonson). Weakened form of *puck* above. 'A *pug-dog* is a dog with a short monkey-like face;' Wedgwood. And see **Bug**.

Pucker; see **Poke** (1).

Pudding; see **Pad**.

Puddle (1), a small dirty pool. (C.) M. E. *podel*. Prob. for *plodel**, like E. *bubble* for *blubble*.—Irish *plodach*, puddle, mire, *plodan*, a small pool, Gael. *plodan*, a small pool. All from Irish and Gael. *plod*, a pool, standing water. Prob. borrowed from L. acc. *paludem*, a marsh. Cf. **Pool** (1).

puddle (2), to make thick or muddy. (C.) From the sb. above. Cf. Irish and Gael. *plodanachd*, paddling in water, from *plodan*, a small pool.

Puerile. (F.—L.) F. *pueril* (16th cent.).—L. *puerilis*, boyish.—L. *puer*, a boy. (✓ PÜ.)

puerperal, relating to child-birth. (L.) From L. *puerpera*, fem. adj., bearing a child.—L. *puer*, child; *parere*, to bear; see **Parent**.

Puff, to blow. (E.) M. E. *puffen*; of imitative origin. + G. *puffen*, to puff, pop, Dan. *puffe*, to pop, Swed. *puffa*, to crack, push; W. *puff*, a puff. Allied to **Pop**, **Pooch**.

puffin, a bird. (E.) From its *puffed* out appearance, or from its swelling beak.

Pug; see **Puck**.

Pugilism. (L.) From L. *pugil*, a boxer. Allied to L. *pugnus*, Gk. *πυγμή*, the fist; and to E. **Fist**.

impugn. (F.—L.) F. *impugner*.—L. *impugnare*, to fight against.—L. *im-* (for *in*), against; *pugnare*, to fight, from *pug-nus*, a fist.

oppugn, to resist. (F.—L.) F. *oppugner*.—L. *oppugnare*.—L. *op-* (*ob*), against; *pugnare*, to fight (above).

poniard. (F.—L.; with G. suffix.) F. *poignard*, a dagger.—F. *poign* (O. F. *poign*), the fist; with suffix *-ard* = G. *hart* (lit. hard). (So also Ital. *pugnale*, a poniard, from *pugno*, fist; Span. *puñal*, a poniard, from *puño*, fist, handful, hilt).—L. *pugnus*, fist.

pugnacious. (L.) Coined from L. *pugnaci*, crude form of *pugnax*, combative.—L. *pugnare*, to fight.—L. *pugnus*, the fist.

repugnant. (F.—L.) F. *repugnant*, pres. pt. of *repugner*, 'to repugne, thwart; Cot.—L. *re-pugnare*, to fight against.

Puisne; see **Post**.

Puissant; see **Potent**.

Puke, to vomit. (E.?) Prob. for *spuke* or *spewk**, an extended form of *spew*. Cf. G. *spucken*, to spit.

Pule, to chirp, to whimper. (F.—L.) F. *piauler*, 'to cheep as a young bird, to pul or howle;' Cot. Cf. Ital. *pigolare*, to chirp, moan. Imitative words; allied to L. *pip-lare*, *pipare*, to chirp; see **Pipe**.

Pull. (E.) M. E. *pullen*; A. S. *pullian* to pull, pluck. + Low G. *pulen*, to pinch, pull, pluck, tear. Perhaps allied (with loss of initial *s*), to L. *pellere*. See **Pulsate**.

Pullet; see **Pool** (2).

Pulley. (F.—L.) M. E. *poliue* (a *poliue*, riming with *drive*), Ch.; also *poleyne*, Prompt. Parv. The latter form is from F. *poulain*, 'a sole, a colt, also the rope wherewith wine is let down into a cellar [cellar], a pulley-rope;' Cot.—Low L. *pul-lanus*, a colt.—L. *pullus*, a young animal, see **pullet**, s. v. **Pool** (2). So also E. *pulley* answers to mod. F. *poulie*. β. The transference of sense causes no difficulty; thus F. *poutre*, a filly, also means a beam, and F. *chèvre*, a goat, also means a kind of crane; the names of animals are applied to contrivances for exerting force. Cf. also Low L. *polanus*, a pulley or pulley-rope, also a kind of sledge. ¶ Diez derives E. *pulley* from F. *poulie*, and then, conversely, F. *poulie*, from E. *pull*. This is very unlikely; there is nothing to connect *pulley* with *pull*; and indeed, the old spellings (*poleyne*, a pulley, *pullen*, to pull) separate the words from each other.

Pulmonary; see **Pneumatic**.

Pulp. (F.—L.) F. *pulpe*.—L. *pulpa*, pulp of fruit, pith.

Pulpit. (F.—L.) O. F. *pulpite*.—L. *pulpitum*, a scaffold, stage for actors.

Pulsate, to throb. (L.) From pp. of L. *pulsare*, to throb, beat; frequent. form of *pellere* (pp. *pulsus*), to drive. Cf. Skt. *sphar*, *sphur*, to throb. (✓ SPAR.)

appeal. (F.—L.) M. E. *apellen*, *apelen*.—O. F. *apeler*.—L. *appellare*, to address, call upon; intensive form of *ap-pellere*, to drive to, incline towards.—L. *ap-* (*ad*), to; *pellere*, to drive.

appellant. (F.—L.) F. *appellant*, pres. pt. of *appeller*, to call upon, ap-

nal; also spelt *appeler*. — L. *appellare* (above).

compel. (L.) L. *com-pellere*, to compel, lit. to drive together. Der. *compulsion*, from pp. *compulsus*.

dispel. (L.) L. *dis-pellere*, to drive away, disperse.

expel. (L.) L. *ex-pellere*, to drive out. Der. *expulsion*, O. F. *expulsion*, L. acc. *expulsionem*, from pp. *expulsus*.

impel. (L.) L. *im-pellere*, to urge on. Der. *impulse*, from pp. *impulsus*.

interpellation. (F. — L.) F. *interpellation*. — L. acc. *interpellationem*. — L. *interpellatus*, pp. of *interpellare*, to drive between, to hinder, interrupt. — L. *inter*, between; *pellere*, to drive.

peal, a loud sound, chime of bells, noise of a trumpet. (F. — L.) A shortened form of *appeal*, O. F. *apel*, *appel*; Cot. gives *appel*, pl. *appeaux*, 'chimes.' Note also O. F. *apel*, an old term in hunting music (Halliwell); this we now call a *peal*. The prefix *a-* was prob. mistaken for the E. prefix *ap-*. The O. F. *apel* is from O. F. *pellere*, verb; see *appeal* (above).

pelt (1), to throw, cast. (L.) M. E. *ellen*, also *piltten*, *pultten*, to thrust, cast. The forms *piltten*, *pultten*, answer to an A. S. form *pyltan* *, not found, but it must have been in use. — L. *pultare*, to beat, strike, knock; the L. *u* being represented by A. S. *y*, precisely as in A. S. *pyt* for L. *pulsus* (E. *pit*). *Pultare* (like *pulsare*) is an iterative form of *pellere*, to drive.

propel, to urge forward. (L.) L. *pro-pellere*, to drive forward. Der. *propulsion*, from pp. *propulsus*.

pulse (1), a throb. (F. — L.) F. *pouls*, the pulse; Cot. — L. *pulsus*, acc. of *pulsus*, the beating of the pulse. — L. *pulsus*, pp. of *pulsare*.

pursy, short-winded. (F. — L.) M. E. *purcy*, also *purcyf* (Palsgrave). — O. F. *marcif* (Palsgrave), variant of *poulsif*, *purse*, short-winded; Cot. — O. F. *poulsier*, *poulsier*, to push, also to gasp for breath; *push* (below).

push. (F. — L.) M. E. *possen*, *pussen*. — F. *pousser*, *poulsier*, to push, thrust. — L. *pellere*, to beat, thrust, frequent. of *pellere*, to drive.

repel. (F. — L.) Altered from O. F. *re-peler*, F. *repeller*, to repel. — O. F. *re-re*; *re-peler*, later *appeler*, to appeal. See *appeal* (above). *Repel* = *re-pel*.

repel. (L.) L. *re-pellere*, to drive back. Der. *repulse*, from pp. *repulsus*.

Pulse (1), a throb, vibration; see *Pulsate*.

Pulse (2), grain or seed of beans, pease, &c. (L.) M. E. *puls*. L. *puls*, a thick pap or pottage made of meal, pulse, &c. (hence applied to the pulse itself). Der. *poultice*, q. v.

Pulverise. (F. — L.) F. *pulverizer*; Cot. — Late L. *puluerizare*, to reduce to dust, L. *puluerare*, the same. — L. *puluer* stem of *puluis*, dust. (Prob. allied to *pul-sus*, pp. of *pellere*, to drive about.)

powder. (F. — L.) M. E. *poudre*. — F. *poudre*, O. F. *poldre*, *puldre*. Formed with excrescent *d* from L. *puluerem*, acc. of *puluis*, dust.

Puma, a quadruped. (Peruvian.) Peruv. *puma*.

Pumice; see *Spume*.

Pummel, the same as *pommel*; see *Pomade*.

Pump (1), a machine for raising water. (F. — Teut. — L.) M. E. *pumpe*. — F. *pompe*. — G. *pumpe*, also spelt *plumpe*, which is the older and fuller form. Cf. prov. G. *plumpen*, to pump. β. The G. *plumpen* also means to plump, fall plump, move suddenly and violently, from the plunging action of the piston. It is therefore allied to E. *Plump* (2), and to *Plumb*, and is ultimately of Latin origin. γ. We even find prov. E. *plump*, to pump, Corn. *plumphy*, to pump; cf. F. *plomber*, to sound with a plummet; and cf. *Plunge*. We also find Du. *pomp*, Swed. *pump*, Dan. *pompe*, Russ. *pompa*, a pump, all borrowed words; and (the weakened forms) Span. and Port. *bomba*, a pump.

Pump (2), a thin-soled shoe; see *Pomp*. **Pumpion**, **Pumpkin**, a kind of gourd. (F. — L. — Gk.) The old forms are *pumpion* and *pompon*. — F. *pompon*, 'a pumpion or melon'; Cot. — L. *peponem*, acc. of *pepo*, a large melon. — Gk. *πεπων*, a kind of melon, eaten quite ripe. — Gk. *περών*, mellow, from *πέρω*, to ripen; see *Cook*. ¶ The insertion of *m* before *p* causes no difficulty.

Pun; see *Pound* (3). **Punch** (1), to perforate; see *Pungent*. **Punch** (2), to beat; see *punish*, s. v. *Pain*. **Punch** (3), a beverage. (Hindi. — Skt.) So called from consisting of five ingredients, spirit, water, lemon-juice, sugar, spice; introduced from India, by way of Goa; men-

tioned A.D. 1669. — Hindi *pañch*, five. — Skt. *pañchan*, five. See **Five**. ¶ The Hindi and Skt. short *a* is pronounced like E. *u* in *mud*; it occurs again in *pundit*.

Punch (4), a short, hump-backed fellow in a puppet-show. (Ital. — L.) A contraction for *Punchinello*, which occurs A.D. 1666 (Nares). This is a corruption of Ital. *pulcinello* (by the change of *l* to *n*, the Ital. *ci* being sounded as E. *chi*). *Pulcinello* is the droll clown in Neapolitan comedy; we also find Ital. *pulcinella*, 'punch, buffoon,' Meadows. A dimin. form of Ital. *pulcino*, a young chicken; cf. *pulcella*, a young girl; from L. *pullus*, the young of any animal, allied to *puer*, a boy. See **Pullet**. The lit. sense of *pulcinello* is little chicken; thence, a little boy, a puppet. ¶ Confused with prov. E. *punch*, short, fat, which is allied to **Bunch**. *Judy* is for *Judith*, once a common name.

Puncheon (1), a punch, for perforating; see **Pungent**.

Puncheon (2), a cask. (F. — L. ?) From O. F. *poinson*, 'a bodkin, also a puncheon [steel tool], also a stamp, mark, print, or seal; also, a wine-vessel;' Cot. This is a difficult word; but I conclude that the O. F. *poinson* (F. *poignon*) remains the same word in all its senses, and that the cask was named from the 'mark, print, or seal' upon it, which was made with a *puncheon* or stamp. See **puncheon** (1), s.v. **Pungent**. ¶ So also *hogshead* = *oxhead*, a stamped mark. Ital. *funzone* means both *puncheon* or *bodkin*, and *puncheon* or *wine-vessel*.

Punchinello; see **Punch** (4).

Punctate, **Punctilio**; see **Pungent**.

Punctual, **Punctuate**, **Puncture**; see **Pungent**.

Pundit, a learned man. (Skt.) Skt. *pandita* (with cerebral *nd*), adj., learned, sb., a wise man, scholar. — Skt. *pand*, to heap up or together. See **Punch** (3).

Pungent. (L.) L. *pungent-*, stem of pres. pt. of *pungere*, to prick, pt. t. *pugui*, pp. *punctus*. (Base **PUG**, **PUK**.)

appoint. (F. — L.) M. E. *apointen*. — O. F. *apointer*, to prepare, arrange, settle. — Low L. *appunctare*, to repair, appoint, settle a dispute; Ducange. — L. *ap-* (*ad*); Low L. *punctare*, to mark by a point, from Low L. *puncta*, a prick, fem. of *punctus*, pp.; see **point** (below). Der. **disappoint**.

counterpoint, the composing of music in parts. (F. — L.) O. F. *contrespoint*, *a

ground or plain song, in music; * Cot. The lit. sense is *point against point*, from the *points* or dots which represented musical notes, and were placed on staves over or against each other in compositions in two or more parts. — F. *contre*, against; *point* a point; see **point** (below).

compunction, remorse. (F. — L.) O. F. *compunction*. — Low L. acc. *compunctionem* — L. *compunctus*, pp. of *compungi*, to be pricked, pass. of *compungere*, to prick. — L. *com-* (*cum*); *pungere*, to prick.

expunge. (L.) L. *ex-pungere*, to prick out, blot out. In MSS., *expunction* of a word is denoted by dots under it. Der. *expunct-ion*.

poignant. (F. — L.) F. *poignant*, stinging, pres. part. of *poindre*, to prick. — L. *pungere*, to prick.

point. (F. — L.) M. E. *point*. — F. *point*, *pointet*, a point, prick. — L. *punctum*, orig. neut. of *punctus*, pp. of *pungere*, to prick.

pounce (1), to seize with the claws. (F. — L.) Orig. a term in hawking; a hawk's claws were termed *pounce*. A *pounce* is also a punch or stamp (Nares); a *pounson* or *punsoun* was a dagger (Barbour). Formed as if from an O. F. *poncer**, to pierce, not recorded, though we find Span. *punchar*, to pierce, and Ital. sb. *puncha*, a prickle (the exact equivalent of E. *pounce*, a hawk's talon). The Span. *punchar* answers to a Low L. *punctiare**, not found, but regularly formed from L. *punctus*, pp. of *pungere*.

punch (1), to perforate. (F. — L.) M. E. *punchen*, to prick; which seems to have been coined from the sb. *punchion*, *punchon*, *punsoun*, a dagger, awl. See below.

puncheon (1), a punch or awl. (F. — L.) M. E. *punchon*, *punsoun*. — O. F. *poinson*, 'a bodkin, also a puncheon, a stamp,' &c.; Cot. Cf. Span. *punchon*, a punch, Ital. *funzone*, a punch, bodkin, also a wine-barrel. — L. *punctionem*, acc. of *punctio*, a pricking, puncture. The gender of this word was changed from *fem.* to *masculine*, whilst at the same time the sense was changed from 'pricking' to 'prick'. — L. *punctus*, pp. of *pungere*, to prick. See also **Puncheon** (2).

punctate, **punctured**. (L.) (from L. *punctum*, a print; with suff. (L. -*atus*).

punctilio. (Span. — L.) Span. *tillo*, a nice point of honour; *dis*

int. = *L. punctum*, a point; see *ve*).

al. (F. = L.) *F. ponctuel*, 'punctual' = Low *L. punctualis*. = *L.* a point; see point (above).

ate. (L.) From pp. of Low *L.* to determine, define. = *L. punctant* (above).

re. (L.) *L. punctura*, a prick. *us*, pp. of *pungere*, to prick.

), to play at a game at cards. (F. = Span. = L.) *F. ponte*, *punter*, *ponter*, to punt. = Span. oint, also a pip at cards. = *L.* point.

see Pain.

a large fan. (Hindi. = Skt.) *hā*, a fan; allied to *pankha*, a fan, *paksha*, a wing. Allied to a wing. Cf. Pers. *pankan*, a

), a flat-bottomed boat; see

to play at basset; see Pungent.

see Post-

chrysalis. (L.) *L. pupa*, a girl, (hence, undeveloped insect).

pupus, a boy; allied to *putus*, (✓PU.)

(1), a scholar, ward. (F. = L.)

ile, *F. pupille* (masc.). = *L.* acc. of *pupillus*, an orphan-boy,

in. of *pupus*, a boy (above).

(2), the central spot of the eye. *F. pupille* (fem.). = *L. pupilla*,

also pupil (name due to the eyes seen in the pupil). Fem. of (above).

(F. = L.) M. E. *popet*. = O. F. a little baby, puppet; Cot. *pupa*; see Pupa (above).

(1) a whelp; (2) a dandy. (F. *poupée*, 'a baby, a puppet';

'baby' really means 'doll,'

ear that, in E., the term was

the young of an animal, esp. of

e *F. poupée* (as if = *L. pupata**)

itive of *L. pupa*; see Pupa

2. In the sense of 'dandy,'

resents O. F. *poupin*, *popin*,

(as if = *L. pupinus**) ; from the

Der. *pup*, short for *puppy*.

fix. (F. = L.) O. F. *pur*, *F.*

pur, for; a curious variation of

x. Thus *pur*- and *pro*- are

Purblind. (F. = L. and E.) Orig. *pure-blind*, i. e. wholly blind, M. E. *pur blind*, Rob. of Glouc. p. 376. See Pure and Blind. It afterwards came to mean partly blind, prob. through confusion with the verb to *pore*, as Sir T. Elyot writes *pore-blind*. (Similarly *parboil*, to boil thoroughly, came to mean to boil partially.) *Pure* = wholly, Tw. Nt., v. 86.

Purchase; see Capacious.

Pure. (F. = L.) *F. pur*, masc., *pure*, fem., *pure*. = *L. purus*, *pure*. Cf. Skt. *pī*, to purify. (✓PU.)

expurgate. (L.) From pp. of *L. expurgare*, to purify thoroughly. = *L. ex*, thoroughly; *purgare*, to purge, purify; see purge (below).

purge. (F. = L.) *F. purger*. = *L. purgare*, to purify. *L. purgare* = *purigare* (Plautus). = *L. pur-us*, *pure*; *agere*, to make.

purify. (F. = L.) *F. purifier*. = *L. purificare*, to make pure. = *L. puri*, for *purus*, *pure*; *facere*, to make. Der. *purificat-ion*.

puritan. (L.) A barbarous word, to designate one who aimed at great *purify* of life; see below.

purity. (F. = L.) M. E. *puretee*. = *F. pureté*, 'purity'; Cot. = *L. acc. puritatem*, pureness. = *L. purus*, *pure*.

spurge, a plant. (F. = L.) Named from its corroding (and so cleansing away) warts. = O. F. *spurge*, *espurge*. = O. F. *espurger*, to purge away. = *L. expurgare*, to cleanse away; see purge (above).

Purl (1), to flow with a murmuring sound. (Scand.) Swed. *porla*, to purl, bubble as a stream; a frequent. form from a base *pur-*, imitative of the sound. See *Purr*, *Pirouette*.

Purl (2), spiced beer. (F. = L.) In Phillips, ed. 1706. But it should be *pearl*. It was a term in cookery; thus *sucré perlé* is sugar boiled twice, *bouillon perlé*, jelly-broth. Cf. G. *perlen*, to pearl, rise in small bubbles like pearls. See *Pearl*.

Purl (3), to form an edging on lace, &c.; see *File* (1).

Purl (4), to upset. (E.) Better *pirle*; from M. E. *pirle*, a whirligig, formed by the frequent. suffix *-l* from the imitative word *pirr*, to whirl. See *Purr*, *Pirouette*. So also Ital. *pirlare*, 'to twirl round'; Florio. See *Purl* (1).

Purlieu, the border of a forest, &c. (F. = L.) Formerly *pouvallee*, altered to *purlieu* by confusion with *F. lieu*, a place;

also spelt *purley*. The F. *pourallee* (O. F. *puralee*) is a sort of translation of Low L. *perambulatio*, which meant 'all that ground near any forest, which, being made forest by Henry II., Rich. I., or king John, were (*sic*) by *perambulations* granted by Henry III., severed again from the same;' Manwood's Forest Laws. The etymology is from O. F. *pur* (F. *pour*) = L. *pro*, and O. F. *alee*, a going, for which see *Alley*.

Purloin; see *Long* (1).

Purple. (F. = L. = Gk.) M. E. *purpre* (with *r* for *l*). = O. F. *porpre*, later *pourpre*, purple. = L. *purpura*, the purple-fish. = Gk. *πορφύρα*, the purple-fish; cf. Gk. *πορφύρεος*, purple, orig. an epithet of the surging sea. = Gk. *πορφύρεω*, reduplicated form of *φύρω*, to mix up, stir violently, allied to L. *furere*, whence E. *Fury*.

porphyry. (F. = L. = Gk.) M. E. *porphurie*, answering to an O. F. form *porphyrie**, which Cotgrave gives only in the form *porphyre*. = L. *porphyrites*. = Gk. *πορφύρις*, porphyry, a hard rock named from its purple colour. = Gk. *πορφύρα*, the purple-fish (above).

Purport; see *Port* (1).

Purpose (1), to intend; see *Pose*.

Purpose (2), intention; see *Position*.

Purr, Pur. (E.) An imitative word for various sounds, chiefly of the murmuring of a cat. Cf. Scotch *pirr*, a gentle wind; E. *buzz*; Irish *burburur*, a gurgling sound. See *Purl* (1), *Purl* (4), and *Pirouette*.

Purse. (F. = L. = Gk.) M. E. *purs*; also *fors*; also *burs*. = O. F. *borse*, later *bourse*, a purse. = Low L. *bursa*, a purse. = Gk. *βύρσα*, a hide, skin; of which purses were made. ¶ For the unusual change from *b* to *p*, cf. *gossip*, *peat*. Der. *purse*, verb, to wrinkle up, like a purse drawn together.

bursar. (Low L. = Gk.) Low L. *bursarius*, a purse-bearer. = Low L. *bursa* (above). **disburse**. (F. = L. and Gk.) O. F. *desbourser*, to take out of a purse. = O. F. *des* (= L. *dis*), away; F. *bourse* (above).

reimburse, to refund. (F. = L. and Gk.) Adapted from F. *rembourser* by substituting L. *re-im-* for F. *rem-* (with the same force). = L. *re-*, again; *im-*, for *in*, in; F. *bourse*, a purse (above).

Purslain, Purslane, a herb. (F. = L.) M. E. *purslane*. = O. F. *porcelaine*, *pourcelaine*, purslane; Cot. Formed from L. *porcilaca*, purslain (Pliny); usually spelt *portulaca*.

PUTATIVE.

Pursue; see *Sequence*.

Pursy; see *Pulsate*.

Purtenance; see *Tenable*.

Purulent; see *Pus*.

Purvey; see *Vision*.

Pus, white matter from a sore. (L.)

pus (gen. *puris*), *pus*. + Gk. *πῦρ*, matter. Skt. *pīya*, *pus*, from *pīy*, to stink. (✓P) **purulent**. (F. = L.) F. *purulent*. = *purulentus*, full of matter. = L. *pur*, stem of *pus*.

suppurate. (L.) From pp. of *suppurare*, to gather pus underneath. = *sup-* (*sub*), under; *pur-*, stem of *pus*.

Push; see *Pulsate*.

Pusillanimous. (L.) L. *pusillanimus* mean-spirited; also *pusillanimis*. = *pusill-us*, mean, small; *animus*, courage. *Pusillus* is dimin. of *pusus*, small, allied to *puer*, a boy; see *Puerile* and *Animal*. (✓PU; ✓AN.)

Puss, a cat, hare. (E.) Prob. an imitative word, from the spitting of the cat. We find also Du. *poes*, Low G. *pus*, *pus-katte*, Swed. dial. *pus*, Irish and Gael. *pus*. And even S. Tamil *pusei*, a cat. *pus* in the Cashgar dialect of Afghan Lith. *puš*, a word to call a cat.

Pustule. (F. = L.) F. *pustule*. = *pustula*, longer form of *pusula*, a bluish pimple. Allied to Gk. *φυσάω*, I blow. (✓SPU, to blow.)

Put. (C.) M. E. *putten*; A. S. *puta*. = Gael. *put*, to push, thrust; W. *put*. Corn. *poet*, to push, kick.

pothor, a bustle, confusion. (C.) Also *pudder*. The same as *potter* (below).

potter. (C.) To *potter* is to poke about, hence to stir, confuse, disorder, or to do a thing inefficiently; so also *pothor*, poke, disorder (Bailey, Halliwell). They are frequentative forms of *put*, to thrust. See above. Cf. Du. *poteren*, 'to wear one thoroughly,' Hexham; *peuteren*, fumble, poke about; words of C. origin.

Putative, reputed. (F. = L.) F. *putatif*. = L. *putativus*, presumptive. = L. *putare* pp. of *putare*, to think, suppose. The orig. sense was to make clean, then to make clear, to come to a clear result. = L. *puta* clean. (✓PU.)

account. (F. = L.) M. E. *acompter*, *accounten*. = O. F. *acompter*, *acouter*, account. = O. F. *a*; *compter*, *comiter*, count; see *count* (below).

amputate. (L.) From pp. of *amputare*, to cut off round about. = L. *am-*

amb., *ambi.*, round about; cleanse, also to lop or prune trees. *ite.* (L.) L. *computare*, to L. *com-* (*cum*), together; *putare*,

(2), to reckon. (F. = L.) F. formerly also *compter*. = L. *computare*; see above.

s. (F. = L.) F. *deputer*; Cot. = *re*, to cut off, also to impute, L. *de*, down; *putare*, to cut off, cleanse. Der. *deput-y*, O. F. *e* deputed, pp. of *deputer*.

nt, verb. (F. = L.) Formerly = O. F. *descompter*, to reckon off. = O. F. *des-* (L. *dis-*), away; to count; see count (above).

se. (F. = L.) F. *disputer*. = L. to argue. = L. *dis-*, apart; think.

e. (F. = L.) F. *imputer*. = L. to ascribe. = L. *im-* (*in*), towards; reckon.

nt. (F. = L.) F. *raconter*, to tell. *re-* (L. *re-*), again; *aconter*, to see account (above). *Recount* =

s. (F. = L.) F. *reputer*. = L. to repute (lit. reconsider). = L. *putare*, to think.

(F. = L.) F. *putride*. = L. stinking. = L. *putri-*, crude form *putris*, rotten; *putrere*, to be L. *putere*, to stink. See Pus.

y. (F. = L.) F. *putresfier*; formed L. *putrificare**; but the true L. *putrefacere*, to make putrid, to become putrid. = L. *putri-s*, *acere*, to make.

k., a kite, hawk. (F. = L.; and *n* foot; cf. *sparrow-hawk*. Prov. chicken. *pout*, young of game; as *poult*, which is short for *pullet*.

pool (2). The suffix *-ock* is a

diminutive; or, more probably, a corruption of *hawk*.

Putty; see Pot.

Puzzle; see Pose (1).

Pygmy. (F. = L. = Gk.) F. *pygmé*, adj., dwarflike; Cot. = L. *pygmaeus*, adj., dwarflike; from pl. *Pygmaei*, the race of Pygmies. = Gk. *Πυγμαῖοι*, pygmies, fabulous dwarfs of the length of a *πυγμή*, i.e. about 13½ in., from the elbow to the knuckles or fist. = Gk. *πυγμή*, a fist; see Pugilist.

Pylorus. (L. = Gk.) L. *pylorus*. = Gk. *πυλωρός*, the lower orifice of the stomach, entrance to the intestines; orig. a gate-keeper. = Gk. *πύλ-η*, a gate; *οὔρος*, a keeper, watcher.

Pyramid. (L. = Gk.) Formerly *pyramis*. = L. *pyramis* (stem *pyramid-*). = Gk. *πυραμῖς* (stem *πυραμίδ-*), a pyramid. Prob. of Egyptian origin.

Pyre. (L. = Gk.) L. *pyra*. = Gk. *πύρα*, a funeral pile. = Gk. *πῦρ*, fire; allied to E. Fire.

pellitory (2), *pelleter*, the plant pyrethrum. (Span. = L. = Gk.) Span. *pelitre*. = L. *pyrethrum*. = Gk. *πύρεθρον*, a hot spicy plant. = Gk. *πῦρ*, fire.

pyrites. (L. = Gk.) L. *pyrites*. = Gk. *πυρίτης*, a flint, pyrites; orig. an adj., belonging to fire. = Gk. *πῦρ*, fire.

pyrotechnic, belonging to fireworks. (Gk.) Coined from Gk. *πυρο-*, crude form of *πῦρ*, fire; *τεχνικός*, artistic, from *τέχνη*, an art; see Technical.

Pyx. (L. = Gk.) Shortened from L. *pyxis*, a box. = Gk. *πύξις*, a box. = Gk. *πύξος*, box-wood; named from its close grain. = Gk. *πυκνός*, dense. (✓ PAK.) Allied to Box (1), Box (2).

bushel, a measure. (F. = L. = Gk.) M. E. *bushel*. = O. F. *boissel*. = Low L. *buscellus*, *bussellus*, a bushel. = Low L. *bussulus*, a small box. = Low L. *bussida*, a form of *buxida*, acc. of *buxis*, a box. = Gk. *πύξις*, a box (above).

Q.

(1), to make a noise as a duck. E. *quack*, as a duck's cry; an word. + Du. *kwaken*, G. *quaken*, Dan. *quække*, to croak, quack. Cf. to croak, Gk. *κόαξ*, a croaking.

(2), to cry up a nostrum. (E.) particular use of the word above;

to cackle, prate, sing the praises of a nostrum, to pretend to medical skill. Der. *quack-salver*, i.e. a *quack* who cries up his *salves* or ointments, from Du. *kwaksalver*, a quacksalver, from *kwaksalven*, verb, to puff up *salves*.

quall (2), a bird. (F. = Low L. = Low G.)

M. E. *quaille*. — O. F. *quaille*, F. *caille*. — Low L. *quacula*, a quail. — O. Du. *quackel*, a quail. — O. Du. *quacken*, Du. *kwaken*, to quack (above). From the noise which the bird makes.

Quadragesima, Quadrangle, Quadrant; see **Quadrata**.

Quadrata. (L.) L. *quadratus*, pp. of *quadrare*, to make square. — L. *quadrus*, square. Put for *quaterus**, from *quatuor*, four; see **Four**.

quadragesima, forty days of Lent. (L.) L. *quadragesima*, lit. fortieth; fem. of *quadragesimus*; older form *quadragesimus*, fortieth = *quadragesimus**. — L. *quadragesima*, forty. — L. *quadrus*, square, fourfold; -*ginta*, short for *deginta** = *decinta**, tenth, from *decem*, ten.

quadrangle. (F. — L.) F. *quadrangle*. — L. *quadrangulum*, sb., neut. of *quadrangulus*, four-cornered. — L. *quadrus*, square; *angulus*, angle. See **Angle** (1).

quadrant. (L.) M. E. *quadrant*. — L. *quadrant*-, stem of *quadrans*, sb., a fourth part. Extended from L. *quadrus*, belonging to four.

quadrennial. (L.) Put for *quadriennial*, adj. — L. *quadriennium*, a space of four years. — L. *quadrus*, for *quadrus*, belonging to four; *annus*, a year; see **Annals**.

quadrilateral. (L.) L. *quadrilaterus*, four-sided. — L. *quadrus* (above); *later*-, stem of *latus*, a side. See **Lateral**.

quadrille. (F. — Span. — L.) Formerly a game at cards for four. — F. *quadrille*, (1) fem., a troop of horses; (2) masc., a game at cards. The former answers to Ital. *quadriglia*, O. Ital. *squadriglia*, a troop; but the latter to Span. *cuadrillo*, a small square, allied to *cuadrilla*, a meeting of four persons. — Span. *cuadra*, a square. — L. *quadra*, fem. of *quadrus* (above).

quadrillion, a million raised to the fourth power. (L.) Coined by prefixing *quadr*- (for L. *quadrus*) to -*illion*, which is *m*-illion without the *m*.

quadroon. (Span. — L.) For *quartroon*. — Span. *cuarteron*, the child of a creole and a Spaniard; one who is, in a fourth part, a **black**; also a fourth part. — Span. *cuarto*, a fourth part. — L. *quartum*, acc. of *quartus*, fourth; see **quatern** (below).

quadruped; see **Pedal**.

quadruple. (F. — L.) F. *quadruple*. — L. *quadruplum*, acc. of *quadruplus*, four-

QUADRATE.

fold. — L. *quadrus*, four times; *fold*-, signifying 'fold'; see **Double**.

quarantine. (F. — L.) O. F. *quarantaine*, usually *quarantaine*, a space of forty days. — F. *quarante*, forty. — L. *quadragesima*, forty; see **quadragesima** (above).

quarrel (2), a square-headed cross-bow bolt. (F. — L.) M. E. *quarel*. — O. F. *quarrel*, later *quarreau*, a diamond, square cross-bow bolt. — Low L. *quadrillus*, quarrel. — L. *quadrus*, square (above).

quarry (1), a place where stones are dug. (F. — L.) Formerly *quarrer*; M. E. *quarrier*, a place where stones are quarried. — O. F. *quarriere*, a quarry; F. *carrière*. — Low L. *quadraria*, a quarry for square stones. — L. *quadrare*, to square. — L. *quadrus*, square. ¶ The sense was suggested by L. *quadrarius*, a stone-squarer, also stone-cutter (merely).

quart, the fourth of a gallon. (F. — L.) M. E. *quarte*. — F. *quarte*. — L. *quarta* (1 *pars*), a fourth part; fem. of *quartus*, fourth. Apparently short for *quatur-tus**, — *quatuor*, four.

quartan. (F. — L.) F. *quartaine*, recurring on the fourth day (said of a fever). — L. *quartana* (*febris*), a quartan fever, fem. of *quartanus*, belonging to the fourth. — L. *quartus*, fourth (above).

quarter. (F. — L.) M. E. *quarter*. — O. F. *quarter*, *quartier*. — L. *quartaria*, fourth part. — L. *quartus*, fourth.

quatern, fourth of a pint. (F. — L.) Short for *quateron*. M. E. *quateron*. — O. F. *quateron*, a quatern. — Low L. *quateronem*, acc. of *quatero*, a fourth part. — Low L. *quaterus*, from L. *quartus*, fourth.

quartet, quartette. (Ital. — L.) It. *quartetto* (*quartette* is a F. spelling); dim. of *quarto*, fourth. — L. *quartus*.

quarto, having the sheet folded in four leaves. (L.) From L. phr. *in quarto*, in a fourth part; where *quarto* is *alibi*. — L. *quartus*, fourth.

quaternary, consisting of four. (F. — L.) F. *quaternaire*. — L. *quaternarius*. — L. *quaterni*, pl. four at a time. — L. *quatuor*, four.

quaternion. (L.) L. *quaternion*, stem of *quaternio*, a band of four men. — Acts, xii. 4. — L. *quaterni*, pl.; see above.

quatrain. (F. — L.) F. *quatrain*, stanza of four lines. — F. *quatre*, four. — L. *quatuor*, four.

quire (1), a collection of sheets

Spelt *cwaer* in the Ancrén *quaier* (13th cent.), later mod. F. *cahier*. — Low L. collection of four leaves (we *aternus* also, glossed by right's Voc. i. 116); whence *erno*, a quire. [The suffix *s* in F. *enfer* from L. *inuat*ur, four. ¶ Not from which could not thus suffer termination *-nionem*.

all troop. (F. — Ital. — L.) *escadre*. — Ital. *squadra*, a quare (below).

(F. — Ital. — L.) O. F. *squadrone*; augmentative *ve*).

— L.) M. E. *square*. — squared; *esquarre*, a square, Ital. *squadrare*, to square; *re*, also a squadron of men. All from Low L. *ex-*found, but a mere intensive of L. *quadrare*, to square. four-cornered; see Quad-

a square, carpenter's rule. *squire*. — O. F. *esquierre*; *re*. A variant of O. F. *quare* (above).

l. Quadrilateral, Quad-

lion, Quadroon, Quad-

uple; see above.

lk in large draughts. (C.) or guttural *ch*, as in *quach*, of a *quach* or cup, usually *quach*, *queff* in Lowland and Gael. *cuach*, a cup, bowl. druped. (Hottentot.) Said to be imitative word, from the side by the animal.

ee Quake. tower. (E.) M. E. *quelen*, *velan* (pt. t. *cwel*), to die; *to* die utterly. + Du. *quelen*, to pine. (Base A. S. *cwalu*, destruction, Swed. *qual*, G. *qual*, agony. prov. E. *quail*, to coagulate. (F. *cailler*), from

M. E. *qualm*, usually 'a

S. *cwealm*, pestilence. —

of *cwelan* (above). + Du.

lm, Swed. *qualm*, G. *qualm*,

ur; Dan. *qualme*, nausea

l. E. sense).

quell, to subdue. (E.) M. E. *quellen*, to kill. A. S. *cwellan*, to kill; causal of *cwelan* (above). + Du. *kwellen*, Icel. *kvelja*, Swed. *qvälja*, Dan. *qvæle*, to torment, choke; all causal forms.

Quail (2); see Quack.

Quaint; see Noble.

Quake. (E.) M. E. *quaken*, *cwakien*. A. S. *cwacian*, to quake; cf. *cweccan*, to wag. Orig. 'to give life to,' set in motion; allied to Quick. (Base KWAK.) Der.

Quak-er (A. D. 1650); see Haydn.

quagmire. (E.) Spelt *quake-mire* in

Stanihurst; i. e. quaking bog.

Quality. (F. — L.) M. E. *qualitee*. — F. *qualité*. — L. *qualitatem*, acc. of *qualitas*, sort, kind. — L. *quali-s*, of what sort. Allied to E. Which.

qualify. (F. — L.) F. *qualifier*. — Low L. *qualificare*, to endue with a quality. — L. *quali-s*, of what sort; *facere*, to make.

Qualm; see Quail (1).

Quandary, an evil plight. (Scand.) Corruption of M. E. *wandreth*, evil plight, peril, adversity; (cf. Scottish *quhar* for *whar*, where; prov. M. E. *squele* for *sweete*, sweet.) — Icel. *vandræði*, difficulty, trouble. — Icel. *vand-r*, difficult; with suffix *-ræði* (= E. *-red* in *hat-red*). — Icel. *vann*, pt. t. of *vinna*, to toil; see Win. So also O. Swed. *wandråde*, difficulty, from *wand*, difficult.

Quantity. (F. — L.) M. E. *quantitee*. — F. *quantité*. — L. *quantitatem*, acc. of *quantitas*, quantity. — L. *quanti-*, for *quantus*, how much. Allied to Gk. *πόσος* (Ion. *κόσος*), how much; and to E. Who.

Quarantine; see Quadrate.

Quarrel (1), a dispute; see Querulous. Quarrel (2), cross-bow bolt; see Quad-

rate.

Quarry (1), a place for digging stones; see Quadrate.

Quarry (2), heap of game; see p. 94, col. 2.

Quart, Quartan, &c.; see Quadrate.

Quartz, a mineral. (G.) G. *quarz*, rock-

crystal.

Quash. (F. — L.) M. E. *quaschen*. — O. F. *quasser*, later *casser*, to break, quash. — L. *quassare*, to shatter; frequent. of *quatere* (supine *quaxum*), to shake.

concussion. (F. — L.) F. *concussion*. — L. *concussionem*, acc. of *concussio*, a violent shaking. — L. *concussus*, acc. of *concutere*, to shake together. — L. *con-*, for *cum*, together; *quatere*, to shake.

discuss. (L.) M. E. *discussed*, pp.

driven away. — *L. discussus*, pp. of *discutere*, to shake asunder; in late *L.*, to discuss. — *L. dis-*, apart; *quater*, to shake.

percussion. (*L.*) From *L. percussio*, a striking. — *L. percussus*, pp. of *percutere*, to strike. — *L. per*, through; *quater*, to strike. *Der. re-percussion*.

rescue. (*F.* — *L.*) *M. E. rescouen*. — *O. F. rescurre*, to rescue, save. (The same word as *Ital. riscuotere*.) — *Low L. rescutere* (A.D. 1308); which stands for *re-excutere*, to drive away again. — *L. re-*, again; *ex*, away; *quater*, to shake.

Quassia, a South-American tree. (Personal name.) Named by Linnaeus (like *dahlia* from *Dahl*) from *Quassi*, a negro, who pointed out the use of the bark as a tonic. *Quassi* is a common negro name.

Quaternary, Quaternion, **Quatrain**; see **Quadrate**.

Quaver. (*E.*) Frequent. of *quave*, *M. E. quauen* (*u=v*), to quake. Allied to *M. E. quappen*, to throb, palpitate. (Base **KWAP**, allied to **KWAK**.) See **Quake**. *Der. quaver*, sb., a note in music, orig. a trill, shake. And see *quiver* (1).

Quay, a wharf. (*F.* — *C.*) Formerly *kay*, *key*; *M. E. key*, *keye*. — *O. F. quay* (*F. quai*), 'the key of a haven'; *Cot.* — *Bret. kaé*, an enclosure, *W. cae*, an enclosure, hedge. (Phil. Soc. Trans. 1869, p. 254.)

Quean; see **Queen**.

Queasy. (*Scand.*) *M. E. quaysy*, *queysy*, causing or feeling nausea. — *Norweg. kveis*, sickness after a debauch; *Icel. iðra-kveisa*, colic; *Swed. dial. kvesa*, soreness, blister, pimple. Cf. *Swed. kväsa*, to bruise; *A. S. tö-cvisan*, to crush; *Goth. kwistjan*, to destroy.

Queen. (*E.*) Also spelt *quean*, which spelling is restricted to the use of the word in a bad sense; but the words are one. *M. E. queen*, in both senses. *A. S. cwen*, a woman. — *Du. kween*, a barren woman or cow; *Icel. kván*, wife, *kona*, woman; *Dan. kvinde*, woman, *kone*, wife; *Swed. quinna*, a female, *kona*, a quean; *Goth. kwens*, *kweins*, *kwino*, woman, *O. H. G. quend*; *Gk. γυνή*, *Skt. jani*, a wife. (✓**GAN**.) **Doublet, quean**.

Queer. (*Low G.*) A cant word. — *Low G. queer*, across, *quere*, obliquity. In *Awdeley's Fraternity of Vagabonds*, p. 4, 'a quire fellow' is one who has just come out of prison; cf. *Low G. in der quere liggen*, to lie across, lie queerly. So also

G. quer, transverse; *querkopf*, a queer fellow.

Quell; see **Quail** (1).

Quench. (*E.*) *M. E. quenchen*. *A. S. cwencan*, to extinguish; causal of *A. S. cwincan* (pt. t. *cwanc*), to go out, be extinguished. Lengthened from *A. S. cwinnan* (pt. t. *cwán*), to go out, be extinguished. Cf. *O. Fries. kwinka*, to be extinguished.

Querimonious; see **Querulous**.

Quern, **Kern**, a handmill for grinding grain. (*E.*) *M. E. querne*. *A. S. cweorn*, *cwyrn*; orig. 'that which grinds.' — *Du. kweern*, *Icel. kvern*, *Dan. quærn*, *Swed. qvarn*, *Goth. kwairnus*. Cf. *Gk. γύρα*, first meal. (✓**GAR**, to grind.)

Querulous, fretful. (*L.*) *L. querulus*, full of complaints. — *L. queri*, to complain. (✓**KWAS**.) See **Wheeze**.

cry. (*F.* — *L.*) *M. E. crien*. — *F. crier*. (Fuller forms occur in *Ital. gridare*, *Span. gridar*, *Port. gritar*.) — *L. quirilare*, to shriek, cry, lament (*Brachet*). Frequent. of *L. queri*, to lament.

decry, to condemn. (*F.* — *L.*) *O. F. descrier*, to cry down, disparage. — *O. F. des* = *L. dis-*, implying the reversal of an act, and here opposed to 'cry up'; *crier*, to cry (above).

quarrel (1), a dispute. (*F.* — *L.*) *M. E. querele*. — *O. F. querele*, later *querelle*. — *L. querela*, a complaint. — *L. queri*, to complain.

querimonious, fretful. (*L.*) From *L. querimonia*, a complaint. — *L. queri*, to complain; with Aryan suffixes *-man-ja*.

Query, an enquiry. (*L.*) Put for *quære*, i. e. enquire thou. — *L. quære*, imp. sing. 2d pers. of *quærere*, to seek (put for *quærere*), as in *L. quæro*, I beg. Cf. *Skt. chi*, to search.

acquire. (*L.*) *L. acquirere*, to get, obtain. — *L. ac-*, for *ad*, to; *quærere*, to seek. *Der. acquisition*; from pp. *acquisitus*.

conquer. (*F.* — *L.*) *M. E. conqueren*. — *O. F. conquere*. — *L. conquerere*, to seek after, go in quest of; in late *L.*, to conquer. — *L. con-* (*cum*), with; *quærere*, to seek. *Der. conquest*, *M. E. conquisit*, from *Low L. conquisitum*, neut. of *conquisitus*, pp. of *conquirere*.

disquisition, an investigation. From *L. disquisitio*, a search into. *disquisitus*, pp. of *disquirere*, to seek. *L. dis-*, apart; *quærere*, to seek.

enquire. (*F.* — *L.*) *M. E. enq*

om *enquere* to *enquire* to make it
re like Latin; and afterwards to
to make it look still more so. —
enquerre, *enquerir*. — L. *inquirere*,
h into. — L. *in*, in; *querere*, to
Der. *enquir-y*, often turned into
enquest (now *inquest*), from O. F.
L. *inquisita* (res), a thing en-
to.

site, sought out, excellent. (L.)
isitus, pp. of *exquirere*, to seek
ex, out; *querere*, to seek.

est, later spelling of M. E. *en-*
enquire.

re, late spelling of *enquire*; see

sition. (F. — L.) F. *inquisition*.
inquisitionem, a search into. —
isitus, pp. of *inquirere*; see en-
bove).

isite, a small gain. (L.) Low
isitum, an extra profit above the
nt, arising from fines, waifs, &c.;
perquisitus, pp. of *perquirere*, to
thoroughly. — L. *fer*, thoroughly;
to seek.

is, a search. (F. — L.) O. F.
quête. — L. *quasita* (res), a thing
fem. of pp. of *querere*.

ion. (F. — L.) F. *question*. — L.
tionem, an enquiry. — L. *quasere*,
of *querere*, to seek.

st. (F. — L.) O. F. *requisite*. —
isita, a thing asked, fem. of pp.
ere, to ask back. — L. *re*; and
to seek.

re. (F. — L.) M. E. *requeren*,
o *requiren*. — O. F. *requerir*. — L.
(above). Der. *requis-ite*, from
isitus.

Question; see **Query**.

; see **Caudal**.

le; see **Quip**.

living, lively. (E.) M. E. *quik*.
ic. + Du. *kwik*, Icel. *kvikr*, Dan.
ed. *quick*; extension from the
m in Goth. *kwins*, living; cf. L.
ith. *grwas*, Russ. *živoi*, alive;
to live. (✓GIW.)

en. (E.) M. E. *quiknen*, orig.
e alive. — A. S. *cwic*, alive.

see **Cud**.

ity, a nicety, cavil. (L.) Low L.
the nature of a thing. — L. *quid*,
what is it? Neut. of *quis*, who;

t, a sly trick in argument. (L.)

Short for L. *quidlibet*, anything you choose.

— L. *quid*, anything; *libet*, it pleases (you).

Quiet, adj. (L.) L. *quietus*, quiet; orig.
pp. of *quiere**, only used in the inceptive
form *quiescere*, to be still. Cf. *quies*, rest.
Allied to Gk. *καίμαι*, I rest; Skt. *çt*, to lie
still. (✓KI.) Der. *quiet*, sb. and vb.;
quietus, sb.; *quiescent*, from stem of pres.
pt. of *quiescere*.

acquiesce. (L.) L. *acquiescere*, to
rest in. — L. *ac*, for *ad*, to; *quiescere*, to rest

acquit. (F. — L.) M. E. *aquiten*. —
O. F. *aquiter*, to settle a claim; Low L.
acquietare. — L. *ac* (for *ad*), to; *quietare*,
vb., formed from *quietus*, discharged, free,
orig. at rest. See **quit** (below).

coy. (F. — L.) O. F. *coi*, oldest form
coit, quiet, still; spelt *coy*, *quoy*, in Cot-
grave. — L. *quietus*, still.

decoy, to allure. (L.; and F. — L.)
Coined by prefixing L. *de*, down, to O. F.
coi, quiet, E. *coy* (above). ¶ No doubt the
verb to *coy* (older than *de-coy*) took a new
sense by confusion with Du. *kooi*, a cage,
called a *coy* in Norfolk, with the sense
'decoy' for birds; but M. E. *coyen*, to
blandish, occurs in the Prompt. Parv., and
Spenser uses *accoy*, F. Q. iv. 8. 59. As for
the Du. *kooi*, O. Du. *koye* (Hexham), it
appears to be from L. *cauea*, a cage; see
cage, p. 73, l. 9.

quit, freed, free. (F. — L.) Orig. an
adj., as in 'quit claim.' M. E. *quyt*, *quit*,
also *quyte*, free; adj. — O. F. *quite*, dis-
charged, released, freed. — L. *quietum*, acc.
of *quietus*, at rest, hence, free. Thus *qui*
is short for *quiet*. Der. *quit*, verb, F.
quitter, O. F. *quiter*, from the adj.; hence
quitt-ance, O. F. *quittance*, Low L. *quitan-
tia*; *ac-quit* (above).

quite. (F. — L.) M. E. *quite*; an ad-
verbial use of the M. E. adj. *quite*, free,
now spelt *quit*; see above.

requiem. (L.) The Mass for the Dead
was called *requiem*, because it began 'Re-
quiem æternam dona eis.' — L. *requiem*, acc.
of *requies*, repose. — L. *re*; *quies*, rest.

requite. (F. — L.) Also spelt *requit*,
Temp. iii. 3. 71. From *re*- and *quit*; see
quit (above).

Quill (1), a feather, pen. (F. — O. H. G.)
M. E. *quille*. 'Quylle, a stalk, Calamus;' Prompt. Parv. *Quill* also means the faucet
of a barrel, or a reed to wind yarn on.
This is a difficult and doubtful word; it
would seem that the bird's quill was named
from its tapering shape, like that of the

conical pin used in the game of nails or kayles (see **Kails**). — O. F. *quille*, 'a keyle, a big peg or pin of wood;' Cot. [A distinct word from F. *quille*, a keel.] — O. H. G. *kegil*, G. *kegel*, a nine-pin, skittle, cone, bobbin. (The sense of 'bobbin' accounts for the E. *quill*, a reed to wind yarn on.)

Quill (2), to pleat a ruff. (F. — O. H. G.; or L.) Etym. doubtful; either (1) so called from being folded over quills or reeds; see **Quill** (1). Or (2) allied to the Guernsey word *enquiller*, to pleat (Métivier); derived by Métivier from O. F. *cuillir*, to gather, collect (L. *colligere*). This latter derivation is far from being convincing; the difference between *quiller* and *cuillir* is considerable, the conjugation being different. Surely *enquiller* must be related to F. *quille* (above).

Quillet; see **Quiddity**.

Quilt, a bed-cover, &c. (F. — L.) M. E. *quilt*. — O. F. *cuite*, a quilt (12th cent.), also spelt *cotre*, *contre*. — L. *culcita*, *culcitra*, a cushion, mattress, pillow, quilt; the latter form gave O. F. *cotre*.

counterpane (1), a coverlet for a bed. (F. — L.) A corrupted form; it stands for *counterpoint*, as in Shak. — O. F. *contrepoint*, the back stitch or quilting stitch, also a quilt; Cot. β. Thus named, by a popular etymology, from a fancied connection with O. F. *contrepointier*, to work the back-stitch (from *contre* = L. *contra*). But really connected with O. F. *contrepointier*, to quilt (also in Cotgrave). In fact, *contrepoint* is a corruption of *coute-point*, *coute-point*, a counterpane. — L. *culcita puncta*, a counterpane, a stitched quilt (see Ducange). — L. *culcita*, a quilt; *puncta*, fem. of *punctus*, pp. of *pungere*, to prick.

cushion. (F. — L.) M. E. *quishen*. — O. F. *coissin*, *coussin*, a cushion. — Low L. *culcitinum**, not found, but regularly formed from *culcita*, a cushion (above).

Quinary; see **Quinquagesima**.

Quince. (F. — L. — Gk.) Formerly *quene*, *quyns*. (Cf. O. F. *coignasse*, 'the greatest kind of quince,' Cot.) Merely the pl. form of M. E. *quyne*, *coine*, or *coin*, a quince. — O. F. *coin*, F. *coing*, a quince. (The same as Prov. *codoing*, Ital. *cotogna*, a quince.) — L. *cydonium*, a quince; (the Ital. *cotogna* being from L. *cydonia*.) — Gk. *κυδώνιον μήλον*, a quince, lit. a Cydonian apple. — Gk. *Kydonia*, *Kydonia*, Cydonia, one of the chief cities of Crete.

Quinnounx; see **Quinquagesima**.

Quinine, extract of Peruvian bark. (F. — Peruv.) F. *quinine*, formed with suffix *-ine* (L. *-ina*), from F. *quina*, Peruvian bark. — Peruvian *kina*, or *kina-kina*, said to mean 'bark,' esp. that which we call Peruvian bark.

Quinquagesima. (L.) L. *quinquagesima* (dies), fiftieth (day); fem. of *quinquagesimus*, fiftieth. — L. *quinqua-*, for *quinque*, five, allied to E. **Five**; *-gesimus*, put for *-gensimus**, *-censimus**, *-centimus**, short for *decentimus**, tenth, from *decem*, ten.

quinary, consisting of fives. (L.) L. *quinarius*, arranged by fives. — L. *quini*, five at a time. Put for *quinc-ni**, from *quinque*, five.

quincunx, an arrangement by fives. (L.) Applied to trees arranged like the spots on the side of a die marked 5; L. *quincunx*. — L. *quinque*, five; *uncia*, an ounce, small mark, spot on a die; see **uncial**, under **Inch**. ¶ So also *quing-angular*, having five angles; *quing-ennial*, lasting 5 years.

quintuple, five-fold. (F. — L.) F. *quintuple*. — L. *quintuplus**, a coined word. — L. *quintus*, fifth, from *quinque*, *-plus*, i.e. *-fold*; see **Double**.

Quinsy; see **Cynic**.

Quintain. (F. — L.) F. *quintaine*, a post with arms, for beginners to tilt at. The form of the word is such that it must be allied to L. *quintana*, a street in the camp, which separated the *fifth* maniples from the sixth; where was the market and business-place of the camp. Doubtless this public place was also the scene of martial exercises and trials of skill; the Low L. *quintana* means (1) a quintain, also (2) a part of a street (space) where carriages could pass. — L. *quintanus*, from *quintus*, fifth. Put for *quinc-tus**, from *quinque*, five.

Quintal; see **Cent**.

Quintessence; see **Essence**.

Quintuple; see **Quinquagesima**.

Quip, a taunt, cavil. (L.) Formerly *quippy*; Drant's Horace, bk. ii. sat. i. — L. *quippe*, forsooth (ironical).

quibble. (C.) Dimin. of *quib*, a quip (Coles); which is a weakened form of *quip*.

Quire (1), of paper; see **Quadrant**.

Quire (2), a band of singers; see **Chorus**.

Quirk, a cavil. (C.) Prob. for *quirt*. — W. *chwirred*, a quirk, piece of craft, from *chwiori*, to turn briskly; cf. *chwyr-nu*, to whirl, buzz. Cf. Gael. *cuireid*, a tart.

trick, which (however) Macleod refers to turn. Prob. allied to Whir.

lt. Quite; see Quiet.

iver (1), to shiver. (E.) Allied to ete adj. quiver, full of motion, brisk; *cwifer*, in the comp. adv. *cwifer-lice*, ly. Cf. O. Du. *kuiven*, *kuiveren*, to r (Kilian).

iver (2), a case for arrows. (F.-G.) O. F. *cuivre*, *cuevre*, *couire*, a r. = O. H. G. *kohhar* (G. *köcher*), a r. + A. S. *cocer*, a quiver.

otic. (Span.) Named from *Don* or *Quijote*, a novel by Cervantes.

if; the same as Coif.

oin; see Coin.

oit, Coit, a ring of iron for throwing mark. (F. = L.?) M. E. *coite*, *coyte*;

owl. Sc. *coit*, to push about, jostle.

from O. F. *coiter*, to press, push, t, incite, instigate (which prob. also the sense 'to hurl'). Of doubtful

; perhaps from L. *coactare*, to force, *coactus*, pp. of *cogere*, to compel; see nt.

rum. (L.) It was usual to nominate members of a committee, of whom a certain number must be present at a meeting. = L. *quorum*, of whom; l. of *qui*, who. Allied to Who.

ota, a share. (Ital. = L.) Ital. *quota*, re. = L. *quota* (*pars*), how great a fem. of *quotus*, how great. = L. how many; allied to *qui*, who; see

quote. (F. = L.) Formerly also *cote*. = O. F. *quoter*, *coter*, to quote. = Low L. *quotare*, to mark off into chapters and verses, for references; hence, to give a reference. = L. *quotus*, how many, how much, with allusion to chapters, &c.; see above.

quotidian, daily. (F. = L.) F. *quotidien*. = L. *quotidianus*, daily. = L. *quoti*, for *quotus*, how many; *dies*, a day. Thus *quotidianus* = on however many a day, on any day, daily.

quotient. (F. = L.; or L.) F. *quotient*, the part which falls to each man's share; Cot. = L. *quotient**, the imaginary stem of L. *quotiens*, how many times, which is really indeclinable. = L. *quot*, how many (above).

Quoth, he says, he said. (E.) Properly a pt. t.; also as pres. t. M. E. *quoth*, *quod*. = A. S. *cwæð*, pt. t. of *cwæðan*, to say. + Icel. *kvað*, pt. t. of *kveða*, to say. Allied to Skt. *gad*, to speak. (✓ GA.)

bequeath. (E.) A. S. *bicwæðan*, to declare. = A. S. *bi*, by (E. *by*); *cwæðan*, to say.

bequest. (E.) M. E. *biqueste* (rare); the correct form being *bequid*. From A. S. *be*, *bi*. (E. *by*); *cwide*, a saying, from *cwæðan*, to say. Cf. A. S. *bicwæðan*, to bequeath. ¶ Clearly *bequest* is a corrupt form, due to confusing A. S. *cwide*, a saying, with *quest*, a word of F. origin, occurring in *in-quest*, *re-quest*, as well as in the simple form; see *quest*, s. v. *Query*.

Quotidian, Quotient; see Quota.

R.

bet, to cut the edges of boards, to m; see Beat.

bi, Rabbin, sir. (L. = Gk. = Heb.)

bbi, John i. 38. = Gk. *παῖς*. = Heb. literally 'my master.' = Heb. *rab*, as sb., master; and *i*, my. = Heb. *dbab*, to be great. (The form *rabbim* nch.)

bit. (O. Low G.?) M. E. *rabet*. of an older form only found in *robbe*, a rabbit. Cf. Span. and *rabo*, tail, hind quarters; *rabear*, g the tail. ¶ The true E. name is

ble. (O. Low G.) From the noise by a crowd. = O. Du. *rabbelen*, to r; prov. G. *rabbeln*, to chatter d). The suffix *-le* gives a frequenta-

tive force; *rabble* = that which keeps on making a noise. Cf. Gk. *παῖσσειν*, to make a noise.

rapparee, an Irish robber. (Irish.) Irish *rapaire*, a noisy fellow, sloven, robber, thief; cf. *rapal*, noise, *rapach*, noisy. Cf. Gael. *rapair*, a noisy fellow.

Rabid, mad. (L.) L. *rabidus*, mad. = L. *rabere*, to rage, rave. (✓ RABH.)

rage. (F. = L.) F. *rage*. = L. *rabiam*, acc. of *rabies*, rage. = L. *rabere*, to rage. And see Rave.

Raca. (Chaldee.) Matt. v. 22. Chaldee *riká*, worthless; hence, foolish.

Raccoon, Racoön. (N. American Indian.) Spelt *rackoon* in Bailey (1735). The native W. Indian name. 'Arathkone, a beast like a fox;' glossary of Indian

Words subjoined to A Historie of Travaille into Virginia, by W. Strachey (pub. by the Hackluyt Soc. in 1849).

Race (1), a swift course. (E.) M.E. *rees*, *rase*. A.S. *rás*, a swift course. + Icel. *rás*. Cf. Skt. *rish*, to flow. (✓ ARS, to flow.)

Race (2), a family. (F.—O.H.G.) F. *race*.—O.H.G. *reisa*, a line, stroke, mark (hence a line or lineage). + Icel. *reitr*, a scratch, from *ríta*, to scratch, write; see Write. ¶ Perhaps confused with L. *radix*, from which, however, the F. *race* cannot have been derived (Diez).

racy, of strong flavour, spirited. (F.—O.H.G.; with E. suffix.) *Rac-y* = indicative of its *race*, due to its breed.

Race (3), a root; see **Radix**.

Raceme, a cluster. (F.—L.) F. *racème*.—L. *racemum*, acc. of *racemus*, a cluster.

raisin. (F.—L.) M.E. *reisin*.—O.F. *raisin*, a grape; also a bunch.—L. *racemum* (above).

Rack (1), a grating above a manger, instrument of torture; see **Reach**.

Rack (2), light vapoury clouds; see **Wreak**.

Rack (3), to pour off liquor, to clear it from dregs or lees. (F.—L.?) Minshew (1627) speaks of 'rackt wines.'—F. *ragué*; whence *vin ragué*, 'small, or coarse wine, squeezed from the dregs of the grapes, already drained of all their best moisture'; Cot. Cf. Span. *rascon*, sour; *rascar*, to scrape. Prob. of L. origin; see **Rascal**.

Rack (4), another spelling of *wrack*, i.e. wreck; see **Wreak**.

Rack (5); see **Arrack**.

Rack (6), a neck of mutton. (E.)—A.S. *hracca*, neck (Somner). We also find (7) *rack*, for *reck*, to care; (8) *rack*, to relate, from A.S. *reccan*, to reckon; (9) *rack*, a pace of a horse, i.e. a *rocking* pace; see **Rook** (2). Also *rack* (10), a track, cart-rut from Icel. *reka*, to drive; see **Wreak**.

Racket (1), **Raquet**, a bat with a network blade. (F.—Span.—Arab.) M.E. *raket*; borrowed from O.F.—Span. *raqueta*, a racket, battle-dore.—Arab. *rdhat*, the palm of the hand (hence the game of fives, which preceded rackets). To this day, tennis is called in F. *paume*, i.e. palm of the hand, though now played with bats.

Racket (2), a noise. (C.) Gael. *racaid*, a noise; Irish *racan*, noise.—Gael. *rac*, to make a noise like geese or ducks. Of imitative origin; cf. *rattle*.

Racoon; see **Raccoon**.

Racy; see **Race** (2).

Radical, **Radish**; see **Radix**.

Radius, a ray. (L.) L. *radius*, a ray irradiate. (L.) From pp. of L. *irradiare*, to shine upon.—L. *ir-*, for *in-*, *radiare*, to shine, from *radius*, a ray.

radiant. (L.) From stem of pres. of L. *radiare*, to shine.—L. *radius*, ray ray. (F.—L.) O.F. *raye*; F. *ray* L. *radius*, acc. of *radius*, a ray.

Radix, a root. (L.) L. *radix* (a *radic-*), a root. + Gk. *ῥίζη*, a branch. See **Wort**. Der. *radic-al*.

eradicate. (L.) From pp. of *eradicare*, to root out.—L. *e-*, out; *radic-* to root, from *radic-*, stem of *radix*, root.

race (3), a root. (F.—L.) 'A *rac* ginger'; Wint. Ta. iv. 3. 50.—O.F. *rais*, a root.—L. *radicem*, acc. of *radix*.

radish. (F.—Prov.—L.) F. *radis* (not a true F. word, but borrowed from Provençal).—Prov. *raditz*, a root.—*radicem*; see above.

rash (3), to pull, tear violently. (F. L.) 'Rashing off helmets'; F. Q. v. 3. M.E. *aracen*, afterwards shortened to *rac*—O.F. *esracer* (F. *arracher*), to root pull away violently.—L. *extradicare*, to root out.—L. *ex-*, out; *radicare*; see *eradicate* (above).

Raffle; see **Rape** (1).

Raft. (Scand.) M.E. *raft*, a raft; beam; orig. sense 'rafter'.—Icel. *rafi* (*rafi*), a rafter, beam (where the final *i* merely the sign of the nom. case); Icel. *rafi*, a rafter, a beam. Extended to Icel. *ráf*, *ráfr*, a roof, cognate with O.H.G. *rafo*, a spar, rafter. Allied Gk. *ῥοφος*, a roof. ¶ Not the same as A.S. *hráf*, a roof.

rafter, a beam to support a roof. (A.S. *rafter*. An extension of the word above.

Rag. (E.) M.E. *ragge*. We only find A.S. *raggie*, rough, shaggy; formed from a sb. *ragge**. + Swed. *ragg*, rough hence *raggig*, shaggy; Icel. *ragg*, shaggy, *raggaðr*, shaggy. Orig. sense 'shaggy', whence the notion of untidiness. ¶ The resemblance to Gk. *ῥάκος*, a sh. of cloth, is purely accidental (for Gk. *ῥάκος*, E. *h*). Der. *rag-stone*, i.e. ragged stone.

rag-wort, i.e. ragged plant.

Rage; see **Rabid**.

Ragout; see **Gust** (2).

Raid; see **Ride**.

), a bar. (O. Low G.) M. E. found in A. S. Through O. F. m a Low G. form *regel* (cf. *rail, rain*). — Low G. *regel*, a rail, Swed. *regel*, a bar, bolt. + G. H. G. *rigil*, a bar, bolt, orig. a door. This O. H. G. *rigil* is G. *rihan*, to fasten (G. *reihen*, a row, connect). Allied to Skt. *rekha*, a line, stroke. (✓RIK.)

), to brawl, scold; see *Rase*.

), a bird; see *Rattle*.

), part of a woman's night-dress.

Halliwell and Palsgrave. M. E.

S. *hregl*, *hregl*, swaddling-clothes.

s. *hrel*, *reil*, O. H. G. *hregil*, a

at. (F. = L. and Scand.; with F.

Short for *array-ment*; see *Array*.

(E.) M. E. *rein*. A. S. *regn*, also

contraction). + Du. *regen*, Icel.

id. *regn*, G. *regen*, Goth. *rign*,

L. *rigare*, to moisten.

er; see *Reindeer*.

see *Rise*.

; see *Regeme*.

see *Regent*.

(1), an implement. (E.) A. S.

ike. + Icel. *reka*, a shovel, Dan.

oker, Swed. *raka*, an oven-rake,

, a rake. Allied to Goth. *rikan*

), to collect, heap up. (✓RAG.)

, verb.

(2), a dissolute man. (Scand.)

el, rash; oddly corrupted to *rake-*

ech, Nares; finally shortened to

ved. dial. *rakkel*, a vagabond, from

run hastily, O. Swed. *racka*, to run

So also Icel. *reikall*, vagabond,

a, to wander.

(3), a nautical term; see *Reach*.

ell, a vagabond; see *Bake* (2).

(1), to reassemble; see *Ligament*.

(2), to banter; see *Rase*.

(E.) A. S. *ram*. + Du. *ram*, G.

Cf. Skt. *ram*, to sport, &c.; *rati*,

Der. *ram*, verb, to but, push,

am-rod.

le; see *Roam*.

y. (F. = L.) F. *ramifier*, to put

inches (hence, to branch off). — L.

ramus, a branch, bough; *ficare*,

, to make.

Romp, to bound, leap; pro-

climb, scramble, rear; also to

isterously. (F. = Teut.) M. E.

to rage; cf. *ramp-ant* (F. *ramp-*

ant), rearing, said of a lion. — F. *rampier*, 'to creep, run, crawl, climb;' Cot. Orig. sense 'to clamber;' cf. Ital. *rampare*, to clutch, *rampa*, a claw, grip. The Ital. *rampare* (Prov. *rapar*) is a nasalised form from Low G. *rappen*, to snatch hastily, Dan. *rappe*, to hasten; cf. G. *raffen*, to snatch. See *Rape* (1).

Rampart; see *Pare*.

Ramsons, broad-leaved garlic. (E.) A double plural; put for *rams-en-s*. Here *ramsen* = A. S. *hramsan*, ramsons; a pl. form, from a sing. *hramsa*. + Swed. *rams-lök* (*lök* = leek); Dan. *rams*; Lithuan. *kremusze*, wild garlic; Irish *creamh*, garlic, Gk. *κρόνον*, an onion.

Rancid. (L.) L. *rancidus*, rancid. — L. *rancere*, to stink.

rancour. (F. = L.) M. E. *rancour*. — F. *rancour*. — L. *rancorem*, acc. of *rancor*, spite, orig. rancidness. — L. *rancere* (above).

Random, said or done at hazard. (F. =

Teut.) M. E. *randon*; esp. in phr. in

randon, in great haste. — O. F. *randon*, the

force and swiftness of a great stream;

whence phr. à *randon*, in great haste, with

impetuosity. Hence *randonner*, to run

swiftly. So also Span. *de rendon*, *de rondon*,

rashly, impetuously. — G. *rand*, a brim,

edge, verge, margin; whence Ital. *a randa*,

with difficulty, exactly (lit. near the verge).

Cf. G. *bis am rande voll*, full to the brim.

The sense of F. *randon* has reference to

the force of a full or brimming river. +

A. S. *rand*, Icel. *rönd*, Dan. *rand*, rim,

verge; Swed. *rand*, a stripe.

Range; see *Ring*.

Rank (1), a row, class, order; see *Ring*.

Rank (2), adj., coarse in growth; see

Reach (1).

Rankle; see p. 393, col. 1.

Ransack. (Scand.) Icel. *rannsaka*, to

search a house, ransack; Swed. *ransaka*,

Dan. *ransage*. — Icel. *rann*, a house, abode;

sak, base of *sakja*, to seek. The Icel. *rann*

stands for *rasn* *, and is the same as A. S.

rasn, a plank, beam, Goth. *rasn*, a house.

See *Seek*.

Ransom; see *Exempt*.

Rant. (Du.) O. Du. *ranten*, to dote,

be enraged. + G. *ranzen*, to toss about,

make a noise.

Ranunculus. (L.) L. *ranunculus*, a

little frog; also, a plant. Double dimin.

of *rāna*, a frog, put for *rac-na* *, i. e. croaker.

Cf. L. *raccare*, to growl.

rennet (2), a sweet kind of apple. (E.)

—L.) Formerly spelt *renate*, from an odd notion that it was derived from *L. renatus*, born again! — *F. reinette*, *rainette*, a rennet; the same as *rainette*, a little frog; from the speckled skin. Dimin. of *F. raine*, a frog. — *L. rana* (above).

Rap (1), to strike smartly; a smart stroke. (Scand.) Dan. *rap*, a rap, tap; Swed. *rapp*, a blow; Swed. *rappa*, to beat. Of imitative origin; allied to *Rattle*.

Rap (2), to seize hastily; see *Rape* (1). **Rapacious**; see *Rapid*.

Rape (1), a seizing by force. (Scand.) M. E. *rape*, haste, hurry. The word has been affected by a popular etymology connecting it with *L. rapere*, to which it is unrelated; see *rapt* (below). The M. E. *rape*, hurry, haste, is a common word; see Chaucer's lines to Adam Scrivener. — Icel. *hrap*, ruin, falling down, *hrapaðr*, a hurry, *hrapa*, to hasten; Swed. *rapp*, Dan. *rap*, quick; see *rap* (2) below. Der. *rape*, verb.

raffle, a kind of lottery. (*F. — G.*) M. E. *rafle*, a game at dice. — *F. rafle*, *raffle*, a game at three dice. — *F. rasler*, to snatch up. — *G. raffeln*, to snatch up; frequent. of *raffen*, to snatch away, carry off hastily. See below.

rap (2), to snatch, seize hastily. (Scand.) M. E. *rapen*, to hasten, act hastily. — Icel. *hrapa*, to fall, tumble, hasten, hurry; Swed. *rappa*, to seize, snatch, Dan. *rappe*, to make haste; Swed. *rapp*, Dan. *rap*, quick, brisk, + *G. raffeln*, to snatch. ¶ Chiefly in the phrase to *rap and rend*, corruption of *rap and renne* = 'seize and plunder;' where *renne* is from Icel. *ræna*, to plunder, from *ræn*, plunder.

rap, carried away. (*E.; confused with L.*) Put for *rapped*, pp. of *rap*, to hurry, carry away; 'What thus *raps* you?' Cymb. i. 6. 51. But it was soon confused, by a popular etymology, with *L. raptus*, pp. of *rapere*, to seize, with which it had no orig. connection; and very soon it was always spelt *rapt*, and believed to be the equivalent of *raptus*, and to belong to nothing else; see Milton, P. L. iii. 522.

Rape (2), a plant. (*L.*) M. E. *rape*. — *L. rapa*, *rapum*, a turnip, a rape. + *Gk. párus*, a turnip, *παράρις*, a radish; Russ. *rieпа*, a turnip.

Rape (3), a division of a county, in Sussex. (Scand.) Icel. *hreppr*, a district; prob. orig. a share. — Icel. *hreppa*, to catch; cf. A. S. *hreppan*, to lay hold of.

Rapid. (*F. — L.*) *F. rapide*. — *L. rapidus*,

quick, lit. snatching away. — *L. rapere*, to snatch. + *Gk. ἀρᾶειν*, to seize; whence *E. harpy*.

rapacious. (*L.*) Coined from *L. rapaci-*, crude form of *rapax*, grasping. — *L. rapere*, to grasp.

rapine. (*F. — L.*) *F. rapine*, 'rapine, ravine;' Cot. — *L. rapina*, robbery, plunder. — *L. rapere*, to seize.

raptorial. (*L.*) Used of birds of prey. — *L. raptori-*, crude form of *raptor*, one who seizes. — *L. rapere*, to seize.

rapture. (*L.*) Coined, as if from *L. raptura**, from *L. raptus*, pp. of *rapere*.

ravage, sb., plunder. (*F. — L.*) *F. ravage*, 'ravage;' Cot. — *L. ravir*, to bear away suddenly. — *L. rapere*.

raven (2), to plunder, to devour. (*F. — L.*) Better spelt *ravin*. From M. E. *ravine*, sb., plunder. — O. F. *ravine*, rapidity, impetuosity (oldest sense 'plunder,' as in *L.*) — *L. rapina*, plunder; see *rapine* (above).

ravine, a hollow gorge. (*F. — L.*) *F. ravine*, a hollow worn by floods, also a great flood; O. F. *ravine* (above).

ravish, to seize with violence. (*F. — L.*) M. E. *rauischen*. — *F. raviss-*, stem of pres. pt. of *ravir*, to ravish. — *L. rapere*, to seize.

Rapier, **Rappee**, see *Rasp*.

Rapine; see *Rapid*.

Rapparee; see *Rabble*.

Rapt; see *Rape* (1).

Raptorial, **Rapture**; see *Rapid*.

Rare. (*F. — L.*) *F. rare*. — *L. rarus*, acc. of *rarus*, rare.

Rascal, a knave, villain. (*F. — L.*) M. E. *rashaille*, the common herd. It was a term of the chase; certain animals, not worth hunting, were so called. The hart, till he was six years old, was accounted *rascaille*. The O. F. word must also have been spelt *rascaille**, clearly the same word as mod. *F. racaille*, 'the rascality or base or rascall sort, the scumme, dregs, offals, outcasts of any company,' Cot. Due to an O. F. word cognate with Prov. Span. Port. *rascare*, to scrape; the orig. sense being 'scrapings.' All from a Low *L. rariary**, a frequent form from *rasmus*, supine of *radere*, to scrape; see *Base*.

Rase, **Raze**, to scrape, efface. (*F. — L.*) M. E. *rasen*, to scrape. — *F. raser*. — Low *L. rasare*, to graze, to demolish. — *L. rarus*, supine of *radere*, to scrape. Allied to *Rodent*.

abrade. (*L.*) *L. ab-radere*, to sci off. Der. *abras-ion*, from pp. *abrasus*.

ie. (L.) *L. erasus*. pp. of *e-radere*,
 tch out.

(2), to brawl, scold. (F.—L.) F.
 to deride. Cf. Span. *rallar*, to
 to molest, vex; Port. *ralar*, to
 corresponding to a Low L. type
 re*. — L. *radere*, to scrape, graze.
raill-ery, F. *raillerie*, banter.

y (2), to banter. (F.—Teut.) We
 d the sb. *rallery*, 'pleasant drolling,'
 s, ed. 1710. This is, of course,
 spelling of *raillery*; and *rally* is
 another form of *rail* (2), somewhat
 in form to F. *railler* (above).

a (2), a slight eruption on the body.
 O. F. *rasche*, *rasgue*; F. *rasche*.
 me as Prov. *rasca*, the itch. So
 from the wish to scratch it; cf. Prov.
 to scratch, equivalent to a Low L.
 e*. — L. *rasum*, supine of *radere*,
 pe. See *Rascal*.

orial. (L.) *L. rasori*, crude form
 or, one who scrapes. — L. *rasum*,
 of *radere*, to scrape.

s, the same as *Rase* (above).

er. (F.—L.) F. *rasoir*, a razor, lit.
 er.—F. *raser*, to shave; see *Rase*
).

a (1), headstrong. (Scand.) M. E.
rasch. — Dan. Swed. *rask*, quick, rash;
isker, vigorous. + Du. *rasch*, G. *rasch*.
 t. *ricch*, to go, to attack; Gk. *ōp-*
 excite. (✓AR.)

ier, a thin slice of broiled bacon.
) 'Rasher on the coales, quasi
 or hastily roasted,' Minshew. This
 ; cf. 'Rashed, burnt in cooking, by
 oo hastily dressed;' Halliwell.

(2), a slight eruption; see *Rase*.

(3), to pull violently; see *Radix*.
 er: see *Rash* (1).

orial; see *Rase*.

, verb. (F.—O. H. G.) M. E.
 —O. F. *rasper* (F. *rasper*). — O. H. G.
 whence G. *raspeln*, to rasp. Cf.
 h. *hrespan*, to rake together.

er, a light narrow sword. (F.—
 O. H. G.) F. *rapierre*; it was con-
 as Spanish. 'Rapiere, Spanische
 ;' Palsgrave. No doubt *rapierre*
 for *raspiere**, a name given in con-
 neaning 'a rasper' or poker; hence
 called 'a proking-spit of Spaine';
 —Span. *raspadera*, a raker. —Span.
 to rasp, scratch. —O. H. G. *raspōn*

¶ So Diez; Littré rejects this
 , but unadvisedly.

rappee, a kind of snuff. (F.—Teut.) F.
rapé, lit. rasped, reduced to powder; pp.
 of *rasper*, to rasp; see *Rasp* (above).

rasp-berry, a kind of fruit. (F.—
 O. H. G.; and E.) Formerly called *raspis*,
raspes, but this is merely a pl. form used as
 a singular. Named from its roughness.
 So also Ital. *raspo*, a rasp, also a raspberry.
 Rat. (E.) M. E. *rat*. A. S. *rat*. + O. Du.
ratte, Du. *rat*, Dan. *rotte*, Swed. *rätta*, G.
ratte, *rats*; Low G. *ratus*, *rato* (whence F.
rat). + Irish and Gael. *radan*, Bret. *raz*; cf.
 Skt. *rada*, a tooth, an elephant; *vajra-rada*,
 a hog. (✓RAD.) Der. *rat*, verb, to
 desert one's party, as rats are said to leave
 a falling house.

ratten, to take away a workman's tools
 for offending the trades' union. (F.—Low L.
 —Teut.) *Ratten* is the Hallamshire (Shef-
 field) word for a rat; hence applied to
 working secret mischief, which is attributed
 to rats. 'I have been rattened; I had just
 put a new cat-gut band on my lathe, and
 last night the rats have carried it off;' N.
 and Q. 3. S. xii. 192. M. E. *raton*, a rat. —
 F. *raton*, dimin. of F. *rat* (above).

Ratafia; see *Arrack*.

Ratch, a rack with teeth; see *Reach*.

Rate (1), a proportion, standard, tax.
 (F.—L.) O. F. *rate*, price, value. — L.
ratus, determined, fixed, settled, pp. of
reor, I think, judge, deem.

arraign (F.—L.) M. E. *arainen*. —
 O. F. *aranier*, *areisnier*, to speak to, dis-
 course with, cite, arraign. — O. F. *a* (L. *ad*),
 to; *reisner*, *reisoner*, to reason, from O. F.
reson, *raison*, reason, advice; see *reason*
 (below).

ratify (F.—L.) F. *ratifier*. — Low L.
ratificare, to confirm. — L. *rati*, for *ratus*,
 settled; *-ficare*, from *facere*, to make.

ratio (L.) L. *ratio*, calculation. — L.
ratus, pp. of *reor*, I think, deem.

ration, rate or allowance of provisions.
 (F.—L.) F. *ration*. — L. *rationem*, acc. of
ratio (above).

reason (F.—L.) M. E. *resoun*, *reisun*.
 —O. F. *reison* (F. *raison*). — L. *rationem*,
 acc. of *ratio*, calculation, reason (above).

Rate (2), to scold, chide. (F.—L.)
 M. E. *raten*, Ch. C. T. 3463; *araten*, to
 reprove. Also spelt *retten*, *aretten*. — O. F.
aretter, to impute. — L. *ad*, to; and *reputare*,
 to count. See *Repute*. ¶ Not from
rate (1).

Rath, early; **Rather**, sooner. (E.)
Rather is the compar. of *rath*, early, soon.

A. S. *hraðe*, adv., quickly, *hrað*, adj., quick, swift; hence *hraðor*, sooner. + Icel. *hraðr*, swift; M. H. G. *rad*, *hrad*, quick.

Ratify, Ratio, Ration; see **Rate** (1).

Ratlines, Ratlins, Rattlings, the small transverse ropes crossing the shrouds of a ship. (E.; and F. — L.) It seems to be *rat-lines*, a jocular name, as if affording ladders for the rats to get up by. ¶ The Du. name is *weeflijn*, i.e. web-line. There is a Dan. *ratline*, but it means a tiller-rope, from *rat*, a wheel.

Rattan, a Malacca cane. (Malay.) Also spelt *ratán* (Johnson). — Malay *rólan*, the rattan-cane.

Ratten; see **Rat**.

Rattle, to clatter. (E.) M. E. *ratelen*. A. S. *hrætelan**, only preserved in A. S. *hrætele*, *hræteluyrt*, rattle-wort, a plant which derives its name from the rattling of the seeds in the capsules. + Du. *ratelen*, G. *rasseln*, to rattle; allied to Gk. *κρᾶνν*, to knock, make to rattle. (✓KRAT.)

rail (3), a bird. (F. — Teut.) O. F. *rasle*, 'a rale,' Cot. (F. *râle*). — O. Du. *rallen*, short for O. Du. *ratelen*, to rattle. (From its cry.)

Raught, pt. t. of **Reach**, q. v.

Ravage; see **Rapid**.

Rave. (F. — L.) M. E. *raven*. — O. F. *râver*, cited by Diez, s. v. *rêver*, as a Lorraine word; hence the derivative *ravasser*, 'to rave, talk idly,' Cot. Allied to Span. *rabiar*, to rave, a verb formed from the sb. *rabia*, rage, allied to L. *rabies*, rage. — L. *rabere*, to rage; see **Rabid**. ¶ This is the solution given by Diez, and the best.

revery. (F. — L.) F. *rêverie*, a raving, a vain fancy, a revery. — F. *rêver*, formerly *resver*, *rôver*, to rave.

Ravel, to untwist, unweave, entangle. (O. Du.) The orig. sense has reference to the untwisting of a string or woven texture, the ends of threads of which become afterwards entangled. To *unravel* is to disentangle; to *ravel out* is to unweave. — O. Du. *ravelen*, to ravel; mod. Du. *rafelen*, to fray out, unweave; Low G. *reffeln*, to fray out. Of unknown origin; perhaps connected with G. *rafen*, to snatch; cf. G. *rafel*, an iron rake, grate of flax. ¶ The Du. *ravelen*, to dote (from O. F. *râver*, see **Rave**), is a different word. Der. *un-ravel*.

Ravelin, a detached work in fortification, with two embankments raised before the counterscarp. (F. — Ital.) F. *ravelin*. — O. Ital. *ravellino*, *revellino* (Ital. *riovel-*

lino), a ravelin. Orig. unknown; thou to be from L. *re-*, back; *uallum*, a ramp.

Raven (1), a bird. (E.) M. E. *raue*. A. S. *hræfn*, *hræfn*. + Du. *raaf*, Icel. *hræfn*, Dan. *ravn*, G. *rabe*. Named from its c. cf. L. *crepare*, to rattle. (✓KRAP.)

Raven (2), to plunder, devour, **Ravish**; see **Rapid**.

Raw. (E.) M. E. *raw*. A. S. *hræw*, *hræw*. + Du. *rauw*, Icel. *hrár*, Dan. *Swed. rå*, O. H. G. *rdo*, G. *roh*. Allied to L. *crudus*, raw, Skt. *krūra*, sore, c. hard. (✓KRU.)

Ray (1); see **Radius**.

Ray (2), a fish. (F. — L.) O. F. *raye*, *raie*. — L. *raia*, a ray. β. L. *raia* = *ray*, cognate with G. *roche*, a ray, a roach; Roach.

Rayah, a person, not a Mahometan, who pays the capitation-tax, a word in use in Turkey. (Arab.) It may be explained 'subject,' though the orig. sense is 'a flock or pastured cattle. — Arab. *ra'iyah*, *ra'*, a flock; from *ra'i*, feeding, pasturing, pasturing, tending flocks.

ryot, the same. (Arab.) Arab. *ra'* (above).

Raze, Razor; see **Rase**.

Re, Red- prefix, again. (F. — L.; or L. *re-*, *red-*; commonly the former, except in *red-tem*, *red-olent*, *red-dition*. ¶ Hence a large number of compounds, such as *red-dress*, *re-arrange*, which cause no difficulty.

Reach (1), to attain. (E.) M. E. *reche*, pt. t. *raghte*, *raughte*, pp. *raught*. — F. *récan*, *récan*, pt. t. *riéhte*. + O. Fr. *reka*, G. *reichen*. The A. S. *récan*, *raikian* seems to mean 'to get into power,' and is allied to the sb. *rice*, power, answering to Goth. *reiki*, power, authority. Still more closely allied to the sb. *ge-occasion*, due time; this would give orig. sense 'to seize an opportunity; comes to much the same thing. The base is RAK = Aryan RAG, to rule; Regent. Der. *reach*, sb., which also means 'a stretch in a river.'

rack (1), a grating above a manger, instrument of torture. (E.) In some sense the word is doubtless English; cf. M. *rekke*, a rack for hay. In the particular sense 'to torture,' it may have been borrowed from O. Du. *racken*, to rack, torture. The radical sense of *rack* is to extend, stretch out, and it is closely allied to **Reach** (above); hence, as sb., *rack*, a straight bar (cf. G. *rack*, a rail, a

frame-work, such as the bars in above a manger, a frame-work of a structure, a bar with teeth in which a wheel can work. *On the rack* = in a strait; a *rack-rent* is a rent stretched above, or nearly so. Allied words: *rekker*, straight, *rekha*, to strain, *recken*, to stretch, reach out, to draw; *rak*, straight, G. *rack*, a rack, *recken*, to stretch; esp. Low G. *rakk*, to stretch; in E. *plate-rack*. ¶ *Rack* is used in more senses than any other E. word (2), *rack* (3), &c.

Rake, the projection of the extremity beyond the keel, the inclination of a mast from the perpendicular. 'In sea-language, the *rake* of a ship is much of her hull or main body, over both the ends of her keel;' (710). Evidently from *rake*, vb., to extend (Halliwell). — Swed. dial. *raka*, *raka fram*, to reach over, Dan. *rage*, to project, jut out. *Reach*.

Rank (1), coarse in growth, very fertile; (2) (E.) The sense 'rancid' is a fusion with O. F. *rance*, 'musty,' which is from L. *rancidus*. But M. E. *rank* is strong, forward; from A. S. *g. rank*, proud, forward. + Du. *rank*, erect (like things of quick growth); (3) (for *ranker*), straight, slender, long and thin, Dan. *rank*, erect. Old form of Teut. base RAK, to make straight. (✓ RAG.) *Rank*, to fester. (F. — L.) Doubtless from *rank* (2) above. But prob. in; Anglo-F. *rancier*, *arancier*, — L. *rancere*, to stink. See

a rack or bar with teeth. (E.) Old form of *rack* (1) above, in the bar with teeth; hence it came to mean a kind of a toothed wheel. Der. *watch-work*, 'the small teeth of the tom of the fusée or barrel that wind up.'

Rank (2), to try to vomit; see *Retch*. (3) M. E. *reden*. A. S. *rádan*, to advise, read; pt. t. *rædde*, pp. *S. ráð*, counsel. — A. S. *rádan* (b) to advise, persuade; with the pt. t. *ræðr*. This verb is allied to *ráðan*, to provide, Icel. *ráða*, to advise, G. *rathen* (pt. t. *räthe*). (Teut. base RAD; root

riddle (1), an enigma. (E.) Properly *riddles*; and the pl. should be *riddles-es*. M. E. *redels*. — A. S. *rædelse*, pl. *rædelsan*, a riddle, ambiguity, something requiring explanation. — A. S. *rædan*, to discern, explain (above). + Dan. *raadse*, by inversion of the suffixes); G. *räthsel*, a riddle. ¶ We still say to *read* a riddle, i.e. to explain it.

Ready; see *Ride*.

Real (1), actual. (F. — L.; or L.) Either from O. F. *real* (F. *réel*), or directly from Low L. *realis*, belonging to the thing itself. — L. *res*, a thing.

Rebus, a representation of a word by pictures. (L.) Thus *Bolton* was represented by pictures of a *bolt* and a *tun*. — L. *rebus*, by things, i.e. by means of things; abl. pl. of *res*, a thing.

Republic. (F. — L.) F. *republique*, 'the commonwealth'; Cot. — L. *respublica*, a republic. — L. *res*, a matter, state; *publica*, fem. of *publicus*, public.

Real (2), a small coin; see *Regent*.

Realgar, red orpiment. (F. — Span. — Arab.) F. *réalgar*. — Span. *rejalgar*. — Arab. *rahj al-ghár*, powder of the mine, mineral powder. — Arab. *rahj*, powder; *al-ghár*, a cavern, mine.

Realm; see *Regent*.

Ream. (F. — Span. — Arab.) M. E. *reame*. — O. F. *raime* (F. *rame*), a ream or bundle of paper. — Span. *resma*, a ream, — Arab. *rismat* (pl. *risam*), a bundle.

Reap. (E.) M. E. *repen* (pt. t. *rep*, pp. *ropen*). A. S. *ripan*, *rypan*, with the possible form *ripan*, since *i* (*y*) stands for *é*, when *é* is a mutation of *ed* (*ed*); cf. A. S. *riþ*, *ryþ*, a reaping, harvest. Allied to Du. *rapen*, to reap, gather, G. *raufen*, to pluck, Goth. *raupjan*, to pluck; and to *Reave*.

Ripe. (E.) M. E. *ripe*. A. S. *ripe*, fit for reaping; cf. *riþ*, harvest. — A. S. *riþan*, to reap. + Du. *rijp*, G. *reif*, ripe.

Rear (1), to raise; see *Rise*.

Rear (2), the back part. (F. — L.) M. E. *riere*, chiefly in adv. *arere*, *arriere*, in the rear. — O. F. *riere*, backward; whence *arriere* (F. *arrière*), behind, backward. — L. *retro*, backward; whence *ad retro* = F. *arrière*. See *Retro*.

Arrears, sb. pl. (F. — L.) From M. E. *arere*, adv., in the rear; see above. ¶ What we now call *arrears* answers to M. E. *areres*, s. pl. formed from M. E. *arere* with F. suffix *-age*.

Rearward, the rear-guard. (F. — L.)

and G.) The old spelling is *rereward*, M. E. *rerewarde*, short for *arere-ward*, i. e. guard in the rear. See *Rear* (2) and *Ward*.

reredos, a screen at the back of a thing, esp. of an altar. (F.-L.) From M. E. *rere*, rear; and F. *dos*, back, from L. *dorsum*, back. ¶ Tautological.

rereward; see *rearward* (above).

Rear (3), insufficiently cooked. (E.) M. E. *rere*. A. S. *hrér*, half-cooked.

Rearmouse; see *Reremouse*.

Rearward; see *Rear* (2).

Reason; see *Rate* (1).

Reave, to rob. (E.) M. E. *reuen* (= *reven*); pt. t. *rafte*, *refte*, pp. *raft*, *rest*. A. S. *redfian*, to despoil, lit. to strip. — A. S. *redf*, clothing, a robe, spoil, plunder. — A. S. *redf*, pt. t. of strong verb *redfan*, to deprive. + Icel. *raufa*, to reave, from sb. *rauf*, spoil, which from *rauf*, pt. t. of *rjufa*, to break up, violate; G. *rauben*, to rob, from *raub*, plunder. (✓RUP.)

bereave. (E.) A. S. *biredfian*. — A. S. *bi-*, prefix; *redfian*, to despoil (above). Der. *be-rest*, short for M. E. *bereued*, pp. of *bereuen* (*bereven*), to bereave.

rob. (F.-O. H. G.) M. E. *robben*. — O. F. *robber*, more commonly *rober*, to disrobe, spoil, strip off clothing, plunder. — F. *robe*, a robe; see below.

robe. (F.-O. H. G.) F. *robe*, formerly also *robbe*. — M. H. G. *roub*, O. H. G. *raup* (G. *raub*), booty, spoil; hence, a garment taken from the slain, clothing. + A. S. *redf*, Icel. *rauf*, sb. (above). Der. *dis-robe*.

rover, a pirate. (Du.) M. E. *rover*. — Du. *roover*, a robber, pirate, thief. — Du. *rooven*, to rob. — Du. *roof*, spoil. + A. S. *redf*, Icel. *rauf*, G. *raub*, spoil (above). Der. *rove*, verb, to wander; evolved from the sb.

rubbish, broken stones, waste matter, refuse. (F.-O. H. G.) M. E. *roboux*, *roboux*, Prompt. Parv.; pl. of an old form *robel**, clearly represented by mod. E. *rubble*; see below. ¶ *Rubbish* is, in fact, a corrupt form of the old plural of *rubble*.

rubble, broken stones, rubbish. (F.-O. H. G.) 'Rubble, or rubbish of old houses;' Baret (1580). This answers exactly to an old form *robel**, O. F. *robel**, only found in the pl. *roboux*. 'A grete loode of *roboux*;' cited by Way in Prompt. Parv. Obviously the dimin. of F. *robe* in the sense of 'trash,' so well preserved in

the cognate Ital. *roba*, 'a gowne, a robe, wealth, goods, geare, trash, pelfe,' Florio. Cf. Ital. *robaccia*, old goods, rubbish; *ribiccia*, trifles, rubbish; from *roba*. See *robe* (above).

Rebate; see *Batter* (1).

Rebeck, a three-stringed fiddle. (F.-Ital. — Arab.) O. F. *rebec*, also spelt *rebebe*. — Ital. *ribecca*, also *ribebba*, a rebeck. — Arab. *rabab*, *rababa*, a rebeck. (Devic.)

Rebel; see *Dual*.

Rebound; see *Boom* (1).

Rebuff, a repulse. (Ital.) In Milton, P. L. xi. 936. — Ital. *rebuffo*, *ribuffo*, a check. — Ital. *ribuffare*, 'to check, chide,' Florio. — Ital. *ri-* (L. *re-*) back; *buffare*, a word of imitative origin, like E. *puff*; see *Puff*.

Rebuke, to reprove. (F.-L.) M. E. *rebuken*. — O. F. *rebouquer*, later *reboucher*, to blunt a weapon; metaphorically, to put aside a request. — F. *re-*, back; *bouquer*, later *boucher*, to obstruct, stop the mouth, shut up, also to hoodwink (hence to blunt), formed from *bouque*, Picard form of F. *bouche*, the mouth. — L. *re-*, back; *bucca*, the puffed cheek (later, the mouth). Thus to *rebuke* is to stop one's mouth, obstruct.

Rebus; see *Real* (1).

Rebut; see *Beat*.

Recall, *Recant*; see *Call*, *Cant* (1).

Recede; see *Cede*.

Receive; see *Capacious*.

Recent. (F.-L.) O. F. *recent* (F. *re-cent*). — L. *recent-*, stem of *recens*, fresh, new, orig. 'beginning anew.' — L. *re-*, again, *-cent-*, a stem prob. allied to Russ. *re-cin-ate*, to begin.

Receptacle; see *Capacious*.

Recess; see *Cede*.

Recipe, *Recipient*; see *Capacious*.

Reciprocal. (L.) From L. *reciprocus*, returning, alternating. Of unknown origin.

Recite; see *Cite*.

Reck, to regard. (E.) M. E. *reken*. A. S. *rekan*, to care (put for *rekan*). Formed from a sb. with base *re-*, *can*, which exists in the cognate M. H. G. *ruoh*, O. H. G. *ruoh*, care, heed, whence M. H. G. *ruochen*, O. H. G. *rekan*, to reckon. Der. *reck-less*, A. S. *reke-less*; Du. *rekeloos*, reckless.

Reckon. (E.) M. E. *rekenen*. *ge-rekenian*, to explain; allied to *ge-reccan*, to rule, order, direct, explain, to tell. + Du. *rekenen*; Icel. *reikna*, to n

o Icel. *rekja*, to trace out; Dan. *rekke*, *räkna*; G. *rechnen*, allied to G. *rechen*, O. H. G. *rachjan*, to tell. **β**. All secondary verbs; e sb. seen in Icel. *rök*, neut. pl., a ground, origin, O. H. G. *rahha*, a subject. (✓RAG.)
im; see Claim.
ne; see Incline.
se; see Clause.
nise; see Noble.
l, verb. (F.—L.) M. E. *recoilen*, *culer*, 'to recoyle, retire;' Cot. go backwards.—F. *re-*, back; *cul*, der parts.—L. *re-*, back; *culum*, *ulus*, the hinder parts.
lect; see Legend.
nmend; see Mandate.
npense; see Pendant.
ncile; see Calends.
ndite, secret. (L.) L. *reconditus*, y, hidden, secret; pp. of *recondere*, back again.—L. *re-*, back; *condere*, together. The L. *condere* (pt. t. is from *con-* (*cum*), with, and *dare* (*di*), to give, used in composition: force of 'put.' See Date (1).
inoitre; see Noble.
nd; see Cordial.
int; see Putative.
ip; see Coppice.
irse; see Current.
rer. (F.—L.) O. F. *recouvrer*, *re-* (F. *recouverer*).—L. *recuperare*, to 'also to recruit oneself. A difficult perhaps orig. 'to make good again,' *bine cuprus*, good, of which the se may have been 'desirable,' from e, to desire.
perative, tending to recover. (L.) *eratiuus*, (properly) recoverable.—*erare* (above).
ant; see Creed.
ation; see Create.
minate; see Crime.
ut; see Crescent.
ngle, Rectify, &c.; see Regent.
nbent; see Covey.
perative; see Recover.
r; see Current.
sant; see Cause.
(E.) M. E. *reed* (with long vowel). *red*.+Du. *rood*, Icel. *rauðr*, Dan. *roth*, G. *roth*, Goth. *rauds*. Also *ópós*, Irish and Gael. *ruath*, W. *rubet* (for *rudher**), red; allied *rudhira*, blood. Note also the

Icel. strong verb *rjóða* (pt. t. *rauð*), to redden; A. S. *reððan*, to redden.

rust. (E.) A. S. *rust*, rust; orig. redness. Allied to A. S. *rudu*, ruddiness, and *redd*, red.+Du. *roest*, Dan. *rust*, Swed. G. *rost*.

Reddition; see Date (1).

Redeem; see Exempt.

Redintegration; see Tangent.

Redolent; see Odour.

Redoubt; see Duke.

Redoubtable; see Dual.

Redound; see Undulate.

Redress; see dress, p. 396, col. 2.

Reduce; see Duke.

Redundant; see Undulate.

Reechy; see Reek.

Reed. (E.) M. E. *reed*. A. S. *hreðd*, a reed.+Du. *riet*; G. *riet*, *ried*.

Reef (1), a ridge of rocks; see Rive.

Reef (2), a portion of a sail; see Rive.

Reek, vapour. (E.) M. E. *reke*. A. S. *ricc*, vapour.—A. S. *recc*, pt. t. of *reccan* (strong verb), to reek, smoke. (Base RUK.) + Du. *rook*, Icel. *reykr*, Swed. *rök*, Dan. *røg*, G. *rauch*; cf. Icel. *rjúka*, (pt. t. *rauð*), G. *riechen*, to smoke, reek. Orig. 'dimness;' cf. Skt. *raja*, *rajas*, dimness, *rajani*, night, *ranj*, to dye.

reechy, dirty. (E.) Lit. 'smoky;' weakened form of *reeky*; cf. Low Sc. *reekie*, smoky.

Reel (1), a small spindle for winding yarn. (E.) M. E. *rele*; A. S. *hreol*, a reel. + Icel. *hræll*, *ræll*, a weaver's rod or sley.

Reel (2), a Highland dance. (Gael.) Gael. *righil*, a reel.

Reeve (1), to pass the end of a rope through a hole; see Rive.

Reeve (2), an officer, steward. (E.) A. S. *geréfa*, an officer; orig. sense 'famous;' formed (by usual change from *ð* to *d*) from A. S. *róf*, active, excellent, famous. Cf. O. Sax. *róf*, famous. ¶ Not allied to G. *graf*. Der. *borough-reeve*; *port-reeve*; *sheriff*, q. v.

Refection; see Fact.

Refel; see Fallible.

Refer; see Fertile.

Refine; see Final.

Reflect; see Flexible.

Reform; see Form.

Refract; see Fragile.

Refrain (1), to restrain, forbear. (F.—L.) M. E. *refreinen*.—F. *refrenier*, to repress; Cot.—L. *refrenare*, to bridle,

hold in with a bit. — L. *re-*, back; *frenum*, a bit, curb. The orig. sense of *frenum* is 'holder' or 'keeper,' from ✓DHAR, to support, maintain; cf. Skt. *dhri*, to support, L. *firmus*, firm. ¶ Prob. sometimes confused with O. F. *refreindre*, 'to bridle,' Cot.; this is from L. *refringere* (i. e. *re-frangere*), to break back.

Refrain (2), the burden of a song; see **Fragile**.

Refresh; see **Fresh**.

Refrigerate; see **Frigid**.

Reft; see **Reave**.

Refuge; see **Fugitive**.

Refulgent; see **Fulgent**.

Refund, Refuse, Refute; see **Fuse** (1).

Regain; see **Gain**.

Regal, Regalia; see **Regent**.

Regale, to entertain. (F. — L. ?) F. *regaler*, to entertain (Litttré). [Not allied to *regal*, as Cotgrave suggests.] The same as Span. *regalar*, to make much of, pamper; orig. to melt (Diez). Diez derives it from L. *regulare*, to melt, thaw; from L. *re-*, back, *gelare*, to freeze (see **Gelid**). But Scheler connects F. *regaler* with O. F. *galer*, to rejoice, which is preferable; see **Gala**.

Regard; see **Ward**.

Regatta. (Ital.) Orig. a strife, contention, hence a race, rowing match. — Ital. *regatta*, *rigatta*, 'a strife for the maistrie;' Florio. — O. Ital. *rigattare*, to wrangle, to haggle as a huckster does. So also Span. *rigatear*, to haggle, retail provisions, to rival in sailing. Doubtless these stand for Ital. *recatare*, Span. *recatear*, to retail; lit. 'to cater again;' from L. *re-* and *captare*, to catch, procure. See **Re-** and **Cater**.

Regenerate; see **Genus**.

Regent. (F. — L.) F. *regent*, a regent, vice-gent. — L. *regent-*, stem of pres. pt. of *regere*, to rule. Allied to Gk. *opéyeiv*, to stretch, Goth. *uf-rakjan*, to stretch out, Skt. *rij*, to stretch, *rāj*, to govern. (✓RAG.) See **Right**.

address, vb. (F. — L.) F. *adresser*. — F. *a*, to; *dresser*, to direct, dress; see **dress** (below).

adroit. (F. — L.) F. *adroit*, dexterous. — F. *à droit*, rightfully. — F. *à* (L. *ad*), to; Low L. *directum*, right, justice, neut. of *directus*; see **direct** (below).

alert. (F. — Ital. — L.) F. *alerte*; formerly *allerte*, and (in Rabelais) *a l'erte*, i. e.

on the watch. — Ital. *all'erta*, on watch; from the phr. *stare all'erta* stand erect, be on one's guard. — Ital. (for *a la*), at the, on the; *erta*, *le erto*, erect. — L. *ad*, to, at; *illam*, fem. of *ille*, he; *erectam*, fem. acc. of *erect*; see **erect** (below).

correct. (L.) L. *correctus*, pp. of *corrigere*, to correct. — L. *cor-* (for *con-* = together; *regere*, to rule.

direct, adj. (L.) L. *directus*, p. of *dirigere*, to direct. — L. *di-*, for *dis-*, *regere*, to rule.

dirge. (L.) Formerly *dirige*; from first word of the anthem 'dirige, Domine,' Ps. v. 8; in the office for the dead. — L. *dirige*, direct thou; 2 p. imper. of *dirigere* (above).

dress. (F. — L.) O. F. *dresser*, to erect, set up, dress; answering to a L. form *directiare**, — L. *directus*, p. of *dirigere*, to direct; see **direct** (above). **erect**, adj. (L.) L. *erectus*, pp. of *erigere*, to set up straight. — out, up; *regere*, to make straight, rule. **escort**, a guide, guard. (F. — Ital. O. F. *escorte*. — Ital. *scorta*, a guide; of pp. of *scorgere*, to see, perceive, (orig. to set right). — L. *ex*, entirely; *corrigere*, to correct; see **correct** (above).

insurgent. (L.) L. *insurgens*, of pres. pt. of *insurgere*, to rise up, to rebel. — L. *in*, on; *surgere*, to rise, surge (below).

insurrection. (L.) From L. *in-* and *urrectio*. — L. *insurrectus*, pp. of *insurgere*, to rise up, to rebel (above).

interregnum. (L.) L. *inter-*, between; *regnum*, a reign, rule, from *regis*, *rajah*, prince. (Skt.) Skt. *raja* form used in compounds in place of *raja*, a king. Cognate with L. *rex*; see **king** (below).

real (2), a small Spanish coin. (Sp.) Span. *real*, lit. a 'royal' coin. **regalis**; see **regal** (below).

realm. (F. — L.) M. E. *realme*. — O. F. *realme* (F. *royaume*), kingdom; answering to a Low L. *regnum**, — L. *regalis*, royal; see **king** (below).

rectangle, a four-sided right-angled figure. (F. — L.) F. *rectangle*, a right angle (Cot.). — L. *rectangulus*, having right angle. — L. *rectus*, right; *angulus*, angle. *Rectus* was orig. the pp. of *regere*, to rule.

rectify. (F. - L.) F. *rectifier*. - Low L. *rectificare*, to make right. - L. *recti*, for *rectus* (above); *-ficare*, for *facere*, to make.

rectilinear, rectilinear. (L.) From L. *rectiline-us*, formed by straight lines. - L. *recti*, for *rectus*, straight; *linea*, a line. L. *rectus* was orig. pp. of *regere*.

rectitude. (F. - L.) F. *rectitude*. - L. *rectitudo*, uprightness. - L. *rectus*, straight, upright (above).

regal. (F. - L.) F. *regal*, royal (Cot.) - L. *regalis*, adj., from *reg-*, stem of *rex*, a king. - L. *regere*, to rule. Der. *regal-ia*, insignia of a king; neut. pl. of *regalis*.

regicide, slayer of a king; slaying of a king. (F. - L.) F. *regicide* (Minsheu). - L. *reg-*, crude form of *rex*, king, from *regere*; *-cida*, a slayer, from *cadere*, to slay. Otherwise; from L. *regi*. (as before); *-cidium*, a slaying, from *cadere*.

regimen. (L.) L. *regimen*, guidance. - L. *regere*, to rule, direct.

regiment. (F. - L.) F. *regiment*, 'a regiment of souldiers,' Cot. O. F. *regiment*, a government. - L. *regimentum*, rule, government. - L. *regere*, to rule.

region. (F. - L.) F. *region*. - L. *regionem*, acc. of *regio*, territory. - L. *regere*, to rule, govern.

regnant, reigning. (L.) L. *regnant*, stem. of pres. pt. of *regnare*, to reign. - L. *regnum*, kingdom. - L. *regere*, to rule.

regular. (L.) L. *regularis*, according to rule. - L. *regula*, a rule. - L. *regere*.

reign, sb. (F. - L.) M. E. *regne*. - F. *regne*. - L. *regnum*, kingdom. - L. *regere*.

resource. (F. - L.) O. F. *resource*, later *ressource*, 'a new source,' Cot. - F. *re-*, again; *source*, source; see source (below).

resurrection. (F. - L.) O. F. *resurrection*. - L. acc. *resurrectionem*. - L. *resurrectus*, pp. of *re-surgere*, to rise again.

royal. (F. - L.) M. E. *real*, *roial*. - O. F. *real*, *roial* (F. *royal*). - L. *regalis*, royal; see *regal* (above).

rule, sb. (F. - L.) M. E. *reule*, *riule*. - O. F. *riule*, *reule* (F. *règle*). - L. *regula*, a rule. - L. *regere*, to rule.

sortie. (F. - L.) F. *sortie*, a going forth; fem. of *sorti*, pp. of *sortir*, to sally forth. Cf. Span. *surtida*, a sortie, from O. Span. *surtir*, to rise. β. F. *sortir*, Span. *sortir*, answer to a Low L. form *surrectire**, to rise up. - L. *surrectum*, supine of *surgere*, to rise up; see *surge* (below).

The contraction of *surrectire** to F. *sortir* is proved to be correct by Ital. *sorto*, occurring as pp. of *sorgere*, to rise.

source. (F. - L.) M. E. *sours*. - O. F. *sorse*, *surse* (F. *source*), a source. Here *sorse* is fem. of *sors*, old pp. of O. F. *sordre* (F. *sourdre*), to rise. - L. *surgere*, to rise; see *surge* (below).

surge. (L.) Coined directly from L. *surgere*, to rise (pp. *surrectus*). Short for *surrigere**, as the pp. shews. - L. *sur-* (sub), up; *regere*, to rule, direct.

unruly, disregarding restraint. (E.; and F. - L.) From *un-*, prefix, and *rule*; with suffix *-y*; a coined word. See *rule* (above). ¶ Not from M. E. *unro*, restlessness. Fabyan has *unruled*.

Regicide, Regiment; see Regent.

Regiment, Region; see Regent.

Register; see Gerund.

Regnant; see Regent.

Regress; see Grade.

Regret, sorrow. (F. - L. and O. Low G. ?) F. *regret*, grief; *regretter*, to lament (Cot.). Oldest form of the verb, *regrater*. Of disputed origin; see Scheler. The most likely solution is that which derives O. F. *regrater* from L. *re-*, again, and the Low G. verb which appears in Goth. *gretan*, to weep, Icel. *gráta*, Swed. *gråta*, Dan. *græde*, A. S. *grætan*, Lowl. Sc. *greit*, to weep, bewail. See *Greet* (2). Cf. 'I mone as a chylde doth for the wantyng of his nourse or mother, *je regrete*;' Palsgrave.

Regular; see Regent.

Rehearse; see Hearse.

Reign; see Regent.

Reimburse; see Purse.

Rein; see Tenable.

Reindeer, Raindeer, a kind of deer. (Scand. - Lapp.; and E.) M. E. *rayncdere*. Formed by adding *deer* (see *Deer*) to Icel. *hreinn*, a reindeer; cf. O. Swed. *ren*, a reindeer. (We also find A. S. *hrán*, Dan. *rensdyr*, Du. *rendier*, G. *rennthier*, all due to O. Swed. *ren*.) β. Diez refers us to Lapp *raingo*, but this is merely a bad spelling of Swed. *renko*, i. e. rein-cow. The true Lapp word is *pátuo*, a reindeer, which happens to be constantly used in company with Lapp *reimo*, a pasturage, which was wrongly applied by the Swedes to the animal itself. Cf. Lapp *pátsoit warin reinohet*, to pasture reindeer on the fells; and similar sentences in Ihre, *Lexicon Lapponicum*, p. 374.

Reins, the lower part of the back. (F. — L.) O. F. *reins*. — L. *renes*, pl., kidneys, reins.

renal. (F. — L.) F. *renal*. — L. *renalis*, adj., formed from *renes*, s. pl. (above).

Reject; see **Jet** (1).

Rejoice; see **Gaud**.

Rejoin; see **Join**.

Relapse; see **Lapse**.

Relate; see **Tolerate**.

Relax; see **Lax**.

Relay (1), a set of fresh dogs or horses, a fresh supply. (F. — L. ?) Orig. used of dogs and horses. — F. *relais*, a relay; *chiens de relais*, *cheveaux de relais*, dogs or horses kept in reserve; Cot. The orig. sense is 'a rest,' and *chiens de relais* are dogs kept at rest; cf. *à relais* 'at rest, that is not used;' Cot. Probably from L. *relaxare*, to loosen, let loose, allow to rest; see **Lax**. Cf. Italian *cani di rila-ssò*, dogs kept in reserve (late edition of Florio by Torriano, 1688).

Relay (2), to lay again; from *re-* and *lay*.

Release; see **Lax**.

Relegate; see **Legal**.

Relent; see **Lenient**.

Relevant; see **Levity**.

Relic, **Relict**; see **Licence**.

Relieve; see **Levity**.

Religion. (F. — L.) F. *religion*; Cot. — L. acc. *religionem*, from *religio*, piety; allied to *religens*, fearing the gods, pious. *Re-ligens* is the opposite of *neg-ligens*, negligent; see **Neglect**. Allied also to Gk. ἀλέγειν, to reverence. ¶ Referred to L. *religare*, to bind, by Lewis and Short.

Relinquish, **Reliquary**; see **Licence**.

Relish; see **Lick**.

Reluctant. (L.) From stem of pres. pt. of *reluctare*, *reluctari*, to struggle against. — L. *re-*, back; *luctari*, to struggle, from *lucta*, a wrestling. Allied to Gk. λυγίλειν, to bend, writhe in wrestling; Skt. *ruj*, to bend, break. (✓**RUG**.)

Rely; see **Lie** (1).

Remain; see **Mansion**.

Remand; see **Mandate**.

Remark; see **Mark**.

Remedy; see **Medicine**.

Remember; see **Memory**.

Remind; see **Mind**.

Reminiscence; see **Memory**.

Remit; see **Missile**.

Remnant; see **Mansion**.

Remonstrate; see **Monaster**.

Remorse; see **Mordacity**.

Remote; see **Move**.

Remount; see **Mount** (2).

Remove; see **Move**.

Remunerate; see **Municipal**.

Renal; see **Reins**.

Renard; see **Reynard**.

Rencounter, **Rencontre**; see **Contr-**

Rend. (E.) M. E. *renden*. A. S. *hrendan*, to cut or tear down. Allied to Skt. *krit*, to cut; L. *cre-na* (for *cre-na*), a cranny. (✓**KART**.) Der. *rent*, sb., from pp. *rent*.

Render, **Rendezvous**; see **Date** (1).

Renegade; see **Negation**.

Renew; see **Now**.

Rennet (1), that which curdles milk; see **Run**.

Rennet (2), an apple; see **Ranunculus**.

Renounce; see **Nuncio**.

Renovate; see **Now**.

Renown; see **Noble**.

Rent (1), a tear; see **Rend**.

Rent (2), annual payment; see **Date** (1).

Renunciation; see **Nuncio**.

Repair (1), to renew; see **Par-**

Repair (2), to resort; see **Paternal**.

Repatee; see **Part**.

Repast; see **Pastor**.

Repay; see **Pact**.

Repeal; see **Pulsate**.

Repeat; see **Petition**.

Repel; see **Pulsate**.

Repent; see **Pain**.

Repercussion; see **Quash**.

Repertory; see **Parent**.

Repine; see **Pain**.

Replace; see **Plate**.

Replenish, **Replete**; see **Plenary**.

Replevy; see **Pledge**.

Reply; see **Ply**.

Report; see **Port** (1).

Repose; see **Pose** (1).

Repository; see **Position**.

Reprehend; see **Prehensile**.

Represent; see **Sooth**.

Repress; see **Press**.

Reprieve; see **Probable**.

Reprimand; see **Press**.

Reprisal; see **Prehensile**.

Reproach; see **Propinquity**.

Reprobate, **Reprove**; see **Probable**.

Reptile, crawling; usually, as a sb. (F. — L.) F. *reptile*, 'crawling;' Cot. — L. *reptilem*, acc. of *reptilis*, creeping. — L. *reptus*, pp. of *reperere*, to creep. + Lithuan. *reptoti*, to creep. Allied to **Serpent**.

ptitious. (L.) *L. surreptitius*, surreptitious, done stealthily. — *L. v.*, supine of *surrepere*, to creep upon. — *L. sur-* (*sub*), under; *rep-* (*e*).

lic; see Real (1).

iate. (L.) From pp. of *L. re-* reject. — *L. repudium*, a casting of what one is ashamed of. — *vay*; *pud-*, base of *pudere*, to feel *pudor*, shame.

nant; see Pugilism.

se; see Pulsate.

se; see Putative.

st, Require; see Query.

sm, Requite; see Quiet.

ss; see Rear (2).

ouse, Rearmouse, a bat. (E.) *remis*, a bat; from the flapping wings. — *A. S. hréran*, to agitate, *r*, motion, allied to *hrór*, adj., *is*, a mouse. Cf. prov. E. *flutter* — flutter-mouse or bat.

ard; see Rear (2).

d, to repeal. (F.—L.) *F. re-* cancel; *Cot. L. re-scindere*, to annul. — *L. re-*, back; *scindere*, Allied to Schism. (✓SKID.)

ad, to cut off. (L.) *L. ab-* to cut off.

ssa. (L.) Fem. of *abscissus*, cut of *abscindere*.

pt; see Scribe.

se; see Quash.

ch; see Circle.

ble; see Similar.

; see Sense.

re; see Serve.

, Residue; see Sedentary.

t; see Sign.

nt; see Salient.

Rosin. (F.—L.—Gk.) *M. E. sine*. — *O. F. resine*, 'rosin'; *Cot. na*, Jer. li. 8 (Vulgate). — *Gk. resin*, gum from trees. (For the ge of *s* and *t*, cf. *L. tu* with *Gk.*)

; see State.

te, Resolve; see Solve.

nt; see Sound (3).

; see Sort.

ad; see Sound (3).

ree; see Regent.

st, Respite; see Species.

se; see Spirit.

ndent; see Splendour.

ad; see Sponsor.

Rest (1), repose. (E.) *A. S. rest, rast*, rest. — *Du. rust*, *Dan. Swed. rast*, Icel. *röst* (the distance between two resting-places), *Goth. rasta* (a stage), *O. H. G. rasta*, rest. Allied to *Skt. ra-ti*, pleasure, *Gk. ῥατή*, rest. (✓RA.)

Rest (2), to remain, be left over; see State.

Restaurant; see Store.

Restitution, Restive; see State.

Restore; see Store.

Restrain, Restrict; see Stringent.

Result; see Salient.

Resume; see Exempt.

Resurrection; see Regent.

Resuscitate; see Cite.

Retail; see Tailor.

Retain; see Tenable.

Retaliate, to repay. (L.) From pp. of *L. retaliare*, to requite; allied to *talio*, retaliation in kind, as in *lex talionis*, the law of retaliation.

Retard; see Tardy.

Retch, Reach, to try to vomit. (E.) *A. S. hrécan*, to try to vomit. — *A. S. hréc*, a cough, allied to *hréca*, the throat (*G. rachen*). Allied to *Gk. κράζειν = κράγ-yeiv*, to croak.

Retention; see retain, p. 496. col. 2.

Reticent; see Tacit.

Reticule. (F.—L.) *F. réticule*, a net for the hair, a reticule. — *L. reticulum*, a little net; double dimin. of *rete*, a net.

retina, the innermost coating of the eye. (L.) So called because resembling network. Coined from *reti-*, crude form of *rete*, a net.

Retinue; see Tenable.

Retire; see Tier.

Retort; see Torture.

Retract, Retreat; see Trace (1).

Retrench; see Trench.

Retribution; see Tribe.

Retrieve; see Trover.

Retro-, backwards. (L.) *L. retro*, backwards; a comparative form from *re-* or *red-*, back. See Rear (2).

Retrocession; see Cede.

Retrograde; see Grade.

Retrospect; see Species.

Return; see Turn.

Reveal; see Vehicle.

Reveille; see Vigil.

Revel, a noisy feast. (F.—L.) *M. E. reuel (revel)*, sb. — *O. F. revel*, pride, rebellion, sport, jest, disturbance, disorder (Roquefort). — *O. F. reveler*, to rebel, hence

to riot. — *L. rebellare*, to rebel; see *Rebel*.
Der. *revell-er*; whence *revell-r-y*.

Revenge; see *Vindicate*.

Revenue; see *Venture*.

Reverberate. (*L.*) From pp. of *L. reuerberare*, to beat back (hence, to echo). — *L. re-*, back; *uerberare*, to beat, from *uerber*, a scourge.

Revere. (*F.* — *L.*) *O. F. reuerer* (*F. révéler*), to reverence. — *L. reuereri*, to revere, stand in awe of. — *L. re-*, again; *uereri*, to fear, feel awe, allied to *E. Wary*. Der. *reverence*, *F. reverence*, *L. reuerentia*.

Reverie, Revery; see *Rave*.

Reverse, Revert; see *Verse*.

Review; see *Vision*.

Reville; see *Vile*.

Revise, Revisit; see *Vision*.

Revice; see *Victuals*.

Revoke; see *Vocal*.

Revolt, Revolve; see *Voluble*.

Revulsion; see *Convulse*.

Reward; see *Ward*.

Reynard, Renard, a fox. (*F.* — *Teut.*) *O. F. renard, regnard* (*F. renard*). — *Low G.* (Old Flemish) *Reinaerde*, the name given to the fox in the celebrated *O. Flemish* epic so called. Cognate with *O. H. G. Reginhart*, lit. 'strong in counsel'; from *O. H. G. regin*, *ragin*, counsel, and *hart* (*E. hard*), strong.

Rhapsody. (*F.* — *L.* — *Gk.*) *F. rapsodie*, *Cot.* — *L. rhapsodia*. — *Gk. ῥαψῳδία*, the reciting of epic poetry, part of an epic poem, a rhapsody, tirade. — *Gk. ῥαψῳδός*, one who strings (lit. stitches) songs together, a reciter of epic poetry. — *Gk. ραψ-*, stem of fut. of *ῥάπτειν*, to stitch together, fasten together; *ῥῶδη*, an ode; see *Ode*.

Rhetoric. (*F.* — *L.* — *Gk.*) *F. rhetorique*; *Cot.* — *L. rhetorica*, i.e. *rhetorica ars*, the art of rhetoric; fem. of *rhetoricus*, adj. — *Gk. ῥητορικός*, rhetorical; adj. from *ῥήτωρ*, an orator, speaker. — *Gk. εἰπεῖν*, to speak (pt. t. *εἰ-ρη-κα*). Allied to *Verb*.

Rheum. (*F.* — *L.* — *Gk.*) *F. rheume*. — *L. rheuma*. — *Gk. ῥεῦμα* (stem *ῥευματ-*), a flow, flux, rheum. — *Gk. ῥεῦ-σθαι*, fut. of *ῥεῖν*, to flow. + *Skt. sru*, to flow. (✓ *SRU*.) Der. *rheumat-ic*.

diarrhœa. (*L.* — *Gk.*) *L. diarrhœa*. — *Gk. διαρροία*, lit. 'a flowing through.' — *Gk. διαρρεῖν*, to flow through. — *Gk. διά*, through; *ῥεῖν*, to flow.

rhythm. (*F.* — *L.* — *Gk.*) *F. rithme*, *Cot. L. rhythmus*. — *Gk. ῥυθμός*, mea-

sured motion, time, measure. — *Gk. μέτρον*, to flow.

Rhinoceros. (*L.* — *Gk.*) *L. rhinoceros*. — *Gk. ῥινόκερος*, lit. 'nose-horn.' — *Gk. ῥῖν*, crude form of *ῥίς*, nose; *κέρας*, a horn.

Rhododendron; see *Rose*.

Rhodomontade; see *Rodomontade*.

Rhomb, Rhombus. (*L.* — *Gk.*) *L. rhombus* (*F. rhombe*). — *Gk. ῥόμβος*, a thing twirled round, whirling spindle, a thing in the shape of a whirling spindle, a four-sided figure with equal sides but unequal angles. — *Gk. ῥέμβειν*, to revolve. See also *Rumb*.

Rhubarb. (*F.* — *Low L.* — *Gk.*) *O. F. rheubarbe*; *F. rhubarbe*. — *Low L. rheubarbarum* (= *rheum barbarum*). — *Gk. ῥῆον βάρβαρον*, *rhubarb*; lit. 'Rheum from the barbarian country.' *Gk. ῥῆον* is an adj. from *ῥῆ*, the rha-plant, *rhubarb*, which was also called *Rha Ponticum*. *Rha* took its name from the river *Rha*, i.e. the Volga.

Rhumb; see *Rumb*.

Rhyme; see *Rime* (1).

Rhythm; see *Rheum*.

Rib. (*E.*) *M. E. ribbe*. *A. S. ribb* + *Du. rib*, *Icel. rif*, *Swed. rif-been* (rib-bone), *Dan. rib-been*, *G. rippe*, *Russ. rebro*.

Ribald. (*F.* — *Teut.*) *M. E. ribald*, *ribaud*. — *O. F. ribald*; *F. ribaut*. — *Low L. ribaldus*, a ruffian; cf. *Low L. ribaldia*, a prostitute. Of *Teut.* origin. — *O. H. G. hrīpā*, *M. H. G. rībe*, a prostitute; cf. *O. F. riber*, to toy with a female. The suffix *-ald* is due to *O. H. G. walt*, power.

Riband, Ribbon. (*C.*) Not allied to *band*; the final *d* is excrement. *M. E. riban*. — *Irish ribin*, a ribbon, from *ribe*, a flake, hair, ribbon; *Gael. ribean*, a ribbon, fillet, from *rib, ribe*, a hair, rag, clout, tatter; *W. rhibin*, a streak, from *rhā*, a streak.

Rice. (*F.* — *Ital.* — *L.* — *Gk.* — *O. Pers.*) *O. F. ris*, rice; *F. riz*. — *Ital. riso*. — *L. oryza*. — *Gk. ῥυζα, ῥυζον*, rice, grain. From *O. Pers.* form, preserved in the *Pashto* (*Afghan*) *wrijey, wrijey*, rice; *wrijedā*, a grain of rice (*Raverty*). Hence also *Arab. uruss, russ*, *Span. arroz*, rice.

Rich. (*E.*) *M. E. riche*. *A. S. ric*, rich, powerful. (Cf. *E. pitch* from *A. S. pic*). + *Du. rijck*, *Icel. ríkr*, *Swed. rik*, *Da. rig*, *Goth. reiks*, *G. reich*. Allied to *gent*. ¶ The *F. riche* is from *M. H. riche* (*G. reich*); but the *E.* word is independent of the *F.* form. See below.

riches. (F.—O. H. G.) M. E. *richesse*, a thing, sb.; the pl. being *richesses*.—F. *richesse*, wealth.—M. H. G. *riche* (G. *reich*), rich; cognate with A. S. *rice* (above).

rix-dollar, a coin. (Du.—G.) Du. *rijks daalder*, a rix-dollar.—G. *reichsthaler*, dollar of the empire.—G. *reichs*, gen. case of *reich*, empire, allied to G. *reich*, rich; and *thaler*, a dollar; see Dollar.

Rick (E.) *Rick* is for *reck* or *hreck*; I. E. *reek*. A. S. *hrec*, a heap, a rick; also *hrycca*, a rick. + Icel. *hraukr*, a rick.

ruck (2), a heap, small pile. (Scand.) Swed. *rucka*, Icel. *hraukr*, a rick, heap. **Rickets**; see **Wring**.

Ricochet, the rebound of a cannon-ball. (F.) F. *ricochet*, 'the sport of skimming a stone on the water, called a Duck and Drake;' Cot. Origin unknown.

Rid, to free. (E.) M. E. *ridden*. A. S. *reddan*, to snatch away, deliver. + O. Fries. *redda*, Du. *redde*, Dan. *redde*, Swed. *ridde*, G. *retten*.

Riddle (1), an enigma; see **Read**.

Riddle (2), a large sieve. (E.) M. E. *ridil*. A. S. *hridder*, a vessel for winnowing corn; the suffixed *-er* and *-il* (*-le*) being equivalent. + Irish *creathair*, Gael. *criathair*; from Irish and Gael. *crath*, to shake. Cf. Gk. *apadāev*, to shake. Orig. sense shaker.

Ride. (E.) M. E. *riden*, pt. t. *rood*, pp. *riden*. A. S. *ridan*, pt. t. *rād*, pp. *riden*.—Du. *rijden*, Icel. *riða*, Dan. *ride*, Swed. *rida*, G. *reiten*.

array, verb. (F.—L. and Scand.) O. F. *arraier*, to array.—O. F. *arra*, *arroi*, preparation.—L. *ad* (becoming *ar-* before *r*), for; Swed. *reda*, Dan. *rede*, order, Icel. *riða*, tackle, *reiði*, implements, all allied. A. S. *riðe*, ready; see **ready** (below).

curry; see under **Curry** (1).

raid. (Scand.) Icel. *reið*, a riding, a road.—Icel. *riða*, to ride.

raiment. (F.—L. and Scand.) Short for *arrayment*; see **array** (above).

ready. (E.) M. E. *reði*. A. S. *riðe*, ready; orig. 'equipped for riding,' or 'prepared for a raid.'—A. S. *rið-on*, pt. t. pl. *ridan*, to ride.

road. (E.) M. E. *roode*, *rode* (both for ships and horses).—A. S. *rið*, a road, also a road.—A. S. *rād*, pt. t. of *ridan*, to ride.

Ridge. (E.) M. E. *rigge*, *rugge*. A. S. *ryg*, the back of a man or beast. + Du. *ryg*, back, ridge, Dan. *ryg*, Swed. *rygg*, Icel. *hrygg*, G. *rücken*, O. H. G. *hrucki*.

rig (3), a ridge. (E.) M. E. *rigge* (above).

Ridiculous. (L.) L. *ridiculus*, laughable.—L. *ridere*, to laugh.

deride. (L.) L. *de-ridere*, to laugh down, laugh at. Der. *deris-ive*, from pp. *derisus*.

risible. (F.—L.) F. *risible*.—L. *risibilis*, laughable.—L. *risus*, pp. of *ridere*, to laugh.

Riding; see **Three**.

Rife. (Scand.) M. E. *rif*.—Icel. *rifr*, munificent, abundant; O. Swed. *rif*, rife. + O. Du. *rijf*, abundant; Low G. *rive*, abundant, munificent, extravagant. Cf. Icel. *reifa*, to bestow.

Riff-raff; see **Rifle** (1).

Rifle (1), to spoil, plunder. (F.—Teut.) F. *rifler*, 'to rifle, spoil;' Cot. Formed, with frequentative *-l-*, from Icel. *hrifa*, *rifa*, to catch, grapple, grasp, allied to which is Icel. *hrifs*, plunder. (✓ KARP.)

riff-raff, refuse. (F.—Teut.) M. E. *rif* and *raf*, things of small value, hence every bit.—F. *rif et raf*, every bit; also spelt *rifle et raffe*. 'Il ne lui lairra rif ny raf, he will strip him of all;' Cot. Here *rif* or *rifle* is a thing of small value, from *rifler*, to rifle, ransack; and *raffe* is from O. F. *raffler*, to rifle, ravage. Both are words of Teut. origin, drawn together by their sound, though of different origin. F. *rifler* is from Icel. *hrifa* (above); F. *raffler* is from G. *raffen*, to seize; see **Rape** (1).

Rifle (2), a kind of musket; see **Rive**.

Rift; see **Rive**.

Rig (1), to fit up a ship. (Scand.) Spelt *rygge* in Palsgrave.—Norweg. *rigga*, to bind up, wrap round, also to rig a ship; *rigg*, sb., rigging. Cf. Swed. dial. *rigga på*, to harness a horse.

Rig (2), a frolic; see **Wring**.

Rig (3), a ridge; see **Ridge**.

Right. (E.) M. E. *right*. A. S. *riht*. + Du. *regt*, Icel. *réttir* (for *réhtir**), Dan. *ret*, Swed. *rät*, G. *recht*, O. H. G. *reht*, Goth. *raihits*; L. *rectus*. See **Regent**. (✓ RAG.)

righteous. (E.) Corruption of M. E. *rightwis*; A. S. *rihtwīs*, i. e. wise as to what is right.—A. S. *riht*, right; *wīs*, wise.

Rigid. (L.) L. *rigidus*, stiff.—L. *rigere*, to be stiff. Prob. orig. 'to be straight;' cf. L. *rectus*, straight.

Rigmarole. (Scand.; and F.—L.) Well known to be a corruption of *ragman-roll*,

orig. a deed with many signatures, a long list of names; hence, a long stupid story. Lit. 'coward's roll.'—Icel. *ragmennir*, a coward, from *ragr*, a coward, and *maðr* (= *mannr*), a man; with the addition of *roll*, for which see *Roll*. The Icel. *ragr* seems to be the same as Icel. *argr*, a coward, A. S. *carg*.

Rile; see *Roil*.

Rill, a streamlet. (O. Low G.) Prob. from O. Low G. *rille*, E. Friesic *rille*, a streamlet. Apparently for **ridete*, **rithele*; cf. A. S. *riðe*, a stream; Low G. *ride*, a stream.

Rim. (E.) M. E. *rim*. A. S. *rima*, a verge, edge. Perhaps borrowed from W. *rhim*, *rhimp*, *rhimyn*, a rim, edge.

Rime (1), verse, poetry, &c. (Æ.) Usually absurdly misspelt *rhyme*, by confusion with (Gk.) *rhythm*, but this error is not found before A. D. 1550. M. E. *rime*. A. S. *rim*, number, reckoning (hence *rime*, from the numerical regularity of verse). + Du. *rijm*, Icel. *rima*, Dan. *riim*, Swed. *rim*, G. *reim*, O. H. G. *rim* (whence Ital. Span. Port. *rima*, F. *rimé*); Irish *rimh*, W. *rhif*. Prob. allied to Gk. ἀριθμός, number, Irish and Gael. *aireamh*, W. *cirif*, number. (✓AR?)

Rime (2), hoarfrost. (E.) Put for *hrime*. A. S. *hrim*, hoarfrost. + Du. *rijm*, Icel. *hrim*, Dan. *riim*, Swed. *rim*. Allied to G. *reif*, hoarfrost, Gk. κρύψ-ος, κρύβ-ος, frost; see *Crystal*.

Rind. (E.) M. E. *rind*, *rinde*. A. S. *rinde*, bark of a tree, crust (of bread). + O. Du. and G. *rinde*, bark.

Ring (1), a circle. (E.) M. E. *ring*. A. S. *hring*. + Du. *ring*, Low G. *ring*, *rink*, Icel. *hringer*, Swed. Dan. G. *ring*, O. H. G. *hrinc*; Gk. κύκλος, κύκλος, L. *circus*, Russ. *krug*; Skt. *chakra*, a wheel, ring.

arrange. (F.—L. and O. H. G.) M. E. *arayngen*.—O. F. *arengier*, to put into a rank.—O. F. *a* (L. *ad*), to; *rangier*, *renger*, to range; see *range* (below).

derange. (F.—L. and O. H. G.) F. *déranger*, to disarrange; formerly *desranger*.—L. *dis*, apart; O. F. *rangier*, to range; see *range* (below).

harangue. (F.—O. H. G.) O. F. *harangue*, an oration. The same as Span. *arenga*, Ital. *aringa*. Orig. a speech made in the midst of a *ring* of people; as shewn by Ital. *aringo*, an arena, lists, also a pulpit.—O. H. G. *hrinc* (G. *ring*), a ring, ring of

people, an arena, circus, lists. Cf. with A. S. *hring*, a ring.

range. (F.—O. H. G.) The sense 'rove' arose from the trooping about ranks of armed men.—F. *ranger* (*renger*), to range, rank, order, array 'to put into a rank.'—F. *rang* (O. F.) a rank (below).

rank (1), a row, line of soldiers, (F.—O. H. G.) M. E. *reng*, *renk*.—*reng* (F. *rang*), a rank, row, list, ran O. H. G. *hrinc*, a ring, ring of men, a row or rank of men.

rink, a course for the game of curling, &c. (E.) A peculiar pronunciation of *ring*, in the sense of *prize-ring*, &c. Low G. *rink*, a ring.

Ring (2), to sound a bell. (E.) *ringen*. A. S. *hringan*, to clash, ring, weak verb, as it is also in all Teut. to except English, which has pt. t. *rang* analogy with *sang* from *sing*. + Du. *ri*, Icel. *hringja*, Dan. *ringe*, Swed. *ringa*, Icel. *hrang*, a din, L. *clangor*.

Rinse. (F.—Scand.) O. F. *rinse* reinse linnen clothes; Cot.—Icel. *hrin* to cleanse, from *hreinn*, clean; Dan. from *reen*; Swed. *rensa*, from *ren*, also G. *rein*, Goth. *hrains*, pure, clean.

Riot. (F.—O. H. G. ?) F. *riote*, a brawling. The same as Prov. *riota*, Ital. *ri* dispute, strife. Perhaps for *rivote* *; O. H. G. *riben* (G. *reiben*), to grate, hence to provoke. Perhaps allied *Ribald*.

Rip; see *Rive*.

Ripe; see *Reap*.

Ripple (1), to pluck seeds from stalks of flax; see *Rive*.

Ripple (2), to cause or shew wrinkles on the surface, said of water. (E.) A late variant of *rimple*, to wrinkle, to ripple. M. E. *rimplen*, to wrinkle.—A. S. *hrumpan*, a wrinkle.—A. S. *hrumpan*, *ge-hrumpan*, pp. of strong verb *hrimpan*, to wrinkle, of which the only trace is the pp. *gerum* (late spelling of *gehrumpan*). So also Du. *rimpel*, a wrinkle, *rimpelen*, to wrinkle. O. H. G. *hrimsen*, M. H. G. *rimpsen* G. *rümpfen*, to crook, bend, wrinkle (Teut. base *HARP*, answering to A. KARP, as in Gk. κάρπειν, to wrinkle).

rumple. (E.) The M. E. form *rimplen*, to rumple. *Rimple* and *rumple* are from the same verb, viz. A. S. *hrimpan* (pp. *gehrumpan*), to wrinkle; see above. Du. *rompelen*, *rompen*, to wrinkle.

mpel, a wrinkle; G. *rümpfen*, to wrinkle; (3), to scratch slightly; see *Rive*.

(E.) M.E. *risen*. A.S. *risan*, *rās*, pp. *risen*. + Du. *rijzen*, orig. to rise, to fall (just contrary to the E. *risa*; O.H.G. *risan*, to move down, to rise, to fall; Goth. *ur-reisan*, to rise, to slip away; cf. Skt. *istil*.)

(E.) A.S. *drisan*. — A.S. *drisan*, to rise. + Goth. *ur-reisan* (for *risan*), to arise. See A- (4).

(E.) (Scand.) M.E. *reisen*. — Icel. *risa*, to make to rise, causal of *risa*, to rise, also Dan. *reise*, Swed. *resa*, to rise. See *Rise* (above).

(1), to raise. (E.) M.E. *reveren*, to rear; put for *risan**, and equivalent of Icel. *reisa* (above). form of *risan*, to rise.

(F. — Span. — L.) F. *risque*, peril; Orig. a maritime word. — Span. *arisco*, steep abrupt rock; whence the word 'peril,' as shewn by Span. *arisco*.

O. Span. *arriscar*, to venture into (lit. to go against a rock). The use of *risco* is cut off, sheer, like a rock. — L. *resicare*, to cut back, cut off (curiously verified by the use of the word *resaga*, a saw, also risk; — L. *re-*, back; *secare*, to cut; see *Re*. (See further in *Diez*.)

Rival; see *Rivulet*.

to tear. (Scand.) M.E. *riuen*. — Icel. *rifa*, pt. t. *rif*, pp. *rifinn* (= *riuen*), to rive; Dan. *rive*, Swed. *rifva*, to grate, G. *reiben*, to grate, Gk. *ἑλκεῖν*, to dash down, *ἐλκεῖν*, to cut.

(1), a ridge of rocks. (Du.) *Forriff*. — Du. *rif*, a reef. + Icel. *rif*, a reef, to *rifa*, a fissure, rift; Dan. *rev*, bank (*revle*, a shoal, *revne*, to split), *revva*, a cleft, gap. The orig. sense or gap (in the sea).

(2), a portion of a sail. (Du.) *rif*. — Du. *reef*, 'a riff in a sail,' O. Du. *rif*, *rifst*, a reef. + Icel. *rif*, a sail, also a reef or rock; Dan. *ref*, reef. Orig. a 'riff,' i.e. a shred of a sail.

(1), to pass a rope through a reef in a sail; because a reefed rope for reefing; see above.

rifle (2), a kind of musket. (Scand.) Short for *rifled gun*, from the verb *rifle*, to groove. — Dan. *rifle*, to rifle, groove, frequent. of *rive*, to rive, to tear; hence *rifle*, a groove, *riffel*, a rifled gun; Swed. *refsla*, to rifle, from *rifva*, to scratch, groove, grate, tear. So also G. *riefe*, a furrow; *riefen*, to rifle. See *Rive*.

rift. (Scand.) Dan. *rift*, rift, rent. — Dan. *rive*, to tear. Cf. Icel. *ript*, a breach of contract. See *Rive*.

rip. (Scand.) M.E. *ripen*, to grope, search into; *rypen up*, to seek out (cf. E. *rip up*). — Norweg. *ripa*, to scratch, Swed. dial. *ripa*, to scratch, pluck asunder (like E. *rip open*); Dan. *oprippe*, to rip up; Swed. *repa up*, to rip up, *repa*, to scratch.

Allied to Icel. *rifa*, to rive; *rifa upp*, to pull up, *rifa apt*, to rip up. Allied to *rive*.

ripple (1), to pluck the seeds from flax-stalks. (Scand.) M.E. *rippelen*, to ripple; from the sb. *ripple*, a flax-comb (Jamieson). Formed, with suffix *-le*, of the agent, from Swed. *repa*, to ripple flax, orig. to scratch, rip; see *rip* (above).

+ Du. *repelen*, to ripple, from *repel*, a ripple, from *repen*, to beat flax; G. *riffeln*, to ripple, from *riffel*, a ripple.

ripple (3), to graze slightly. (Scand.) 'Ripple, rescindere;' Levins (1570). Frequentative of *rip* (above).

rivel, to wrinkle. (E.) M.E. *riuelen* (*u=v*). A.S. *ge-riflian*, to wrinkle; a frequent. form from Icel. *rifa*, to rive; see *Rive* (above).

River. (F. — L.) M.E. *river* (*u=v*). — O. F. *riviere*. (F. *river*.) The same as Span. *ribera*, a shore, strand, sea-coast, Ital. *riviera*, shore, bank, also a river; Low L. *riparia*, (1) shore, bank, (2) river. — Low L. *riparius*, belonging to a shore. — L. *ripa*, shore, bank. The special sense may have been due to some confusion with L. *rius* (see *Rivulet*).

arrive. (F. — L.) F. *arriver*. — Low L. *arripare*, *adripare*, to come to shore, land. — L. *ad*, to; *ripa*, shore, bank. Der. *arriv-al*.

Rivet. (F. — Scand.) F. *rivet*, 'the welt of a shoe,' Cot.; also a rivet (Littré). — F. *river*, to rivet, clench, fasten back. — Icel. *rifa*, to tack, sew loosely together; *rifa saman*, to stitch together. Cf. Shetland *riv*, to sew coarsely, Aberdeen *riv*, to rivet.

Rivulet. (L.) Dimin. from L. *riuius*, a small stream; dimin. of *rius*, a stream.

lit. 'flowing.' Cf. Skt. *ri*, to distil, ooze. Cf. Ital. *rivoletto* (Torriano).

derive. (F. - L.) O. F. *deriver*, to derive, also to drain. - L. *derivare*, to drain off water. - L. *de*, from; *riuus*, a stream.

rite. (L.) L. *ritus*, a custom. + Skt. *riti*, a going, way, usage; from *ri*, to go, flow. (✓RI.) Der. *ritu-al*, from *ritu*, crude form of *ritus*.

rival. (F. - L.) F. *rival*. - L. *riualis*, sb., one who uses the same brook as another, a near neighbour, a rival. - L. *riuus*, a stream.

Rix-dollar; see Rich.

Roach, a fish. (E.) M. E. *roche*. A. S. *reohhe*, *reohche*. + Du. *rog*, a ray, O. Du. *roch*, a skate; Dan. *rokke*, Swed. *rocka*, a ray; G. *roche*, a roach, ray; L. *rūia* (for *ragia* *), a ray. Doublet, ray (2).

Road; see Ride.

Roam. (E.) M. E. *romen*; also *ramen* (Layamon). Allied to A. S. *ð-rāman*, to spread out (usually explained to lift up); prov. E. *rame*, *rain*, *raum*, to stretch, spread about, roam, ramble. Cf. A. S. *rómigan* (sense doubtful). We also find O. Du. *ramen*, to stretch, Du. *ramen*, to aim, plan, O. Sax. *rómōn*, to aim at, O. Fries. *ramia*, to strive after, O. H. G. *rāmēn*, to strive after. Orig. to stretch out after, strive after, aim at; hence to spread, roam, ramble. The particular sense was prob. influenced by confusion with M. E. *Rome-renner*, a runner to Rome, pilgrim; cf. Ital. *Romeo*, one who goes to Rome, a pilgrim.

ramble. (E.) Frequentative of M. E. *ramen*, prov. E. *rame*, to spread abroad, sprawl; hence, to gad about. The *b* is excrement, and *ramble* is for prov. E. *rammle*, to ramble (Whitby Glossary).

Roan. (F.) O. F. *rouēn*; 'cheval rouēn, a roan horse;' Cot. Mod. F. *rouan*. Span. *ruano*, Ital. *rovano*, *roano* (Florio). Prob. the Ital. *rovano* stands for a Low L. type *rufanus* *, i.e. reddish, extended from O. Ital. *rūfo*, L. *rufus*, red. ¶ Sometimes derived from the town of *Rouen*, with which Ital. *rovano* can have nothing to do.

Roan-tree, Rowan-tree, the mountain ash. (Scand.) Spelt *roun-tree*, *roan-tree*, *rowan-tree* in Jamieson. - Swed. *rönn*, O. Swed. *runn*, *rönn*, roan-tree; Dan. *røn*, Icel. *reynir*, the same. Cf. L. *ornus*, the same.

Roar. (E.) M. E. *roren*. A. S. *rārian*,

to bellow. + M. H. G. *rāren*. Cf. Skt. *ra*, to bellow. Of imitative origin. (✓RA.)

Roast. (F. - G. ?) M. E. *rosten*. - O. F. *rostir*, 'to roast;' Cot. (F. *roſtir*). - G. *rosten*, to roast, *rost*, a grate, gridiron. β. Or the word may be Celtic; Irish *rost*, roast meat, Gael. *rost*, *roist*, W. *rhostio*, Bret. *rosta*, to roast; in this case, the O. F. *rostir* is from Bret. *rosta*, and the G. word is of Celtic origin.

Rob, Robe; see Reave.

Robin. (F. - O. H. G.) F. *Robin*, proper name; pet name for *Robert*. - O. H. G. *Ruodperht* (G. *Ruprecht*, i.e. *Rupert*). Lit. 'fame-bright,' illustrious in fame. - O. H. G. *ruod-*, allied to Icel. *hróthr*, fame; O. H. G. *perht* = E. *bright*. See Hobgoblin.

Robust. (F. - L.) F. *robuste*. - L. *robustus*, strong. - O. L. *robūs* (L. *robū*), strength. + Skt. *rabhas*, force; from *rabh*, to seize. (✓RABH.)

corroborate. (L.) From pp. of L. *corroborare*, to strengthen. - L. *cor*, for *con-* (cum), with; *robor*, stem of *robūr*, strength.

Roc, a huge bird. (Pers.) Pers. *ruk*, the name of a huge bird; also a hero.

Rock (1), a large mass of stone. (F. - C. ?) O. F. *roke* (13th cent.), commonly *roche*, a rock. The same as Prov. *roca*, Span. *roca*, Port. *roca*, *rocha*, Ital. *roca*, *roccia*, a rock. - Irish and Gael. *roc*, a rock; Bret. *roch* (with guttural *ch*, shewing that the Bret. word is Celtic). β. But Gael. *roc* is said to be borrowed from E.; and the origin is disputed; Diez suggests a Low L. *rupica* * to account for Ital. *roca*, and a Low L. *rupes* * to account for F. *roche* (which will not explain O. F. *roke*); as if from L. *rupes*, a rock.

Rock (2), to shake, totter. (Scand.) M. E. *rokken*. - Dan. *rokkē*, to rock, shake, Swed. *rockera*, to rock about. Allied to Dan. *rykke*, to pull, *ryk*, a pull. Icel. *rykkir*, a hasty pull. + G. *rock*, a pull, jolt. (Base RUK.)

Rock (3), a distaff. (Scand.) Icel. *rokkir*, Swed. *rock*, Dan. *rok*, a distaff. + G. *rocken*.

rocket (1), a kind of fire-work. (Ital. - G.) O. Ital. *rochetto*, 'a bobbin to silk upon; a squib of wild fire;' Fr. So named from its shape, resembling of a bobbin or a distaff. - M. H. G. *ro*, G. *rocken*, a distaff.

Rocket (1); see above.

Rocket (2), a plant. (F. - Ital. - L.)

quette. - Ital. *ruchetta*, dimin. of *ruca*, garden-rocket. - L. *eruca*, a sort of colewort.

rod (E.); see Rood.

rodent, gnawing. (L.) From stem of *rodere*, to gnaw. Allied to *rodere*, to gnaw. Allied to *rodere*, to gnaw.

corrode. (F. - L.) F. *corroder*. - L. *rodere*, to gnaw to pieces. - L. *cor-* (for *cum*), with; *rodere*, to gnaw. Der. *corrosive*, from pp. *corrosus*.

erode. (F. - L.) F. *eroder*. - L. *erodere*, to eat away. - L. *e*, away; *rodere*, to gnaw.

rostrum. (L.) L. *rostrum*, a beak; *rostra*, a pulpit for speakers in the forum, adorned with beaks of ships taken from the Antiates. Put for *rod-trum**. - *rodere*, to gnaw, to peck.

rodomontade, vain boasting. (F. - L.) F. *rodomontade*. - Ital. *rodomontada*, boast. Due to the boastful character of *domonte*, in the Orlando Furioso of Ariosto, b. xiv.

roe (1), a female deer. (E.) M. E. *ro*. S. *rdh*. + Icel. *rd*, Dan. *raa*, Swed. *roe*, G. *reh*. Der. *roe-buck*.

roe (2), spawn. (Scand.) Put for *roan*; the final *n* was dropped, being mistaken for the pl. suffix, as in *shoon* for shoes, *eyne* for eyes. M. E. *roune*. - Icel. *hrogn*, Dan. *rom*, Swed. *rom*, *roe*. + G. *rogen*, *roe*. Gk. *epokh*, a round pebble.

rogation. (F. - L.) F. *rogation*. - L. *rogationem*, a supplication. - L. *rogatus*, of *rogare*, to ask.

abrogate. (L.) From pp. of L. *rogare*, to repeal a law. - L. *ab*, away; *rogare*, to ask, propose a law.

arrogate. (L.) From pp. of L. *arrogare*, to ask, adopt, attribute to, add to. - L. *ar-* (for *ad*), to; *rogare*, to ask. Der. *arrogant*, from the pres. pt.

derogate. (L.) From pp. of L. *derogare*, to repeal a law, detract from. - L. *de*, away; *rogare*, to ask, propose a law.

interrogate. (L.) From pp. of L. *interrogare*, to question. - L. *inter*, throughly; *rogare*, to ask.

prerogative. (F. - L.) O. F. *prerogative*, a privilege. - L. *prerogativa*, a previous choice, preference, privilege. - L. *prae*, before; *rogare*, to ask.

prorogue. (F. - L.) F. *proroger*. - L. *rogare*, to propose an extension of office, to ask publicly; hence, to defer. - L. *prae*, publicly; *rogare*, to ask.

supererogation. (L.) Low L. *super-*

erogatio, that which is done beyond what is due. - L. *supererogare*, to pay out in excess. - L. *super*, beyond; *e*, out; *rogare*, to ask. (The L. *erogare* = to lay out, expend.)

surrogate, a substitute. (L.) L. *surrogatus*, pp. of *surrogare*, to elect in place of another. - L. *sur-* (for *sub*), in place of; *rogare*, to ask, elect.

Rogue. (F. - C.) F. *rogue*, 'arrogant, proud, presumptuous, rude, surly;' Cot. Cf. E. *rogue-ish*, saucy. The orig. sense was a surly fellow; hence a vagabond. - Bret. *roh*, *rog*, arrogant, proud, haughty, brusque. Cf. Irish and Gael. *ruca*, pride.

Roll, Rile, to vex. (F. ? - L. ?) The old word *roil* meant (1) to disturb, vex, (2) to wander about. - O. F. *roeler*, another form of O. F. *roler*, to roll; whence the senses to roll about, disturb, or to rove about. See Roll. (So Stratmann.)

Roistering; see Rustic.

Roll; see Rotary.

Romance. (F. - L.) O. F. *romans*, a romance. This form is due to late L. adv. *romanice*, as in the phr. *romanice loqui* = F. *parler romans*, to speak Romance, i. e. the vulgar Latin dialect of every-day life, as distinguished from book-Latin. *Romanice*, i. e. Roman-like, is from L. *Romanus*, Roman. - L. *Roma*, Rome.

romaunt. (F. - L.) O. F. *romant*, an occasional form of O. F. *roman*, also spelt *romans*, a romance; see above. Der. *romantic*.

Romp; see Ramp.

Rondeau; see Rotary.

Rood, the cross; a measure of land. (E.) The same word as *rod*, which is shortened from M. E. *rood* (also *rod*), a rood, a rod. Both *rood* and *rod* are used as measures, though the former is restricted to square measure, and the latter to linear; both senses are due to the use of a rod for measurement. A. S. *rod*, a gallows, cross, properly a rod or pole. + Du. *roede*, rod, perch, wand; G. *ruthe*, a rod of land; L. *rudis*, a rod, staff. Cf. Skt. *nyag-rodha*, lit. 'growing downwards,' the Indian fig-tree; where *rodha* is from $\sqrt{\text{RUDH}}$ (Skt. *ruh*), to grow. *Rood* or *rod* was orig. 'a shoot,' hence a branch, pole.

Roof. (E.) M. E. *rof*. A. S. *hróf*. + Du. *roef*, a cabin, Icel. *hróf*, a shed; Russ. *krów*, a roof.

Rook (1), a kind of crow. (E.) M. E. *rook*. A. S. *hróc*. + Icel. *hrókr*, Dan.

raage, Swed. *roka*, Irish and Gael. *rocas*, M. H. G. *ruoch*. Lit. 'croaker'; cf. Goth. *hrukjan*, to crow as a cock, Skt. *kruc*, to cry out, Gael. *roc*, to croak.

Rook (2), a castle, at chess. (F.—Pers.) M. E. *rook*.—F. *roc*.—Pers. *rokh*, a rook. Said to have meant 'warrior.'

Room, space, a chamber. (E.) The old meaning is space, place. M. E. *roum*. A. S. *rūm*; 'naefdon *rūm*' = they had no room, Luke, ii. 7. We also find adj. *rūm*, spacious. + Du. *ruim*, adj., spacious, *ruim*, sb., room; Icel. *rūmr*, spacious; *rūm*, space, Dan. and Swed. *rum*, adj. and sb.; Goth. *rums*, adj. and sb., G. *raum*, sb. Allied to L. *rus*, open country. Der. *roomy*, adj., used for M. E. *roum*, adj.

rummage, to search thoroughly. (E.; with F. suffix.) Due to the sb. *roomage*, i. e. stowage; whence *roomage*, *romage*, vb., to find room for close packing of things in a ship, also *rummage*, to clear a ship's hold, also to search narrowly (Phillips).

Roost, sb. (E.) M. E. *roost*, a perch for fowls. A. S. *hrōst*, the same. + O. Du. *roest*, a hen-roost. Cf. Lowl. Sc. *roost*, the inside of a roof; the orig. *roost* was on the rafters inside a roof. Allied to Icel. *hrót*, Goth. *hrot*, a roof. Der. *roost*, vb.

Root (1), **Root** (2); see **Wort**.

Rope (E.) M. E. *roop*. A. S. *rāp*. + Du. *reep*, Icel. *reip*, Swed. *rep*, Dan. *reb*; G. *reif*, circle, hoop, ring, sometimes a rope. Der. *rop-y*, stringy, glutinous.

Rose (L.—Gk.—Arab.) A. S. *rōse*,—L. *rosa*; borrowed from Gk. *ródon*, a rose (whence a form *ródia** = *rosa*); Æolic *ῥόdon*.—Arab. *ward*, a rose. Der. *rhododendron* (Gk. *ῥόδον*, a tree). +

Rosemary. (F.—L.) M. E. *rosmarin*.—O. F. *rosmarin*.—L. *rosmarinus*, *rosmarinum*, rosemary, lit. sea-dew; called *ros maris* in Ovid.—L. *ros*, dew; *marinus*, marine. Named from some fancied connection with sea-spray; altered to *rosemary* (as if for *rose of Mary*).

Rosin; see **Resin**.

Rostrum; see **Rodent**.

Rot (E.) A weak verb; the proper pp. is *rotted*, but *rotten* is commoner, which is a Scand. form (see below). M. E. *rotten*, pp. *roted*. A. S. *rotian*, pp. *rotod*. + Du. *rotten*, to rot.

rotten, putrid. (Scand.) M. E. *rotten*.—Icel. *rotinn*, Swed. *rutten*, Dan. *raaden*, rotten. The Icel. *rotinn* is the pp. of a lost verb (base **RUT**), to decay.

Rotary, turning like a wheel. (L.) Formed from L. *rota*, a wheel. + G. and Irish *roth*, W. *rhod*, Lithuan. *ratas*, *rad*, a wheel. Cf. Skt. *ratha*, a chariot, from *ri*, to go. (✓ AR.) Du. *rotate*, from pp. of L. *rotare*, to turn round **comptroller**, another spelling of **controller**; see below.

control, sb. (F.—L.) *Control* is short for *contre-roll*, old form of *counter-roll*. O. F. *contre-rolle*, a duplicate register, used to verify the official or first-made roll. O. F. *contre*, over against; *role*, a roll. L. *contra*, against; *rotulus*, a roll; see **roll** (below).

roll, vb. (F.—L.) M. E. *rollen*.—O. F. *roler*, F. *rouler*.—Low L. *rotular* to revolve, roll.—L. *rotula*, a little wheel, dimin. of *rota*, a wheel. Der. *roll*, sb. O. F. *role*, L. *rotulus*.

rondeau. (F.—L.) F. *rondeau*, kind of poem, O. F. *rondel*; see **round** (below).

rotundity. (F.—L.) F. *rotundité*.—L. *rotunditatem*, acc. of *rotunditas*, roundness.—L. *rotundus*, round; see **round** (below).

roué. (F.—L.) F. *roué*, lit. broken of the wheel; hence a profligate, supposed to merit that punishment. Pp. of *rouer*, to turn round (L. *rotare*).—F. *roue*, a wheel.—L. *rota*, a wheel.

rouleau. (F.—L.) F. *rouleau*, a roll of paper; hence, a roll of coins in paper. Dimin. of O. F. *role*, later *roule*, a roll; see **roll** (above).

roulette, a game of chance. (F.—L.) F. *roulette*, a ball which rolls on a turning table; fem. of *roulet*, dimin. of *roule*, to roll; see above.

round. (F.—L.) O. F. *roünd*, F. *round*.—L. *rotundus*, round.—L. *rota*, a wheel.

roundel, a kind of ballad. (F.—L.) O. F. *rondel*, later *rondeau*, a poem containing a line which recurs or comes round again.—F. *rond*, round; see above.

roundelay. (F.—L.) F. *rondelet*, dimin. of O. F. *rondel* above. See **roundel**. Prob. confused, in spelling, with F. *rondelet*, a song.

rowel. (F.—L.) F. *rouelle*, a little wheel (on a bit or a spur).—Low L. *rotella*, dimin. of *rota*, a wheel.

rundlet, **runlet**, a small barrel. (F.—L.) Formerly **roundlet**; dimin. of O. F. *rondele*, a little barrel, named from

s. = F. *roud*, round; see round

und. (F. = L.) Confused with Orig. *surround*, i.e. 'to overflow.' *uronder*. = L. *super-undare*.

1), routine; see Rupture.

2), a kind of fiddle; see Crowd (2).

1; see Rot.

dity; see Rotary.

e, Ruble, a Russian coin. (Russ.)

ble, a rouble, 100 copecks; orig. it off' = Russ. *rubite*, to cut.

see Rotary.

; see Ruby.

L. (E.) M. E. *rough*, *rugh*, *row*,

A. S. *rih*, rough, hairy; also

ruig, O. Du. *ru*, Dan. *ru*, Low

O. H. G. *rih*, G. *rau*, Cf.

raukas, a fold, *rukki*, to wrinkle.

ct from *rau*.

(Scand.) Swed. *rugg*, rough en-

hair. Orig. 'rough'; cf. Du. *ruig*,

rung, rough (above).

ed. (Scand.) M. E. *rugged*; also

h. C. T. 2885. The latter is from

ggig, rough, hairy. = Swed. *rugg*,

tangled hair (above).

au, Roulette; see Rotary.

Round, to whisper; see Rune.

L. Roundel; see Rotary.

(1), to excite, to wake up. (Scand.)

of the chase; when a hart rushed

its covert, it was said to *rouse*.

sen, to rush out. = Swed. *rusa*, to

se *frem*, to rush forward; Dan.

rush. Cf. A. S. *hredsan*, to rush,

own quickly. (Base HRUS.)

se. (Scand.) Formed from *rouse*

king *a-*. This prefix was clearly

d by that of *a-rise*; see A- (4).

(1), to move swiftly forward.

M. E. *ruschen*. = O. Swed. *ruska*,

also to shake. Extension of O.

rusa, to rush; see above. Cf. Dan.

shake, pull, twitch.

e. (Scand.) Frequent. of Swed.

stir, make a noise, a variant of

ruska, to shake, rush; see above.

rauschen, *ruschen*, to rustle, to

(2), a drinking-bout. (Scand.)

= Swed. *rus*, drunkenness, Dan.

toxication; Dan. *sove rusen ud* =

out a rouse, to sleep oneself sober.

oes, drunkenness. Prob. allied to

iesic *rise*, noise, uproar, 'row';

to make a noise; G. *rausch*, a

drunken fit. (Really a Danish word; such a bout being called 'the Danish *roussa*')

row (3), an uproar. (Scand.) Put for *rouse*; for loss of final *s*, cf. *pea*, *cherry*, *sherry*, *shay* (*chaise*), &c.

Rout, a defeat, a crowd; see Rupture.

Route, Routine; see Rupture.

Rover; see Reave.

Row (1), a line, rank. (E.) M. E. *rowe*.

= A. S. *ráw*, *rdæw*, *rdæw*, a row; *hege-*

ráwæ, a hedge-row. ¶ Distinct from Du.

rij, G. *reihe*.

Row (2), to propel with oars. (E.)

M. E. *rowen*. = A. S. *rówan*, to row. + Du.

roeijen, Icel. *róa*, Swed. *ro*, Dan. *roe*,

M. H. G. *roejen*. Allied to Skt. *aritra*, a

paddle, rudder, Lithuan. *irti*, to row; Gk.

ἐρπύς, a paddle, oar. (✓AR.)

rudder. (E.) M. E. *roder*, *rother*.

A. S. *rdðer*, a paddle. Here *rd-ðer* = rowing

implement; from *rów-an*, to row. (Paddles

preceded rudders.) + Du. *roer* (for *roder*),

an oar, rudder; Swed. *roder*, *ror*; Dan.

ror; G. *ruder*.

Row (3), an uproar; see Rouse (2).

Rowan-tree; see Roan-tree.

Rowel; see Rotary.

Royal; see Regent.

Rub. (C.) M. E. *rubben*. = Gael. *rub*, to

rub, Irish *rubadh*, a rubbing, W. *rhwbio*,

to rub. ¶ Not allied to G. *reiben*, for

which see Rive.

Rubbish, Rubble; see Reave.

Rubric; see below.

Ruby, a red gem. (F. = L.) O. F. *rubi*,

rubis; F. *rubis* (where *s* is the old sign

of the nom. case). Cf. Span. *rubi*, *rubin*,

Port. *rubim*, Ital. *rubino*. = Low L. *rubinus*,

a ruby; from its colour. = L. *ruber*, red;

rubere, to be red. Allied to L. *rufus*, red;

and to E. Red.

erubescence. (L.) L. *erubescens*, stem

of pres. pt. of *erubescere*, to grow red. = L.

ere, out, much; *rubescere*, to grow red, in-

ceptive form of *rubere*, to be red.

rouge, red paint. (F. = L.) F. *rouge*,

red. = L. *rubeus*, red; (whence F. *rouge*,

like F. *rage* from L. *rabies*). Allied to

L. *ruber*, *rufus*, red.

rubicund, ruddy. (F. = L.) F. *rubicunde*,

= L. *rubicundus*, very red. = L. *ruber*, red.

rubric, a direction printed in red. (F.

= L.) F. *rubrique*. = L. *rubrica*, red earth;

also a title written in red. = L. *rubro*, crude

form of *ruber*, red.

Ruck (1), a fold, crease. (Scand.) Icel.

hrukka, a wrinkle; cf. *hrökkin*, curled, *vr*

of *hrökkva*, to recoil, give way, curl. Cf. Swed. *rynka*, Dan. *rynke*, a wrinkle; Du. *kreuk*, a fold, crease, W. *crych*, a wrinkle. See Crook.

Ruck (2), a heap; see Rick.

Rudder; see Row (2).

Ruddock, a red-breast. (E.) A. S. *rud-duc*. Perhaps from Celtic; cf. W. *rhud-dog*, Corn. *ruddoc*, a red-breast.

Ruddy. (E.) M. E. *rody*; answering to A. S. *rudig**, not found; formed from A. S. *rud-on*, pt. t. pl. of *reddan*, to reddan, a strong verb, whence also A. S. *redd*, red; see Red.

Rude. (F. = L.) F. *rude*. — L. *rudem*, acc. of *rudis*, rough, raw, rude.

erudite, learned. (L.) L. *eruditus*, pp. of *erudire*, to free from rudeness, to teach. — L. *e*, from; *rudis*, rude.

rudiment. (F. = L.) F. *rudiment*. — L. *rudimentum*, a thing in the first rough state, a first attempt. — L. *rudi-s*, rude.

Rue (1), to be sorry for. (E.) M. E. *reuen*. A. S. *hredwan* (pt. t. *hredw*). + O. Sax. *hrewan*, O. H. G. *hriwan*, G. *reuen*. Cf. Icel. *hrygg*, grieved, *hrygð*, ruth. Allied to L. *crudelis*, cruel, harsh, *crudus*, raw. (✓ KRU.)

ruth, pity. (Scand.) M. E. *reuthe*. — Icel. *hryggð*, *hrygð*, ruth, sorrow. Allied to A. S. *hredwan*, to rue (above).

Rue (2), a plant. (F. = L. = Gk.) F. *rue*. — L. *ruta*. — Gk. *ῥῆγ*, rue.

Ruff (1), a kind of frill. (E.) 'Ruffe of a shirt;' Levins (1570). So called from its uneven surface; the root appears in A. S. *redfan*, to reave (pt. t. pl. *ruf-on*), Icel. *rjúfa* (pt. t. *rauf*), to break, rip, break a hole in. (✓ RUP.) This is verified by Lithuan. *rupas*, uneven, rugged, *ruple*, rough bark of trees, with which cf. ruffle (1) below. Also Icel. *riufinn*, rough, uncombed.

ruffle (1), to disorder a dress. (E.) M. E. *ruffelen*, to entangle, run into knots. Allied to Ruff (1) above. + O. Du. *ruyffelen*, to ruffle, wrinkle, *ruyffel*, a wrinkle, a crumple; Lithuan. *ruple*, rough bark on old trees. Der. *ruffle*, sb.

Ruff (2), the name of a bird. (E. ?) Said to be named from the male having a ruff round its neck in the breeding season. But the female is called a reeve, which points to formation by vowel-change from some different source.

Ruff (3), a fish. (E. ?) M. E. *ruffe*. Origin unknown.

Ruffian; see Ruffle (2).

Ruffle; see Ruff (1).

Ruffle (2), to bluster, be turbulent. (O. Du.) Obsolete. *Rufflers* were calling bullies, highwaymen, lawless or violent men (Nares). — O. Du. *roffelen*, *roffen*, pandar; Low G. *ruffeln*, to pandar, *ruff*, a pimp, intrigant; Dan. *ruffer*, a pimp. A *ruffler* and a *ruffian* are much the same. — F. = Teut. O. *rufien*, *ruffien*, 'a bawd, pandar;' Co. O. Du. *roffen*, to pandar (above).

Rug, Rugged; see Rough.

Rugose, full of wrinkles. (L.) L. *rugosus*, adj., from *ruga*, a wrinkle. I. *corrugate*, L. pp. *cor-rugatus* (*cor-con*).

Ruin. (F. = L.) F. *ruine*. — L. *ruere*, to overthrow. — L. *ruere*, to rush, fall down.

Rule; see Regent.

Rum (1), a spirituous liquor. (F. = Teut.) Called *rumbo* in Smollet, Per. Pickle, c. and c. ix; this is short for the sail word *rumbovoling*, grog. Orig. cal. *Rumbullion* in Barbadoes, A. D. 1666, from Devonsh. *rumbullion*, uproar, *rum-pus*. Founded on F. *ramper*.

Rum (2), strange, queer. (Hindi.) 'A gallant, a cant word;' Bailey (1735). It really means 'Gypsy;' hence 'good' from a Gypsy point of view, but 'suspicious' from an outsider's point of view. Hence *rome bouze*, *rum booze*, good wine. It means 'a husband, a Gypsy;' *rumma* adj., Gypsy. This Gypsy word *rum* answers to Hindi *dom* (with initial cerebral *d*, as fused with *r*), a man of low caste; S. *domba*, 'a man of low caste, who gets his livelihood by singing and dancing Benfey.

Rumb, Rhumb, a line for directing a ship's course on a chart; a point of compass. (F. = Span. = L. = Gk.) *Rumb* in Phillips. — F. *rumb*, 'a romb, point of the compasse, a line drawn direct from wind to wind in a compasse, traverse board, or sea-card;' Cot. — Span. (Port.) *rumbo*, a ship's course (represented by spiral lines on a globe). — L. *rhombus*, acc. of *rhombus*, a magician's circle, rhombus. — Gk. *ῥόμβος*, a top, a wheel, whirling motion; also a rhomb. See Rhomb. *Rhomb* meant revolution, the sphere, Milton, P. L. viii. 134; but whirling or spiral lines, &c. ¶ No connection with Du. *ruim*, which merely mea

space, or sometimes the hold of
i.e. its room or capacity for

ble, to make a low, heavy sound.
prov. E. *rommle*, *rummle*; M. E.
(with excrescent *b*). Frequent.
meaning 'to repeat the sound *rum*;
rumor, a rumour; Skt. *ru*, to hum.
umour. + Du. *rommelen*, Dan.
to rumble, buzz.

inate. (L.) From pp. of L. *ru*-
to chew the cud, ruminate. - L.
stem of *rūmen*, the throat, gullet.
*rug-men**, allied to L. *rug-ire*, to
ay. (✓RU.) See Rumour.

mage; see Room.

mer, a sort of drinking-glass. (Du.
- L. ?) Used for Rhenish wine.
sh *rummers*; Dryden. - Du. *roemer*,
a wine-glass; Low G. *römer*, a large
ass. - G. *römer*, a rummer; also
a. I am told that the glasses were
used because used in former times in
mersaal at Frankfort, when they
the new emperor's health. If so, it
L. *Roma*, Rome.

our. (F. - L.) M. E. *rumour*. -
eur. - L. acc. *rumorem*, from *rumor*,
murmur. Cf. L. *rumitare*, to
reports. - ✓RU, to make a hum-
oise.* See Rumble.

p. (Scand.) M. E. *rumpe*. - Icel.
Swed. *rumpa*, Dan. *rumpe*. + Du.
'the bulke of a body or corps, or
without a head; Hexham.

ple, to wrinkle; see Rippel (2).

(E.) M. E. *rinnen*, pt. t. *ran*, pp.
ronnen; A. S. *rinnan*, pt. t. *rann*,
rinnen; also found in the transposed
nan, pt. t. *arn*. + Du. *rennen*, Icel.
Dan. *rinde*, Swed. *rinna*, Goth.
G. *rennen*. Allied to Skt. *rinomi*,
ise, *ri*, to go; L. *or-iri*, to rise.

)
et (1), the prepared inner mem-
of a calf's stomach, used to make
agulate. (E.) M. E. *renet*; from
rennen, to run; prov. E. *run*, to
coagulate. See above. Hence
also called *runnet* (Pegge's Ken-
also *erning* (Derbyshire), from
nan, to run. So also O. Du. *rinsel*,
renninge, 'curds, or milk-runnet',
rennen, 'to presse, curdle'; Hexham.
rinnen, to run, curdle, coagulate.
gate: see Negation.

let, Runlet; see Rotary.

Rune, one of the old characters used for
incised inscriptions. (E.) M. E. *rune*,
counsel. A. S. *rūn*, a rune, mystery,
secret conference, whisper. Orig. sense
'whisper' or murmur, hence a mystery,
lastly an incised character, because writing
was a secret known to few. - ✓RU, to buzz.
+ Goth. *runa*, O. H. G. *rūn*, a secret,
counsel. Allied to Rumour.

roun, round, to whisper. (E.) Shak.
has *round*, with excrescent *d*. M. E. *rounen*.
A. S. *rūnian*, to whisper. - A. S. *rūn*, a
whisper (above). + G. *raunen*, to whisper;
from O. H. G. *rūn* (above).

Rung, a round of a ladder. (E.) M. E.
ronge, a stake. A. S. *hrung*, a stake of a
cart, beam or spar. + O. Du. *ronge*, a beam
of a plough; Icel. *röng*, rib in a ship; G.
runge, a pin, a bolt; Goth. *hrugga* (= *hrunga*), a staff. Perhaps allied to Ring.
The sense seems to be 'rounded stick.'

Rupee, an Indian coin. (Hind. - Skt.)
Hindustāni *rūpiyah*, a rupee. - Skt. *rūpya*,
handsome, also (as sb.) silver. - Skt. *rūpa*,
beauty.

Rupture. (F. - L.) F. *rupture*. - L.
ruptura, a breakage. - L. *rupt-us*, pp. of
rumpere, to break (pt. t. *rupi*). Allied to
Beave. (✓RUP.)

abrupt. (L.) L. *abruptus*, pp. of *ab-*
rumpere, to break off. - L. *ab*, off; *rump-*
ere, to break.

corrupt. (L.) L. *corruptus*, pp. of
corrumpere, to break wholly, corrupt. -
L. *cor-* (for *con-* = *cum*), together; *rumpere*.

disruption. (L.) From L. *disruptio*,
disruptio, a breaking asunder. - L. *disruptus*,
disruptus, pp. of *dis-rumpere*, *di-rumpere*,
to break apart.

eruption. (L.) From L. *eruptio*, a
breaking out. - L. *eruptus*, pp. of *e-rumpere*,
to break out.

interruption. (F. - L.) F. *interrup-*
tion. - L. acc. *interruptionem*, a breaking
into. - L. *interruptus*, pp. of *inter-rumpere*,
to break into.

irruption. (F. - L.) F. *irruption*, 'a
forcible entry; Cot. - L. acc. *irruptionem*,
a breaking into. - L. *ir-* (for *in*), into;
ruptus, pp. of *rumpere*, to break.

rote (1), routine, repetition. (F. - L.)
M. E. *bi rote*, with repetition, by heart;
lit. in a beaten track. - O. F. *rote* (F. *route*),
a way, a beaten track. See route (below).

roul, (1) a defeat, (2) a troop or crowd.
(F. - L.) F. *route*, 'a rowt, defeature;
also a rowt, herd, flock, troope; also a

rutt, way, path; Cot. - L. *rupta*, pp. of *ruptus*, broken; from *rumpere*. This L. *rupta* came to mean (1) a defeat, flying mass of broken troops; (2) a fragment of an army, a troop; (3) a way broken or cut through a forest, a way, route.

route, a way, course. (F. - L.) F. *route*, a way, route; see the word above.

routine, a beaten track. (F. - L.) F. *routine*, usual course; lit. small path. Dimin. of F. *route* (above).

rut (1), a track left by a wheel. (F. - L.) F. *route*, 'a rutt, way;' Cot. See *route* (above).

Rural; see Rustic.

Ruse; see Cause.

Rush (1), to move swiftly forward; see Rouse (1).

Rush (2), a plant. (E. or L.) M. E. *rusche*, *rische*, *resche*. A. S. *risce*, *resce*, a rush (better form *rysce* *). + Du. G. *rusch*, rush, reed, small brushwood. Perhaps merely borrowed from L. *ruscum*, butcher's broom. Der. *bul-rush* (prob. for *bole-rush*, round-stemmed rush); cf. *bull-weed*, i. e. *bole-weed*, knapweed.

Rusk. (Span.) Span. *rosca de mar*, sea-rusks, a kind of biscuit; *rosca*, a roll (twist) of bread. Cf. Port. *rosca*, the winding of a snake. Origin unknown.

Russet. (F. - L.) M. E. *russet*. - F. *rousset*, 'russet, ruddy;' Cot. Dimin. of F. *roux* (fem. *rousse*), reddish. - L. *ruscus*,

reddish. Put for *rudh-tus* *, from base appearing in Gk. *i-pvθ-pós*, red; Red.

Rust; see Red.

Rustic. (F. - L.) F. *rustique*. - L. *rusticus*, belonging to the country. - L. *rusticus*, country. Cf. Russ. *ravina*, a plain, *ravan*, a plain.

roistering, turbulent. (F. - L.) I. the sb. *roister*, a bully, turbulent fellow. F. *rustre*, 'a ruffin, royster, sawcie fellow. Cot. By-form of O. F. *ruste*, a rustic; *r* being epenthetic. - L. *rusticum*, ad. *rusticus*, rustic.

rural, belonging to the country. (F. - L.) F. *rural*. - L. *ruralis*, adj. - L. *ruralis*, stem of *rus*, country.

Rustle; see Rouse (1).

Rut (1), a track left by a wheel; Rupture.

Rut (2), to copulate, as deer. (F. - M. E. *rutien*, to rut; from *rut*, sb. - F. *ruit*, 'the rut of deer or boars.' - L. *rumitum*, acc. of *rugitus*, the roaring of a bull; hence, the noise made by deer in rut. - L. *rugire*, to roar (whence F. *ruire*). ✓RU, to make a noise; see Rumour.

Ruth; see Rue (1).

Rye. (E.) M. E. *rye*. A. S. *ryge*. + Du. *rogge*, Icel. *riðgr*, Dan. *rug*, S. *rdg*, G. *roggen*, O. H. G. *rocco*. Cf. Lithuan. *rugiai*, pl. sb., rye. Ryot; the same as Rayah, q. v.

S.

Sabaoth, hosts. (Heb.) Heb. *tsəvə'ōth*, armies; pl. of *tsəvā'*, an army. - Heb. *tsəvā'*, to go forth as a soldier.

Sabbath. (L. - Gk. - Heb.) M. E. *sabat*. - L. *sabbatum*. - Gk. *σάββατον*. - Heb. *shabbāth*, rest, sabbath, sabbath-day. - Heb. *shābath*, to rest.

Sable, an animal. (F. - Slavonic.) O. F. *sable*. - Russ. *sobole*, the sable; also a furtippet. ¶ As black sable was best liked, the word *sable* also means 'black.'

Sabre, Saber. (F. - G. - Hungarian.) F. *sabre*. - G. *säbel*, a falchion. - Hungarian *szablya*, a sabre; cf. *szabo*, a cutter, *szabni*, to cut.

Saccharine; see Sugar.

Sacerdotal; see Sacred.

Sack (1), a bag. (L. - Gk. - Heb. - Egyptian?) M. E. *sak*. A. S. *sacc*. - L. *saccus*. - Gk. *σάκος*. - Heb. *sag*, sack-cloth,

a sack for corn. Prob. of Egyptian origin. Cf. Coptic *sok*, sack-cloth (Peyron). F. Heb. *sag* are borrowed Du. *sak*, G. *sack*, &c.

sack (2), to plunder. (F. - L.) From the sb. *sack*, pillage. - F. *sac*, spoil. From the use of a *sack* in removing plunder; prob. in a metaphorical sense. From Low L. *saccare*, to put into a sack. - Low L. *saccus*, a garment, a purse, L. *sacculus*, a sack; see above.

sackbut, a kind of wind-instrument. (F. - Span. - Heb. and Teut.) F. *sacbut*. - Span. *sacabuche*, a tube, as a pump; also, a sackbut, trombone. 'that which exhausts the chest,' from exertion used. - Span. *sacar*, to draw out, exhaust, the same as F. *sacquer*, to draw out hastily, lit. to draw out of a sack. Heb. *sag* (above); *ducke*, maw, stom-

O. H. G. *bōso*, a bunch, allied *bōzen*, to beat (Dietz).

a small bag. (F. — L., &c.)

a little bag. — L. *sacculum*, *illus*, dimin. of *saccus*, a sack

the name of an old Spanish L. Formerly also *seck*, mean- wine. — F. *sec*, dry; *vin sec*, pan. *seco*, dry. — L. *siccum*, acc.

to dry up. (L.) From pp. *re*, to drain dry. — L. *de*, away; *ry*, from *siccus*.

see Sack (1).

F. — L.) *Sacred* is the pp. of, to consecrate, render holy; a obsolete. — F. *sacrer*, to consecrate, to consecrate. — L. *sacr*, holy. From base *sac* of L. make holy. (✓SAK.)

ste. (L.) From pp. of L. *con-* render sacred. — L. *con-* (cum), *sacrare*, to consecrate.

o. (L.) From pp. of L. *de-* rofane.

h. (L.) From pp. of L. *ex-* *exsecrari*, to curse greatly. — *y*; *sacrare*, to consecrate, also *scursed*.

sal. (F. — L.) F. *sacerdotal*. — *lis*, belonging to a priest. — L. *em* of *sacerdos*, a priest, lit. of offerings or sacred gifts' L. *sacer*, sacred; *dare*, to give. a dot-), a dowry, from the same

nt. (L.) L. *sacramentum*, an military oath, vow; in late L., — L. *sacrare*, to render sacred. tem of *sacer*, sacred.

i. (F. — L.) F. *sacrifice*. — L. lit. a rendering sacred; cf. o sacrifice. — L. *sacri*, for *sacer*, *re*, to make.

s. (F. — L.) F. *sacrilege*. — L. the stealing of sacred things. — *sacer*, sacred; *legere*, to gather, *egend*.

a, sexton. (F. — L.) *Sacristan* is commonly *sexton*, M. E. *sex-* keeper of the sacred vestments, grave-digger. — F. *sacristain*, or vestry-keeper; Cot. Ex-

Low L. *sacrista*, a sacristan. tem of *sacer*.

f. — L.) M. E. *seint*, *saint*. —

F. *saint*. — L. *sanctum*, acc. of *sanctus*, holy. — L. *sanctus*, pp. of *sancire*, to render sacred; see Sacred (above).

sanctify. (F. — L.) F. *sanctifier*. — L. *sanctificare*, to make holy. — L. *sanctus*, holy; *-ficare*, for *facere*, to make.

sanctimony. (F. — L.) F. *sanctimonie*. — L. *sanctimonia*, holiness. — L. *sanctus*, holy; see saint (above).

sanction. (F. — L.) F. *sanction*. — L. *sanctionem*, acc. of *sanctio*, a rendering sacred. — L. *sanctus*, pp. of *sancire*, to render sacred. See Sacred.

sanctity. (F. — L.) F. *sanctité*. — L. acc. *sanctitatem*, from *sanctitas*, holiness. — L. *sanctus*, holy (above).

sanctuary. (F. — L.) M. E. *seintuarie*, a shrine. — O. F. *saintuarie* (F. *sanctuaire*). — L. *sanctuarium*, a shrine. — L. *sanctus*, holy (above).

Sad. (E.) The orig. sense was sated; hence tired, grieved. A. S. *sad*, sated, satiated. + O. Sax. *sad*, Icel. *saddr*, Goth. *saths*, G. *satt*, sated, full. Allied to Sato, Satiato.

Saddle. (E.) M. E. *sadel*. A. S. *sadol*. + Du. *zadel*, Icel. *söðull*, Swed. Dan. *sadel*, G. *sattel*, O. H. G. *satul*. The same as Russ. *siedlo*, L. *sella* (put for *sedla**, from *sedere*, to sit). The sense is 'seat'; the form of the word is abnormal, the true E. word being *settle*. It may have come to us from the Slavonic. Allied to *Sit*, q.v.

Sadducee. (L. — Gk. — Heb.) L. pl. *Sadducaei*. — Gk. pl. *Σαδδουκαῖοι*. — Heb. pl. *tsedukim*; pl. of *tsaddōq*, just, righteous. — Heb. *tsaddāq*, to be just. The name was really derived from *Tsaddōq* (*Zadok*), the founder of the sect, whose name meant 'the just.'

Safe; see Salvation.

Saffron, a plant. (F. — Arab.) F. *safran*, *saffran*. — Arab. *zafarān*, saffron.

Sag, to droop. (Scand.) M. E. *saggen*. — Swed. *sacka*, to settle, sink down; cf. Dan. *sakke*, to have stem-way; Low G. *sakke*, to settle (as dregs). Perhaps allied to Sink.

Saga; see Say (1).

Sagacious. (L.) From L. *sagaci*, crude form of *sagax*, of quick perception. — L. *sagire*, to perceive by the senses.

presage. (F. — L.) O. F. *presage*. — L. *prasagium*, a divining beforehand. — L. *pra-sagire*, to perceive beforehand.

Sage (1), wise; see Sapid.

Sage (2), a plant; see Salvation.

Sagittarius. (L.) *L. sagittarius*, an archer. — *L. sagitta*, an arrow.

Sago, a starch. (Malay.) Malay *sagu*, *sagu*, sago, pith of a tree named *rumbiya*.

Sail, sb. (E.) M.E. *seil*. A.S. *segl*, *segl*, a sail. + Du. *zeil*, Icel. *segl*, Dan. *seil*, Swed. G. *segl*. Lit. 'that which endures or resists the wind;' cf. Skt. *sah*, to bear, undergo, be able to resist. (✓SAGH.)

Saint; see **Sacred**.

Sake. (E.) M.E. *sake*, purpose, cause. A.S. *sacu*, strife, dispute, crime, law-suit; orig. 'contention.' Cf. Goth. *sakan* (pt. t. *sök*), to contend. + Du. *zaak*, matter, affair, business; Icel. *sök*, a charge, crime; Dan. *sag*, Swed. *sak*, G. *sache*.

Salaam, Salam. (Arab.) Arab. *salām*, saluting, wishing peace; a salutation. — Arab. *salm*, saluting. + Heb. *shelām*, peace, from *shālām*, to be safe.

Salad; see **Salt**.

Salamander, a reptile. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *salamandre*. — L. *salamandra*. — Gk. *σαλαμάνδρα*, a kind of lizard. Of Eastern origin; cf. Pers. *samandar*, a salamander.

Salary; see **Salt**.

Sale. (Scand.) M.E. *sale*. — Icel. *saia*, fem., *sal*, neut., a sale, bargain; Swed. *salu*, Dan. *salg*. Orig. sense 'delivery,' or 'a handing over;' allied to Lithuan. *sulyti*, to proffer, *pa-sula*, an offer.

sell (1), to deliver for money. (E.) A.S. *sellan*, *sillan*, *syllan*, to hand over, deliver; a secondary verb, derived from the sb. above. + Icel. *selja*, Dan. *selge*, Swed. *sälja*, O.H.G. and Goth. *saljan*, to hand over, offer.

Salic, Salique. (F. — O. H. G.) F. *Salique*, belonging to the Salic tribe. This was a Frankish tribe, prob. named from the river *Sala* (now Yssel). Cf. Skt. *salila*, water, from *sri*, to flow. (✓SAR.)

Salient. (L.) From pres. pt. of *L. salire*, to leap, spring forward. Allied to Skt. *sri*, to flow, *sari*, water-fall, Gk. *ἄλλομαι*, I leap. (✓SAR.)

assail. (F. — L.) O.F. *assailler*, *asaillir*, to attack (*L. assilire*). — *L. ad*, to; *salire*, to leap, rush forth.

assault. (F. — L.) O.F. *assalt*. — *L. ad*, to; *saltus*, a leap, attack, from *saltus*, pp. of *salire*, to leap.

desultory, jumping from one thing to another. (L.) *L. desultorius*, orig. the horse of a *desultor*; hence, inconstant. — *L. desultor*, one who leaps down, or from

horse to horse. — *L. desultus*, pp. of *desilire*, to leap down. — *L. de*, down; *salire*.

exult, to leap for joy. (L.) *L. exultare*, better spelt *exsultare*, to leap up, exult. — *L. exsultus*, pp. of *exsilere*, to leap out. — *L. ex*, out; *salire*, to leap.

insult. (F. — L.) F. *insulter*. — *L. insultare*, to leap upon, scoff at, insult, frequent. of *insilere*, to leap upon. — *L. in*, on; *salire*, to leap.

resilient. (L.) *L. resilient*, stem of pres. part. of *resilire*, to leap back. — *L. re*, back; *salire*, to leap.

result, verb. (F. — L.) O.F. *resulter*, 'to rebound' or leap back; also to rise of come out of; Cot. — *L. resultare*, to rebound; frequent. of *resilire* (above).

sally. (F. — L.) M.E. *salien*. — F. *saillir*, to issue forth; also to leap. — *L. salire*, to leap. Der. *sally*, sb. — F. *saillie*, a sally, from the fem. of pp. *saillir*.

salmon. (F. — L.) M.E. *salmon*, *saumon*. — O.F. *saumon* (for *salmon**). — *L. salmoneum*, acc. of *salmo*, a salmon. Lit. 'a leaper.' — *L. salire*, to leap.

saltire, in heraldry, a St. Andrew's cross. (F. — L.) A cross in this position (X). — F. *saultoir*, St. Andrew's cross (Cot.). Also O.F. *sautoir*, orig. a stirrup of a triangular shape Δ; the cross being named from the position of the stirrup's sides. — Low L. *saltatorium*, a stirrup. — *L. saltatorius*, belonging to leaping or springing; suitable for mounting a horse. — *L. saltator*, a leaper. — *L. saltare*, frequent. of *salire*, to leap.

saltation, dancing. (L.) Rare; from *L. saltatio*, a dancing. — *L. saltatus*, pp. of *saltare*, to dance, frequent. of *salire*.

Saline; see **Salt**.

Saliva. (L.) *L. saliva*, spittle. + Gk. *σάλιον*, Russ. *slina*, spittle. Allied to *Slime*.

Sallet, a kind of helmet. (F. — Ital. — L.) Corruption of O.F. *salade*, a sallet, head-piece. — Ital. *celata*, a helmet. — *L. calata* (*cassis*), an ornamented helmet. — *L. calatus*, pp. of *calare*, to engrave, ornament (steel). — *L. calum*, a chisel, graver. Allied to *cadere*, to cut.

Sallow (1), **Sally**, a kind of willow. (E.) M.E. *salwe*. — A.S. *sealg*, stem of *sealh*, a willow. Named from growing near the water; cf. Skt. *salila*, *saras*, *sar*, water, *sarasiya*, a lotus. + Icel. *selja*, Swed. *sälj*, *sälj*, Dan. *selje*, G. *sahl-weide*. O.H.G. *salahh*, L. *salix*, Gael. *saileach*, Irish *saileach*, W. *helyg* (pl.), Gk. *ἄλγυς*, willow. (✓SAR.)

allow (2), pale, wan. (E.) M. E. *allow*. A. S. *salu*, *sallow*. + Du. *saluo*, *salor*, O. H. G. *salō*, tawny (whence *sale*, dirty).

ally; see Salient.

almagundi; see Salt.

almon; see Salient.

aloon. (F. - O. H. G.) F. *salon*, large room. = F. *salle*, room. = O. H. G. *sal* (G. *sal*), an abode, hall, room. + Icel. *salr*, S. *sal*, *sele*, hall. Orig. 'an abode; Goth. *saljan*, to dwell.

alt. (E.) M. E. *salt*. A. S. *sealt*, both and sb. Orig. an adj., as in *sealt* *ter*, salt (i. e. salted) water. So also *saltr*, Dan. Swed. *salt*, Du. *sout*, W. *alt*, all adjectives, from a form SAL-TA, ed, answering to L. *sal-sus*, salted. true sb. form appears in L. *sal*, Gk. Russ. *sole*, W. *hal*, Skt. *sara*, salt. Skt. *sara* also means the coagulum of curds or milk, from *sri*, to go, flow. SAR.)

alad. (F. - Ital. - L.) F. *salade*. - Ital. *salata*, a salad of herbs; lit. 'salted'; fem. of *salato*, salted, pickled, of *salare*, to salt. = Ital. *sal*, *sale*, salt. *sal*, salt.

alary, stipend. (F. - L.) F. *salair*. *salarium*, orig. salt-money, given to soldiers to buy salt. = L. *sal*, salt.

aline. (F. - L.) F. *salin*, fem. *saline*, = L. *salinus*, as in *salina*, salt-pits. = *sal*, salt.

almagundi, a seasoned hodge-podge. - Ital. - L.) F. *salmigondis*, spelt *salmigondin* in Cotgrave, who describes the dish. Orig. 'seasoned salt-meats.' = Ital. *salmi*, pl. of *salame*, salt-meat, from L. *sal*; *conditi*, pl. of *condito*, seasoned, from L. *conditus*, pp. of *condire*, to pickle, season.

alt-cellar. (E.; and F. - L.) Put for *cellar* or *salt-cellar*, where *selar* is an old word for 'salt-holder'; so that the *x salt* is superfluous. O. F. *salier*, salt-seller; Cot. = L. *salarium*, salt-money (in late L.); from L. *salarium*, adj., agreeing to salt. = L. *sal*, salt. See salary (ve).

alt-petre, nitre. (E.; and F. - L. and Ital.) Put for O. F. *salpestre*, salt-petre (ve). = L. *sal petrae*, salt of the rock. *sal*, salt; Gk. *wérpa*, a rock; see petrify.

sauce. (F. - L.) F. *sauce*. = L. *salsa*, salted; fem. of *salsus*, salted.

See Salt. Der. *sauc-er*, orig. a vessel for sauce; *sauc-y*, full of sauce, pungent.

sausage. (F. - L.) F. *saucisse*. = Low L. *salcitia*, L. *salsicium*, a sausage, of salted or seasoned meat. = L. *salsus*, salted. = L. *sal*, salt.

souse, pickle. (F. - L.) Merely another spelling of sauce (above). Hence *souse*, vb., to immerse, orig. to plunge in brine.

Saltation, Saltire; see Salient.

Salubrious, Salutory, Salute, Salvage; see Salvation.

Salvation. (F. - L.) F. *salvation*. = L. acc. *saluationem*, acc. of *saluatio*, a saving. = L. *saluatus*, pp. of *saluare*, to save. = L. *saluus*, safe. Allied to Serve. (✓ SAR.)

safe. (F. - L.) M. E. *sauf*. = F. *sauf*, safe. = L. *saluum*, acc. of *saluus*, safe.

sage (2), a plant. (F. - L.) M. E. *sauge*. = O. F. *sauge*. = L. *salvia*, sage; from its supposed healing virtues. = L. *saluus*, safe, hale, sound.

salubrious. (L.) From L. *salūbris*, healthful. Put for *salut-bris**, i. e. health-bringing. = L. *salut-*, stem of *salus*, health; -*bris*, bringing, from ✓ BHAR, to bear, bring. This suffix also appears as -*fer*; hence also *salutifer*, health-bringing.

salutary. (F. - L.) F. *salutaire*. = L. *salutaris*, healthful. = L. *salut-*, stem of *salus*, health; allied to *saluus*, hale.

salute. (L.) L. *salutare*, to wish health to, to greet. = L. *salut-* (above).

salvage. (F. - L.) O. F. *salvage*, lit. 'a saving'. = O. F. *salver*, F. *sauver*, to save. = L. *saluare*, to save. = L. *saluus*.

salver, a plate on which anything is presented. (Span. - L.) Put for Span. *salva*, a salver, a plate on which anything is presented; it also means the previous tasting of viands before they are served up. = Span. *salvar*, to save, free from risk, to taste the food or drink of nobles to save them from poison. = L. *saluare*, to save (below). ¶ A *salver* (*salva*) is properly a plate or tray on which drink was presented to the taster, and then to the drinker of a health; cf. Span. *hacer la salva*, to drink one's health.

save. (F. - L.) M. E. *sauuen* (= *sauven*). = F. *sauver*. = L. *saluare*, to save. Salve, ointment. (E.) A. S. *sealf*.

Same. (E.) M. E. *same*. A. S. *same*, only as adv., as in *swd same swd men*, the same as men, just like men. The adv. *we*

is Scand.; from Icel. *samr*, Dan. Swed. *samme*, the same. + O. H. G. *sam*, adj., *samu*, adv.; Goth. *sama*, the same (cf. *samana*, together), Russ. *samui*, Gk. *δύος*, Skt. *sama*, same. Allied to Skt. *sam*, with, together, L. *simul*, together, *similis*, like.

Samite, a rich silk stuff. (F. — L. — Gk.) O. F. *samit*. — Low L. *examitum*. — Late Gk. *ἑξάμιτον*, a stuff woven with six kinds of thread. — Gk. *ἕξ*, six; *μίτος*, a thread of the woof. See Dimity.

Samphire; see Petrel.

Sample; see Exempt.

Sanatory; see Sane.

Sanctify, **Sanctimony**; see Sacred.

Sand. (E.) A. S. *sand*. + Du. *zand*; Icel. *sandr*; Swed. Dan. G. *sand*.

Sandal, shoe. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *sandale*. — L. *sandalium*. — Gk. *σανδάλιον*, dimin. of *σάνδαλον*, a wooden sole bound on to the feet with straps. Cf. Pers. *sandal*, a sandal.

Sandal-wood. (F. — Pers. — Skt.) F. *sandal*. — Pers. *chandāl*, *chandan*. — Skt. *chandana*, sandal, the tree. — Skt. *chand*, to shine.

Sandwich. (E.) Named from John Montague, 4th Earl of Sandwich, died 1792, who used to have sandwiches brought to him at the gaming-table. — A. S. *Sandwic*, Sandwich, a town in Kent.

Sane. (L.) L. *sanus*, of sound mind. Allied to Gk. *σῶς*, *σῶς*, sound.

sanatory. (L.) From L. *sanator*, a healer. — L. *sanare*, to heal. — L. *sanus*.

Sanguine. (F. — L.) F. *sanguin*, bloody, of a sanguine complexion. — L. *sanguineus*, adj., from *sanguin*, stem of *sanguis*, blood.

consanguineous. (L.) L. *consanguineus*, related by blood. — L. *con-* (cum), together; *sanguin*, stem of *sanguis*, blood.

Sanhedrim. (Heb. — Gk.) Late Heb. *sanhedrin*, borrowed from Gk. *συνέδριον*, a council; lit. a sitting together. — Gk. *σύν*, together; *ἔδρα*, a seat, from *ἕζομαι*, I sit; see Sit.

Sans. (F. — L.) F. *sans*, without; O. F. *sens*. — L. *sine*, without. — L. *si ne*, if not, except.

Sanskrit. (Skt.) Skt. *sanskrita*, lit. 'symmetrically formed.' — Skt. *sam*, together; *kṛita*, made, from *kṛi*, to make.

Sap (1), juice of plants. (E.) A. S. *sap*. + O. Du. *sap*, O. H. G. *sapf*, G. *sapf*. Cf. Gk. *ὀπός*, L. *sucus*, Irish *sug*, Russ. *solé*, *sap*.

Sap (2), to undermine. (F. — Low L. — Gk.?) O. F. *sapper*, F. *saper*. — O. F. *sappe* (F. *sape*), a kind of hoe. (Cf. Sp. *zapa*, Ital. *zappa*, mattock). — Low L. *sape*, a hoe. Prob. from Gk. *σκαπάνη*, a hoe; from *σκάπτειν*, to dig.

Sapid, savoury. (L.) Rare. L. *sapidus*, savoury. — L. *sapere*, to taste; also to be wise. **insipid**. (L.) L. *insipidus*. — L. *in-*, not; *sapidus*, savoury.

sage (1), wise. (F. — L.) F. *sage*. — Low L. *sapius**, put for L. *sapius*, whence *nesapius*, unwise (Petronius). — L. *sapere*, to be wise.

sapience. (F. — L.) F. *sapience*. — L. *sapientia*, wisdom. — L. *sapient*-, stem of pres. pt. of *sapere*, to be wise.

savour. (F. — L.) O. F. *savour*, later *saveur*. — L. *saporem*, acc. of *sapor*, taste. — L. *sapere*, to be aware.

Saponaceous; see Soap.

Sapphic, a kind of metre. (L. — Gk.) L. *sapphicus*, belonging to Sappho. — Gk. *Σαπφώ*, Sappho of Lesbos, died about 592 B. C.

Sapphire. (F. — L. — Gk. — Heb.) F. *saphir*. — L. *sapphirus*. — Gk. *σάπφειρα*, a sapphire. — Heb. *sappir* (with initial *samech*), a sapphire. Cf. Pers. *saffi*, sapphire.

Saraband. (F. — Span. — Pers.) F. *sarabande*, a Spanish dance. — Span. *sarabanda*, a dance of Moorish origin. — Pers. *sarband*, lit. 'a fillet for fastening a lady's head-dress.' — Pers. *sar*, head; *band*, band.

Saracen. (L. — Arab.) L. *saracenus*, lit. one of the Eastern people. — Arab. *sharqiy*, eastern. — Arab. *sharq*, east, rising sun. — Arab. root *sharaga*, it rose.

sarcenet, sarsnet, a thin silk. (F. — L. — Arab.) O. F. *sarcenet*, a stuff made by the Saracens. — Low L. *saracenicum*, sarcenet. — L. *Saracenus*, Saracen (above).

sirocco, a hot wind. (Ital. — Arab.) Ital. *sirocco*, south-east wind. — Arab. *sharq*, east (above).

Sarcasm, a sneer. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *sarcasme*. — L. *sarcasmus*. — Gk. *σαρκάζειν*, a sneer. — Gk. *σαρκάζειν*, to tear flesh, to bite the lips in rage, to sneer. — Gk. *σάρξ*, stem of *σάφς*, flesh. Der. *sarcastice*, Gk. *σαρκαστικὸς*, sneering.

sarcophagus. (L. — Gk.) L. *sarcophagus*, a stone tomb; made of a stone which was supposed to consume corpse (Pliny). — Gk. *σαρκοφάγος*, consuming; hence lime-stone. — Gk. *σαρ-*

ism of *σάρξ*, flesh; *φαγεῖν*, to eat; see Saracen.

sard (1), small fish. (F. — L. — Gk.) *sard*. — L. *sardina*, *sarda*. — Gk. *σαρδά*, a kind of fish; perhaps named *δα*, Sardinia.

sard (2), a gem. (L. — Gk.) L. *sard* equivalent to Gk. *σαρδῖνος*, Rev. named from *Sardis*, in Asia Minor.

onyx, a gem. (L. — Gk.) L. *sar*. — Gk. *σαρδόνυξ*, i.e. Sardinian onyx. *ρδ*-, for *Σαρδεις*, Sardis; *δνυξ*, onyx.

sard, sneering. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *sard*, usually *sardonien*, in phrase *ris sard*, 'a forced or careless mirth';

Sardonius, usually *Sardonius*. — *δνιος*, said to be derived from *σαρ* plant of Sardinia (*Σαρδά*), which to screw up the face of the eater; cl. vii. 41. See *Sardine* (1).

sarilla. (Span.) Span. *zarzapalant*. Span. *zarza* means 'bramble,' from Basque *sartsia*, a bramble; *r parrilla* is properly a dimin. of trained vine.

sar; see Saracen.

(1), a frame for glass; see *Capacious*.

(2), a scarf, girdle. (Pers.) *Forash*. Pers. *shast*, of which one is 'a girdle worn by the fire-worshipers'; also spelt *shest*.

sar; see Saxifrage.

(Heb.) Heb. *satan*, an enemy. root *satan*, to persecute.

sar; see Sack.

Satiate. (L.) *Sate* is from *sated*, a short form of *satiare* in the sense 'satisfied.' (Suggested by L. *sat* for *satur*, full.) — L. *satiatus*, pp. of *sate*, fill full. — L. *sat*, *satis*, *satur*, full. Allied to *Sad*. Der. F. *satiété*, from L. acc. *satiētatē*,

s, effects of a deceased debtor. (F.) *assets* (pron. *assets* in O. F.), suffix (pay with). — L. *ad satis*, up to enough.

(F. — L.) F. *satire*. — L. *satira*, species of poetry; orig. 'a medley,' from *satura lanx*, a full dish, dish fixed ingredients; where *satura* is *satur*, full.

satisfier. (F. — L.) O. F. *satisfier* (later *satisfier*). Formed as if from Low L. *satis-*

*ficare**, substituted for L. *satisficere*, lit. 'to make enough.' — L. *satis*, enough; *facere*, to make. Der. *satisfact-ion*, from pp. *satisfactus*.

saturate. (L.) From pp. of L. *saturare*, to fill full. — L. *satur*, full.

soil (3), to feed cattle with green grass, to fatten with feeding. (F. — L.) O. F. *saoler*, later *saouler*, to glut, satiate (F. *soiler*). — O. F. *saol*, full, cloyed. — L. *satulus*, filled with food. — L. *satur*, full.

Satellite. (F. — L.) F. *satellite*, 'a sergent, catchpole'; Cot. — L. *satellitē*, acc. of *satelles*, an attendant.

Satin. (F. — L.) F. *satīn*. (Ital. *setino*, Port. *setim*). — Low L. *satīnus*, *setīnus*, *satīn*. — Low L. *seta*, silk; L. *seta*, a bristle, a hair.

seton, an artificial irritation under the skin. (F. — L.) F. *seton*, in use in the 16th century; the orig. sense is 'a thread.' Formed (as if from Low L. *seto**), from L. *seta*, a bristle, stiff hair.

Satire, *Satisfy*; see *Sate*.

Satrap, a Persian viceroy. (F. — L. — Gk. — Pers.) F. *satrape*. — L. *satrapam*, acc. of *satrapes*. — Gk. *σατράπης*. — Zend (O. Pers.) *shōithra-paiti*, ruler of a region. — Zend. *shōithra*, a region; *paiti*, chief. Cf. Skt. *kihetra*, a field, region; *pai*, a lord.

Saturate; see *Sate*.

Saturnine. (F. — L.) O. F. *saturnin* (usually *Saturnien*), under the influence of the malign planet Saturn; hence, melancholy. — L. *Saturnus*, Saturn; lit. 'the sower'; from *saturn*, supine of *serere*, to sow. See *Season*.

saturday. (L. and E.) A. S. *Saterdag*, also *Satern-dag*, i.e. Saturn's day. — L. *Saturnus*, Saturn; A. S. *dag*, a day.

Satyr. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *satyre*. — L. *satyrus*. — Gk. *σάτυρος*, a satyr, a sylvan god.

Sauce, *Saucer*, *Saucy*; see *Salt*.

Saunter. (F. ?) Origin unknown.

Saurian, one of the lizard tribe. (Gk.)

From Gk. *σαύρα*, *σαῦρος*, a lizard.

Sausage; see *Salt*.

Sauterne, a wine. (F.) From *Sauterne*

in France, department of Gironde.

Savage; see *Silvan*.

Savanna, a meadow-plain. (Span. — L.

— Gk.) Span. *sabana* (with *b* as *v*), a

sheet for a bed, large cloth, large plain

(from the appearance of a plain covered

with snow). — L. *sabannum*, a linen cloth. —

Gk. *σάβανον*, a linen cloth, towel.

Save; see *Salvation*.

Saveloy; see **Cerebral**.

Savin, **Savine**, **Sabine**, a shrub. (L.) *L. sabina*; orig. *Sabina herba*, a Sabine herb. The *Sabines* were a people of central Italy.

Savour; see **Sapid**.

Savoy, a kind of cabbage. (F.) Brought from the dukedom of *Savoy*.

Saw (1), a cutting instrument. (E.) M.E. *sawe*. A.S. *saga*, lit. a cutter; from Teut. base **SAG**=**✓SAK**, to cut. + Du. *zaag*, Icel. *sög*, Dan. *sav*, Swed. *såg*, G. *säge*. See **Secant**. Der. *see-saw*, a reduplicated form.

Saw (2), a saying; see **Say**.

Saxifrage, a plant. (F.-L.) F. *saxifrage*. -L. *saxifraga*, spleen-wort; so named because it was supposed to break stones in the bladder. -L. *saxi-*, for *saxum*, a stone; *frag-*, base of *frangere*, to break.

sassafras, a kind of laurel. (F.-Span. -L.) F. *sassafras*. -Span. *sasafras*, from O. Span. *sassafragia*, the herb saxifrage; *sassafras* was so named from being supposed to possess the like virtue. -L. *saxifraga* (above).

Say (1), to speak. (E.) M.E. *seggen*. A.S. *secgan*, pt. t. *sagde*, pp. *gesagd*. + Du. *zeggen*, Icel. *segja*, Dan. *sige*, Swed. *säga*, G. *sagen*, O. H. G. *sekan*. Cf. Lithuan. *sakyti*, to say.

saga, a tale. (Scand.) Icel. *saga*, a tale; cf. Icel. *segja*, to say (above).

saw (2), a saying. (E.) M.E. *sawe*. A.S. *sagu*, a saying; cf. A.S. *secgan*, to say.

Say (2), a kind of serge. (F.-L.-Gk.) O. F. *saie*, say. (Cf. Span. *saya*, *sayo*, a tunic; *sayete*, a thin stuff.) So called because used for making a kind of coat called in Latin *saga*, *sagum*, or *sagus*; Low L. *sagum*, (1) a mantle, (2) a kind of cloth. -Gk. *σάγος*, a soldier's mantle; so called from hanging down. Cf. Skt. *sajj*, *sañj*, to adhere, hang down from.

Say (3), to essay; short for *assay* or *essay*; see **Essay**.

Scab. (E.) A.S. *scab*, *scēb*, scab, itch. + Dan. Swed. *skab*, G. *schabe*, Lit. 'something that is scratched'; cf. L. *scabere*, to scratch, *scabies*, itch. See **Shave**.

shabby, mean. (E.) Also *shabbed*; *shabby* and *shabbed* are the same as *scabby* and *scabbed*. For the sense, cf. *scurvy* (= *scurfy*).

Scabbard. (F.-Teut.) M.E. *scaubert*,

scauberk, *scaberke*, a scabbard; answering to an O. F. *escaubere**, not found. The F. form is made up of O. F. *escale*, a scale, husk, case; and *-berc*, a protection, as in O. F. *hauberc*, *hal-berc*, a hauberk. - O. H. G. *scala*, a scale, husk, case; *bergan*, to hide, protect. Thus *scabbard* = *scauberk* = *scale-berk*, with the reduplicated sense of 'cover-cover,' or protecting case. See **Scale** (1) and **Hauberk**.

Scaffold; see **Capacious**.

Scald (1), to burn; see **Caldron**.

Scald (2), scabby; see **Skill**.

Scald (3), a poet; see **Scold**.

Scale (1), shell, husk, flake; see **Skill**.

Scale (2), a bowl or dish of a balance; see **Skill**.

Scale (3), a ladder, gradation; see **Scan**.

Scalene. (L.-Gk.) L. *scalenus*, adj. -Gk. *σκαληνός*, scalene, uneven. Allied to *σκελλός*, crook-legged, halting; cf. *σκεῖπον*, to skip.

Scall, a scab; see **Skill**.

Scallop, **Scalp**; see **Skill**.

Scalpel, a small sharp knife. (L.) L. *scalpellum*, dimin. of *scalprum*, a knife. -L. *scalpere*, to cut. (✓**SKARP**.)

Scammony, a cathartic gum-resin. (F.-L.-Gk.) O. F. *scammonie*. -L. *scammonia*. -Gk. *σκαμνῶνια*, *σκαμνῶνια*, scammony, a kind of bind-weed.

Scamp, **Scamper**; see **Camp**.

Scan. (L.) Short for *scand*; the *d* was prob. mistaken for the pp. suffix *-ed*. -L. *scandere*, to climb; also, to scan a verse. + Skt. *skand*, to spring up. (✓**SKAND**.)

ascend. (L.) L. *ascendere*, to climb up. -L. *ad*, to; *scandere*, to climb. Der. *ascension*, from pp. *ascensus*.

condescend. (F.-L.) F. *condescendre*. -Low L. *condescendere*, to grant (lit. to descend with). -L. *con-* (*cum*), with; *descendere* (below). Der. *condescension*.

descend. (F.-L.) F. *descendre*. Cot. -L. *descendere*, lit. to climb down. -L. *de*, down; *scandere*. Der. *descent*, from O. F. *descente*, a sudden fall, verbal *de* from *descendre*.

escalade, a scaling of walls. (F.-Span.-L.) F. *escalade*. -Span. *escalada*, a scaling; from *escalar*, to sc. -Span. *escala*, a ladder. -L. *scala*; scale below.

scale (3), a ladder, gradation. (L. *scala*, a ladder. L. *scā-la* = *scā-la** *scād-*, base of *scandere*, to climb.

ndal. (F.-L.-Gk.) F. *scandale*.
scandalum. - Gk. σκάνδαλον, a snare;
 scandal, offence, stumbling-block.
 the spring of a trap, the stick which
 up when the trap was shut, and on
 the bait was placed; usually called
 ἰσθηρόν. - ✓SKAND, to spring up.
 nsion. (L.) From L. *scansio*, a
 ng. - L. *scansus*, pp. of *scandere*.

nder, scandal. (F.-L.-Gk.) M. E.
re, *sclaundre*. - O. F. *esclandre*,
 d. The oldest O. F. form was
le, whence *escandle*, *escandre*, and
esclandre, with inserted *l*. It is
 another form of *scandal* (above).
 nscend. (L.) L. *transcendere*, to
 over, to surpass. - L. *tran-*, for
 beyond; *scandere*, to climb.

ndal, Scansion; see Scan.
 at, adj. (Scand.) M. E. *skant*, in-
 ent. - Icel. *skamt*, neut. of *skammr*,
 brief; whence *skamta*, to dole out
 to scant (or stint); Icel. *skamtr*, a
 In Norwegian, *nt* appears for *mt*,
skant, a dole, *skanta*, to measure
 t. Der. *scant-y*.

atling; see Cant (2).
 pegoat; see Cape (1).
 ular, belonging to the shoulder-
 (L.) Low L. *scapularis*, adj., from
 a, pl. shoulder-blades. Prob. allied
spus, a shaft, stem, stalk. Der.
-y, a kind of scarf, F. *scapulaire*,
-scapulaire.

(1). mark of a wound. (F.-L.-
 O. F. *escarz*. - L. *eschara*, a scar,
 a burn. - Gk. ἑσcharά, a hearth, fire-
 scar of a burn.

(2). Scaur, a rock; see Shear.

ramouch; see Skirmish.

see; see Exoerpt.

re; see Shear.

f (1), a light piece of dress thrown
 the shoulders; see Sharp.

f (2), to join pieces of timber; see

ify; see Shear.

let. (F. - Pers.) O. F. *escarlata*,

(Span. *escarlata*, Ital. *scarlatto*.)

s. *sigalât*, *sigalât*, *siglât*, scarlet

Orig. the name of a stuff, which

ften of a scarlet colour. ¶ Hence

siglâtîn, scarlet cloth, whence M. E.

(Chaucer). The Turkish *iskerlat*,

is merely borrowed from Ital.

to (Zenker).

p; see Sharp.

Scathe, to harm. (E.) A.S. *sceaðan*, pt.
 t. *scôð*. + Icel. *skaða*, Swed. *skada*, Dan.
skade, G. Du. *schaden*, Goth. *gaskathjan*
 (pt. t. *gaskoth*). Allied to Skt. *kshata*,
 wounded, pp. of *kshan*, to wound; *kshati*,
 hurting. (✓SKA.) Der. *scathe*, sb.,
 A. S. *sceaða*.

Scatter. (E.) M. E. *scateren*. A. S.
scateran. + Gk. σκεδ-άννυμι, I sprinkle,
 σκέδ-ασis, a scattering; Skt. *kshad*, to cut.
 (✓SKA.)

shatter. (E.) M. E. *schateren*, to
 scatter, to dash as a falling stream; hence
 to break in pieces. A. S. *scateran* (above).

Scavenger; see Show.

Scene. (L. - Gk.) L. *scena*, *scæna*
 (whence also F. *scène*). - Gk. σκηνή, a
 sheltered place, tent, stage, scene. Allied
 to Shade. (✓SKA.)

proscenium, the front part of a stage.
 (L. - Gk.) L. *proscenium*. - Gk. προσκήνιον,
 the place before the stage (or scene). - Gk.
 πρό, before; σκηνή, a scene.

Scent; see Sense.

Sceptic; see Species.

Sceptre. (F.-L.-Gk.) F. *sceptre*. -
 L. *sceptrum*. - Gk. σκήπτρον, a staff to lean
 on, a sceptre. - Gk. σκῆπτειν, to prop;
 also to hurl. + Skt. *kshap*, to throw.
 (✓SKAP.)

Schedule; see Schism.

Scheme. (L.-Gk.) Formerly *schema*.
 - L. *schema*. - Gk. σχῆμα, form, appear-
 ance, also used as a term in rhetoric. -
 Gk. σχήσω, fut. of ἔχειν, to hold, have
 (base σχ-). Cf. Skt. *sah*, to bear. (✓
 SAGH.)

Schism. (F.-L.-Gk.) F. *schisme*. -
 L. *schisma*. - Gk. σχίσμα, a rent, split,
 schism. - Gk. σχίζειν (base σχιδ-), to
 cleave. + L. *scindere*, Skt. *chhid*, to cut.
 (✓SKID.)

schedule. (F.-L.; or F.-L.-Gk.)
 Formerly *scedule*. - O. F. *schedule*, *cedule*,
 'a schedule, scroll;' Cot. - L. *schedula*, a
 small leaf of paper; dimin. of *scheda* (or
scida), a strip of papyrus-bark. Either
 from L. *scid*, base of *scindere*, to cut; or
 borrowed from Gk. σχίδη, a cleft piece of
 wood, from σχίζειν, to cleave.

schist, slate-rock. (Gk.) Gk. σχίστος,
 easily cleft. - Gk. σχίζειν, to cleave.

squill. (F. - L. - Gk.) F. *squille*,
 'squill, sea-onion;' Cot. - L. *squilla*,
scilla. - Gk. σκίλλα, a squill; also σχίνος.
 Put for σκιδ-λα*, from easily splitting into
 scales. - Gk. σχίζειν, to split.

School. (L.-Gk.) M. E. *scole*. A. S. *scōlu* (with lengthened *o*). = L. *schola*. = Gk. σχολή, rest, leisure, employment of leisure time, also a school. Orig. 'a pause'; from the base σχο- = σχα-, base of ἔχειν, to hold; see Scheme. (✓SAGH.) Der. *schol-ar*, A. S. *scōlere*; *scholi-ast*, from Gk. σχολιαστής, a commentator.

shoal (1), a multitude of fishes, a troop, crowd. (L.) Spelt *shole* in Spenser; M. E. *scole*, a school, hence, a troop, throng, crowd; see above. ¶ The sailor's phrase 'a school of fish' exhibits the same word; it also appears as *scull*, Troil. v. 5. 22.

Schooner; see **Shun**.

Sciatic, pertaining to the hip-joint. (F. = L. = Gk.) F. *sciatique*, adj. = L. *sciaticus*, corruption of L. *ischiadicus*, subject to gout in the hips. = Gk. ἰσχιᾶδικός, subject to pains in the loins. = Gk. ἰσχιάδ-, stem of ἰσχιάς, pain in the loins. = Gk. ἰσχίον, the socket in which the thigh-bone turns. Der. *sciatic-a*, fem. of L. adj. *sciaticus*.

Science. (F. = L.) F. *science*. = L. *scientia*, knowledge. = L. *scient-*, stem of *scire*, pt. of *scire*, to know, orig. to discern. Allied to **Skill**.

ascititious, incidental. (L.) Coined, as if from L. *ascititius**, from *ascitus*, pp. of *asciscere*, or *adsciscere*, to receive, learn. = L. *ad*, to; *sciscere*, to learn, inceptive form of *scire*, to know.

conscience. (F. = L.) F. *conscience*. = L. *conscientia*, consciousness. = L. *con-* (for *cum*), with; *scientia*, knowledge; see **science** above. Der. *conscionable*, an ill-contrived word, used as a contraction of *conscience-able*, or instead of *conscible**, which would have been the proper formation from *conscire*.

conscious. (L.) For L. *consciūs*, aware. = L. *conscire*, to be aware of.

prescience. (F. = L.) O. F. *prescience*. = L. *præ-scientia*, foreknowledge.

sciolist. (L.) Formed, with suffix *-ist*, from L. *sciol-us*, a smatterer. = L. *sci-re*, to know.

Scimeter, Cimetar. (F. or Ital. = Pers. ?) F. *cimeterre*, 'a scymitar'; Cot. Cf. Ital. *scimitarra*, 'a simitar,' Florio. Prob. from Pers. *shimshīr*, *shamshīr*, 'a cimeter,' Rich. Dict. p. 909. Lit. lion's claw, = Pers. *sham*, nail, claw; *shēr*, lion.

Scintillation. (F. = L.) F. *scintillation*. = L. acc. *scintillationem*, a sparkling. = L. *scintillare*, to sparkle. = L. *scintilla*, a spark.

stencil, to paint in figures by help of a

pierced plate. (F. = L.) Prob. from O. F. *estinceller*, to sparkle, also to cover with stars. = O. F. *estincelle*, a spark. = L. *scintilla*, a spark.

tinsel, gaudy ornament. (F. = L.) From O. F. *estincelle*, a spark, a star-like ornament; see above.

Sciologist; see **Science**.

Scion; see **Secant**.

Scirrhus, pertaining to a hard swelling. (L. = Gk.) From L. *scirrhus*, sb. a late form used for *scirrhomia*, a hard swelling. = Gk. σκίρρος, σκίρος, σκίρρωμα, a hard swelling. = Gk. σκίρος, hard.

Scissors. (F. = L.) Falsely spelt, and not from *scindere*, to cut. M. E. *scissors*. = O. F. *cisoires*, shears; used instead of *ciseaux*, 'sizers,' Cot. The latter is the pl. of O. F. *cisel*, chisel; see **Chisel**. Both words are due to L. *caedere*, to cut; see **Cæsura**. ¶ No doubt the word was confused with L. *scissor*, which properly means 'a tailor,' from L. *scindere*, to cut.

Scoff. (O. Low G.) M. E. *schof*. = O. Fries. *schof*, a scoff. + Icel. *skopf*, *skop*, mockery. Cf. O. Du. *schoppen*, *scholien*, to scoff, Icel. *skopa*, to scoff. The orig. sense was prob. 'a rub' or 'a shove,' see **Shove**.

Scold. (O. Low G.) M. E. *scold*. Formed from Du. *schold*, pt. t. of *schelden* to scold. Cf. G. *schelten*, to scold. Allied to Icel. *skjalla*, (pt. t. *skal*, pp. *skollinn*) G. *schallen*, Swed. *skalla*, to resound.

scald (3), a poet. (Scand.) Icel. *skald*, a poet; orig. 'loud talker' or 'declaimer.' = Icel. *skjalla*, to resound (pt. t. *skal*).

Scollop; see **Skill**.

Sconce, (1) and (2); see **Absoond**.

Scoop. (Scand.) M. E. *scoope*, sb. Swed. *skopa*, a scoop. + O. Du. *schuppe*, a scoop, shovel; Dan. *skuffe*, *schüppe*, a shovel. Cf. Gk. σκύφος, a cup, σκάφος, a hollow vessel, from *ankurō*, to dig.

Scope. (Ital. = Gk.) Ital. *scope*, a mark to shoot at, scope; Florio. = Gk. σκοπεῖν, to mark, a watcher; allied to Gk. σκοπεῖν, I see, spy, which is cognate with L. *specere*, see **Species**.

bishop. (L. = Gk.) A. S. *biscop*, *episcopus*. = Gk. ἐπίσκοπος, a bishop 'overseer.' = Gk. ἐπί, upon; σκοπεῖν, that watches; see above. Der. *bi*, where *ric* = A. S. *rice*, 'dominion,' Rich.

epopal (F.-L.-Gk.) O. F. *episcopal*, *episcopalis*, adj., from *episcopus* (episcopate).

butic, afflicted with scurvy. (Low G.) From Low L. *scorbutus*, Latinised from Low G. *schorbock*, *buik*, scurvy; O. Du. *scheurbuyck*. The name is due to some confusion as the lit. sense of O. Du. *scheur* is 'rupture of the belly,' from *scheur* ear, and *buyck* (mod. Du. *buik*), the

sh. (F.-L.) O. F. *escorcher*, *esch*, lit. to flay (Ital. *scorticare*). -L. *exsternere*, stem of *cortex*, bark, rind, husk. (Scand.) -Norweg. *skrekka*, to shrink. See Shear.

slag. (L.-Gk.) L. *scoria*. -*scoria*, dross, scum. -Gk. *σκῆπ*, dung, +A. S. *scarn*, dung.

scorn. (F.-O. H. G.) M. E. *scorn*. -*escarn*, derision. -O. H. G. *skern*, y. scurrility.

scorpion. (F.-L.-Gk.) F. *scorpion*. -*scorpionem*, acc. of *scorpio*, the same as scorpion. -Gk. *σκόριππος*, a scorpion, also a sea-fish. (✓SKARP.) See Sharp.

scut. to cut with narrow incisions. *Scotch*, sb., is a slight cut, such as inflicted by a *scutcher* or riding-

see Cotgrave, s. v. *verge*. From *scutch*, to beat slightly, dress flax. *veg*, *shoka*, *skuku*, a swingle for flax; allied to Swed. *skakta*, to

free; see Shoot.

scudgel. (E.) Lit. 'a loathsome' and put for *scunner-el*, where *-el* genial suffix. From Lowl. *Scotch*, *scunner*, to loathe, also (formerly) to shrink through fear, act as a coward;

scunner-el = one who shrinks, a coward. See Barbour, Bruce, xvii. 651.

scunner is the frequentative of *shun*, to shun; see Shun.

scure. See Cure.

scure. See Cure.

(1), a spy; see Audience.

(2), to ridicule an idea. (Scand.) From Lowl. *Scotch* *scout*, to pour out a scurvy, to shoot it out. -Icel. *skúta*, to taunt; cf. *skot-yrdi*, scoffs. -Icel. *skjóta*, pt. pl. of *skjóta*, to shoot. *skjóta*, (1) to shoot, (2) to shove; *skjóta*, to thrust the blame on; *skjóta*, to shoot, thrust (blame on), See Shoot.

Scowl. (Scand.) M. E. *scoulen*. -Dan. *skule*, to scowl, cast down the eyes; allied to Low G. *schulen*, to hide oneself, prov. G. *schulen*, to hide the eyes, look slyly, peep. Allied to Dan. *skiul*, shelter, Icel. *skjól*, shelter, cover. See Sheal.

sculk. (Scand.) M. E. *skulken*. -Dan. *skulke*, to sculk, slink; Swed. *skolka*, to play the truant. Allied to Icel. *skolla*, to sculk, keep aloof, and *skjól*, shelter, cover (above).

Scrabble; see Sharp.

Scrappy; see Shrink.

Scramble, Scrap, Scrape; see Sharp.

Scratch. (Scand.) Due to the confusion of M. E. *skratten*, to scratch, with M. E. *cracchen*, to scratch. β. M. E. *skratten* stands for *skarten**, an extended form from Icel. *sker-a*, to shear, cut, and means 'to cut slightly,' to scrape. The word *scrape* is a similar formation from the same root SKAR, to cut; see Shear. γ. M. E. *cracchen* stands for *kratsen**, -Swed. *kratsa*, to scrape, *krats*, a scraper. -Swed. *kratta*, to rake, scrape; from a base KART, an extension of ✓KAR, to cut. δ. The roots SKAR and KAR are identical; cf. Gk. *kelpiv*, to shear, A. S. *sceran*; see Shear. And see Grate (2).

Scrawl. (E.) A contraction of *scrabble*, to write carelessly, which see under Sharp.

¶ Confused with M. E. *scraulen*, to crawl, a form of *crawl* with prefix *s* (= O. F. *es* = L. *ex*) used with an intensive force.

Scream. (Scand.) M. E. *scremen*. -Icel. *skræma*, Swed. *skräma*, Dan. *skramme*, to scare; orig. to cry aloud. Cf. Swed. *skrän*, a scream. Allied to Screech and Shriek.

Screech. (Scand.) M. E. *scriken*. -Icel. *skrækja*, to shriek, Swed. *skrika*, to shriek; Dan. *skrige*. + Gael. *sgreath*, to shriek; W. *ysgrechio*, to scream.

shriek. (Scand.) Another form of *screech*; from M. E. *scriken* (above).

shrike, the butcher-bird. (Scand.) Icel. *skrikja*, a shrike, lit. 'shrieker.' -Icel. *skrikja*, to titter, orig. to shriek, and allied to Icel. *skrakja* (above).

Screen. (F.-Teut.) M. E. *scree*. -O. F. *escran*, 'a skreen,' Cot. (Mod. F. *écran*.) Derived by Diez from G. *schragen*, a trestle, stack of wood; cf. also G. *schranne*, a railing, *schranke*, a barrier. β. In the sense of 'coarse sieve,' it is the same word; so called because it *screens* (or wards off) the coarser particles, and prevents them from coming through.

Screw (1). (F. — L. or Teut.?) Formerly *scrue*. — O. F. *escroue*, 'a scrue;' Cot. (F. *derou*.) Origin doubtful; Diez derives it from L. *scrobem*, acc. of *scrobs*, a ditch, also a hole. Or perhaps from Du. *schroef*, Icel. *skrifja*, Swed. *skruf*, Dan. *skrue*, a screw, which appear to be from ✓SKRU, to cut. Cf. G. *Schraube*, a screw.

Screw (2), a vicious horse. (E.) The same word as *shrew*, q. v.

Scribble; see **Scribe**.

Scribe. (L.) L. *scriba*, a writer. — L. *scribere*, to write, orig. to scratch or cut slightly. (✓SKARBH.)

ascribe. (L.) L. *ascribere*, to write down to one's account. — L. *ad*, for *ad*, to; *scribere*, to write.

circumscribe. (L.) L. *circum-scribere*, to write or draw around, to limit.

conscript. (L.) L. *conscriptus*, enrolled; pp. of *con-scribere*, to write down together.

describe. (L.) L. *de-scribere*, to write down, describe fully; pp. *descriptus* (whence *description*).

descri. (F. — L.) M. E. *descryen*, to discern. — O. F. *descrire*, short form of O. F. *descriure*, to describe. — L. *describere* (above).

inscribe. (L.) L. *in-scribere*, to write in or upon; pp. *inscriptus* (whence *inscription*).

postscript. (L.) L. *postscriptum*, that which is written after. — L. *post*, after; *scriptum*, neut. of pp. of *scribere*, to write.

prescribe. (L.) L. *præ-scribere*, to write beforehand, prescribe; pp. *præscriptus* (whence *prescription*).

proscribe. (L.) L. *pro-scribere*, lit. to write publicly; pp. *proscriptus* (whence *proscription*).

rescript. (F. — L.) O. F. *rescript*, a reply in writing. — L. *rescriptum*, neut. of pp. of *re-scribere*, to write back.

scribble. (L.; with E. suffix.) Formed from *scribe* with frequent. suffix *-le*; the suffix giving it a verbal force.

scrip (2), a piece of writing; the same word as *script* (below).

script. (F. — L.) O. F. *escript*, 'a writing.' — L. *scriptum*, neut. of pp. of *scribere*, to write.

scripture. (F. — L.) M. E. *scripture*, a writing. — O. F. *escripture*. — L. *scriptura*, a writing. — L. *scriptus*, pp. of *scribere*, to write.

scrivener. (F. — L.) Formerly a

scriven; the suffix *-er*, of the agent, is an E. addition. M. E. *scriuein*. — O. F. *scrivain*. — Low L. *scribanum*, acc. of *scribanus*, a notary. — L. *scribere*, to write.

subscribe. (L.) L. *sub-scribere*, to write (one's name) under; pp. *subscriptus* (whence *subscription*).

superscription. (F. — L.) F. *superscription*; Cot. — L. acc. *superscriptionem*. — L. *superscriptus*, pp. of *super-scribere*, to write above or over.

transcribe. (L.) L. *transcribere*, to copy out from one book into another. — L. *trans*, across, over; *scribere*, to write. Der. *transcript*, from neut. of pp. *transcriptus*; also *transcription*.

Scrimmage; see **Skirmish**.

Scrip (1), a small bag; see **Sharp**.

Scrip (2), **Script**, **Scripture**, **Scrivener**; see **Scribe**.

Scrofula. (L.) L. *scrofula*, a little pig; whence the pl. *scrofulæ*, used in a sense of scrofulous swellings; perhaps from the swollen appearance of the glands. Dimin. of *scrofa*, a breeding sow, little digger; from the habit of swine; cf. *scrobs*, a ditch. (✓SKARBH.)

Scroll; see **Shroud**.

Scrub; see **Shrub** (1).

Scruple. (F. — L.) F. *scrupule*, a little sharp stone . . in a man's shoe; whence a hindrance, perplexity, doubt, a small weight. — L. *scrupulum*, acc. of *scrupulus*, a sharp stone, dimin. of *scrofa* (the same). From ✓SKRU, allied ✓SKAR, to cut.

Scrutiny. (L.) L. *scrutinium*, a careful enquiry. — L. *scrutari*, to search carefully, as if among broken pieces. — *scruta*, s. pl., broken pieces.

inscrutable, that cannot be scrutinised (F. — L.) F. *inscrutable*. — L. *inscrutabile*. — L. *in*, not; *scrutari*, to scrutinise.

Seud; see **Shoot**.

Seuffle; see **Shove**.

Seulk; see **Scowl**.

Scull (1), the cranium; see **Skill**.

Scull (2), a light oar; see **Skill**.

Scull (3), a shoal of fish; see **School**.

Scullery; see **Swill**.

Scullion, a kitchen menial (F. — L.) Not allied to *scullery* (except in position of use). The true sense is a dish-cloth, name transferred to the maid who washes just as *marikin* meant both 'maid' and 'dish-cloth.' — O. F. *asconillon*, 'a dish-

The same word as Span. *escoba*, a brush, broom. in pl. *scopa*, a broom or small twigs.

(-L.) F. *sculpture*. - L. *sculptura*, lit. a cutting. - L. *sculper*, to cut, carve; to cut. (✓SKARP.)

(-L.) Dan. *skum*, froth; (th. + G. *schaum* (as in ✓SKU, to cover.)

off scum. (Scand.) Dan. *skumma*, to skim; from the E. verb preserves the e; cf. *fill* from *full*.

So named because the e spit forth from it. - O.F. *escoper*, to spit out; so also Span. *escoper*. Apparently from Du. *schup*, to scoop, Du. name is *spiegat*, lit. O.F. *escopir* = L. *ex-*

A.S. *scurf*, scurf, *sceorfa*, S. *scurf*, stem of pp. of *scure*. Allied to Sculpture. Dan. *skurv*, G. *schorf*, scurf. (E.) The same word as with scurf, scabby. Hence of a disease.

Don-like. (L.) L. *scurrilis*, a buffoon.

scurf, scurf.

scotch.

See Escutocheon.

(-L.) O.F. *scutiforme*, shield-like.

(-L.) *scuti*-, put for crude shield; *forma*, form.

shallow basket or vessel. (L.) *scutella*, a shield, cover.

all pot. (F. - L.) For-

O.F. *escuellette*, 'a little min. of O.F. *escuelle*, a (above).

opening in a ship's hatch-

hurry along; see Shoot.

M.E. *sithe*. A.S. *síðe*; (E.) Lit. 'cutter;' from

+ Du. *seis*; Icel. *sigðr*, cut, *segð*; O.H.G. *segensa*,

rt. (L.) L. *se-*, prefix; hout,

Sea. (E.) M.E. *see*. A.S. *sch*, sea, lake. + Du. *see*; Icel. *sar*; Dan. *sø*; Swed. *sjö*; G. *see*; Goth. *saiws*.

Seal (1), a stamp; see Sign.

Seal (2), a sea-calf. (E.) M.E. *sele*. A.S. *seolh*. + Icel. *selr*; Dan. *sæl*; Swed. *själ*.

Seam, Seamstress; see Sew.

Sear, Sere, withered. (E.) M.E. *sere*, A.S. *sear*, dry; *sedrian*, to dry up. + O. Du. *sore*, Du. *soor*, Low G. *soor*. (✓SUS.)

sorrel (2), of a reddish-brown colour. (F. - Teut.) A dimin. form from O.F.

sor, F. *saur*, sorrel of colour. - Low G. *soor*, sear, dried up, withered (as above).

Search; see Circle. Der. *re-search*.

Season. (F. - L.) M.E. *seson*. - O.F. *seson*, *seison*, *saison*. (Cf. Span. *sazon*, O.

Prov. *sadons*, *sasos*, Bartsch.) - Low L. *sationem*, acc. of *satio*, sowing-time, i.e.

spring, regarded as the chief season for preparing crops. - L. *satus*, pp. of *serere*, to sow.

¶ The Span. word is *estacion*, Ital. *stagione*; from acc. of L. *statio*, a station,

hence a stage (period).

Seat; see Sit.

Secant, a line that cuts another, or that cuts a circle. (L.) From *secant*, stem of pres. pt. of *secare*, to cut. (✓SAK.)

bisect. (L.) From L. *bi*-, short for *bis*, twice; and *sect-um*, supine of *secare*, to cut.

dissect. (L.) L. *dissectus*, pp. of *dissecare*, to cut asunder.

insect. (F. - L.) F. *insecte*. - L. *insectum*, lit. 'a thing cut into,' i.e. nearly divided, from the shape. - L. *insectus*, pp. of *in-secare*, to cut into.

intersect. (L.) L. *intersectus*, pp. of *inter-secare*, to cut between or apart.

scion. (F. - L.) M.E. *sioun*. - O.F. *scion*, F. *scion*, 'a scion, shoot;' Cot. Orig. 'a cutting.' - O.F. *sier*, F. *scier*, to cut. - L. *secare*, to cut.

section. (F. - L.) F. *section*. - L. *sectionem*, acc. of *sectio*, a cutting. - L. *sectus*, pp. of *secare*, to cut.

segment. (L.) L. *segmentum*, a piece cut off; put for *sec-mentum* *. - L. *secare*, to cut.

sickle. (L.) A.S. *sicol*. - L. *secula*, a sickle, cutter. - L. *sec-are*, to cut.

trisect. (L.) Coined from L. *tri*-, in three parts; and *sect-um*, supine of *secare*, to cut.

Secede; see Cede.

Seclude; see Clause.

Second; see Sequence.

Secret, Secretary; see Concern.

Sect; see Sequence.

Section; see Secant.

Secular. (F.-L.) M.E. *seculere*.—O.F. *seculier*, 'secular, temporall'; Cot.—L. *secularis*, secular, worldly.—L. *saeculum*, a generation, an age, the world.

Secure; see Cure.

Sedan-chair. (F.) Named from Sedan, a town in France. Cf. F. *sedan*, cloth made at Sedan (Littre).

Sedate; see Sedentary.

Sedentary. (F.-L.) F. *sedentaire*.—L. *sedentarius*, ever sitting.—L. *sedent*, pres. pt. of *sedere*, to sit. (✓SAD.)

assess, to fix a tax. (L.) Coined from L. sb. *assessor*, one who adjusted taxes; orig. a judge's assistant, one who sat by him.—L. *assessus*, pp. of *assidere*, to sit near (below). See assize (1) below.

assiduous. (L.) L. *assiduus*, sitting down to, constant, unremitted.—L. *assidere*, to sit near.—L. *as-*, for *ad*, to, near; *sedere*, to sit.

assize (1), a session of a court of justice. (F.-L.) M.E. *assise*.—O.F. *assis*, *assise*, an assembly of judges; also a tax, an impost. Properly a pp. of O.F. *asseoir*, to sit near, assist a judge.—L. *assidere*, to sit near, also to impose a tax. See above.

assize (2), a fixed quantity or dimension. (F.-L.) O.F. *assise*, a tax, impost; the Low L. *assisa* (the same word) was also used in the sense of a fixed allowance of provisions. The same word as the above.

dissident. (L.) L. *dissident*, stem of pres. pt. of *dissidere*, to sit apart, to disagree.—L. *dis-*, apart; *sedere*, to sit.

excise (1), a duty, tax. (Du.-F.-L.) A misspelling of O. Du. *aksiis* or *akys*, excise, corr. from O.F. *assise*, a tax. ¶ Or—O.F. *accise**, a score.—L. *accisus*, pp. of *accidere*, to cut into, to score.

hostage. (F.-L.) O.F. *hostage*, a hostage; the same as Ital. *ostaggio*, O. Prov. *ostatje*. We also find Ital. *statico*, a hostage; and both *ostaggio* and *statico* answer to a Low L. form *obsidaticus**, regularly formed from Low L. *obsidatus*, the condition of a hostage.—L. *obsid*, stem of *obses*, a hostage, one who remains behind with the enemy.—L. *obsidere*, to stay.—L. *ob*, at, on, near; *sedere*, to sit.

insidious. (F.-L.) F. *insidieux*, deceitful.—L. *insidiosus*, treacherous.—L.

insidia, pl. troops of men who lie in wait, also cunning wiles.—L. *insidere*, to lie in wait, lit. 'to sit in'.—L. *in*, in; *sedere*, to sit.

possess. (L.) L. *possessus*, pp. of *possidere*, to possess. The orig. sense was 'to remain near'.—O. Lat. *port*, a prep. answering to Gk. *ὑπὸ* or *ὑπὸς*, near; *sedere*, to sit.

preside. (F.-L.) O.F. *presider*, to preside, govern.—L. *praesidere*, to sit before, preside over. Der. *president*.

reside. (F.-L.) O.F. *resider*, to reside, stay.—L. *re-sidere*, to sit or remain behind.

residue. (F.-L.) O.F. *residu*.—L. *residuum*, a remainder, neut. of *residuus*, remaining.—L. *residere* (above).

sedate, quiet. (L.) L. *sedatus*, pp. of *sedare*, to settle or make calm, causal of *sedere*, to sit.

sediment. (F.-L.) O.F. *sediment*.—L. *sedimentum*, a settling (of dregs).—L. *sedere*, to sit, settle.

see (2), seat of a bishop. (F.-L.) M.E. *se*.—O.F. *sed*, *se*, seat.—L. *sedem*, acc. of *sedes*, a seat.—L. *sedere*, to sit.

sell (2), a saddle. (F.-L.) O.F. *sella*, seat, saddle.—L. *sella*, seat; put for *sed-la*.—L. *sedere*, to sit.

session. (F.-L.) F. *session*.—L. *sessionem*, acc. of *sessio*, a sitting.—L. *sessus*, pp. of *sedere*.

sizar, a scholar admitted at lower fees at Cambridge, than a pensioner. (F.-L.) Named from *size*, formerly a farthing's worth of bread or drink (Blount). *Size* is short for *assize*, an allowance of provisions; see assize (1).

size (1), an allowance of food; hence, generally, magnitude. (F.-L.) Short for *assize*; see assize (1).

size (2), weak glue. (Ital.-L.) Ital. *risa*, 'syse or glew,' Florio. Short for *assisa*, size. So called from making colours lie flat.—O. Ital. *assisare*, 'to sute (suit) well'; Florio.—Ital. *assise*, pp. of *assidere*, to situate.—L. *assidere*, lit. to sit near.—L. *as-* (for *ad*), near; *sedere*, to sit.

subside. (L.) L. *subsistere*, to settle down.—L. *sub*, under, down; *sistere*, to settle, allied to *sedere*, to sit.

subsidy. (F.-L.) F. *subside*, which an older form was prob. *subsid*.—L. *subsidium*, a body of troops in reserve; assistance; lit. that which sits in reserve.—L. *sub*, under, in reserve; *sedere*, to sit. Der. *subsidi-ary*, from L. adj. *subsidiarius*.

sedere. (F. = L.) O.F. *superseder*, off, desist (hence to suspend or matter). — L. *supersedere*, to sit preside over, refrain, desist from.

super, upon; sedere, to sit. Der.

ion (from pp. *supersessus*).

ase, to cease, cause to cease.

Not allied to *cease* (except in etymology). A corruption of *suris*, masc., *sursise*, fem., 'surintermitted;' Cot. This word was as a sb., to signify 'delay;' hence vb., to delay. *Sursis* is the pp. *sursisoir*, 'to surcease, delay,' L. *supersedere*, to desist from, delay proceedings; see **supersede**

(E.) M. E. segge. — A. S. *seccg*, it. 'cutter,' i.e. sword-grass; from c. (✓SAK, to cut.)

ent; see Sedentary.

on; see Itinerant.

e; see Duke.

ous, diligent. (L.) L. sēdulus,

(E.) to perceive by the eye. (E.)

m, sen. A. S. seōn; pt. t. seāh, pp.

+ Du. zien; Icel. sjá; Dan. see; G. sehen; Goth. saihwan, pt. t.

Der. seer, i.e. see-er.

(E.) M. E. sight. A. S. siht,

commonly gesiht. From A. S. ge-

pp. of seōn, to see (above). + Du.

Dan. sigte; Swed. sigt; G. sicht.

(E.) see Sedentary.

see Sow (1).

(E.) M. E. seken. A. S. secan, to

live after. A causal form, as if

*** = Goth. sok, pt. t. of sakan, to**

closely allied to Sake. + Du. zoek-

l, sækja, sækja; Dan. søge; Swed.

suchen.

sch. (E.) M. E. besechen, bischen.

be- (prefix); seken, to seek (above).

to close up the eyes. (F. = L.)

ler, 'to seal up the eye-lids;' Cot.

lit. ciller. — O. F. cil, eye-lid. — L.

eye-lid, eye-lash; lit. 'a covering.'

domi-citium; and celare, to hide.

(E.)

(E.) M. E. semen. A. S. sēman,

reconciliate (hence, to suit, a sense

ie adj. seemly; see below). + Icel.

to honour, bear with, conform to,

samar, fit, sóma, to befit, also to

me. See Same.

m. (E.) M. E. besemen, to befit.

— M. E. be-, prefix; semen, to seem (above).

seemly, fit. (Scand.) M. E. semlich. —

Icel. samiligr, seemly. — Icel. samr, fit; with

suffix -ligr, like (-ly). — Icel. sama, to be-

seem, cognate with Goth. samjan, to please,

lit. 'to be the same,' agree with. — Icel.

samr, same; see Same.

Seer; see See.

Seesaw. (E.) A reduplicated form;

from the verb to saw. From the motion of

a sawyer. See Saw (1).

Seethe, to boil. (E.) Pt. sod; pp. sod-

den. M. E. sethen, pt. t. seeth (pl. soden),

pp. soden. A. S. seōðan, pt. t. seāð, pp.

soden. + Icel. sjóða, pt. t. sauð; Dan.

syde; Swed. sjuda; G. sieden. Allied to

Goth. sauths, a burnt-offering, Icel. selða,

to burn, singe.

sod. (E.) So called from the sodden

appearance of soft turf in wet places. The

connection with the verb to seethe appears

clearly in Du. zode, sod, green turf, O. Du.

zode, seething, also sod; G. sode, sod, sod,

bubbling up of boiling water. Cf. also

A. S. seāð, a well, pit, from seāð, pt. t.

of seōðan, to seethe; O. Fries. satha, sod,

sath, a well.

suds. (E.) The proper sense is 'things

sodden;' pl. of sud, which is derived from

A. S. sod-en, pp. of seōðan, to seethe. Cf.

prov. E. sudded, flooded; O. Du. zode, a

seething, boiling.

Segment; see Secant.

Segregate; see Gregarious.

Seignior; see Senate.

Seize; see Sit.

Selah, a pause. (Heb.) Supposed to

mean 'a pause;' from Heb. sālāh, to

rest.

Seldom. (E.) A. S. seldum, seldan, sel-

don, seldom, lit. at rare times, from seld,

adj., rare, strange. Allied to Goth. ana-

silan, L. silere, to be silent (hence to won-

der). + Du. zelden, Icel. sjaldan, Dan. siel-

den, Swed. sällan, G. selten, adv., seldom.

See Silent.

Select; see Legend.

Self. (E.) A. S. self, also seolf, sylf,

self. + Du. zelf; Icel. sjálf; Dan. selv;

Swed. sjelf; Goth. silba; G. selbe, selb-st.

selvage. (Du.) Lit. 'self-edge.' —

O. Du. selfegge, selvage. — O. Du. zelf, self;

egge, edge. Mod. Du. zelfkant, selvage;

from zelf, self, kant, edge.

Sell (1); see Sale.

Sell (2), a saddle; see Sedentary.

Selvage; see Self.

Semblance; see **Similar**.

Semi, half. (L.) *L. semi*, half. † Gk. *ἡμι*, half; A. S. *sām*, half; Skt. *sāmi*, half = *sāmyā*, old instr. case of *sāmya*, equality, from *sama*, even, same. Allied to **Same**. Der. *semi-breve*, &c.

Seminal, relating to seed. (F. — L.) F. *seminal*. — L. *seminalis*, relating to seed. — L. *semin*, stem of *semen*, seed. — L. *se-ui*, pt. t. of *serere*, to sow. See **Sow** (1).

disseminate. (L.) From pp. of L. *disseminare*, to scatter seed. — L. *dis*, apart; *seminare*, to sow, from *semin*, crude form of *semen*, seed.

seminary. (L.) *L. seminarium*, a seed-garden, seed-plot (hence a place of education). — L. *semin* (above).

Sempiternal, everlasting. (L.) F. *sempiternel*. — L. *sempiternus*, everlasting. — L. *sempi*, for *semper*, always; with suffix *-ter-nus*. β. L. *semper* = *sama-per**; where *sama* = Skt. *sama*, same (cf. L. *semi*), and *per* means 'through.'

Sempster; see **Sew** (1).

Senary; see **Six**.

Senate, a council of elders. (F. — L.) F. *senat*. — L. *senatum*, acc. of *senatus*, council of elders. — L. *sen-ex*, old, *sen-ium*, old age. Cf. O. Gk. *ἔσος*, old, Goth. *sineigs*, W. *hen*, O. Skt. *sana*, old.

seignior. (F. — L.) O. F. *seigneur*, lord. — L. *seniorem*, acc. of *senior*; see **senior** (below).

seneschal, a steward. (F. — Teut.) O. F. *seneschal*. Orig. sense 'old servant.' — Goth. *sin-s*, old (only preserved in superl. *sin-ista*, eldest); *skalks*, a servant. Cf. **Marshal**.

senile, old. (L.) *L. senilis*, old. — L. *sen-ex*, old.

senior. (L.) *L. senior*, older; comp. of *senex*, old.

signor. (Ital. — L.) Ital. *signore*, sir. — L. acc. *seniorem*; see **seignior**.

sir, sire. (F. — L.) *Sir* is short for *sire*. — F. *sire*, sir. — L. *senior*, older, elder; (the word *seignior* being from the acc. *seniorem*). *Sire* is a weakened form of O. F. *senre* = L. *senior*.

sirrah. (Icel. — F. — L.) Icel. (and prob. O. Danish) *sira*, sirrah, a term of contempt, but at first used in a good sense; i. e. sir (13th cent.). — O. F. *sire*, Prov. *sira*, sir. — L. *senior*; see **sir** (above).

surly, proud, churlish. (F. — L.; with E. suffix.) Formerly *serly* (Levins); also *syryl*, Spenser, Shep. Kal. July, 203. Put

for *sir-like*, i. e. domineering. See **sir** (above).

Send. (E.) A. S. *sendan*. † Du. *senden*; Icel. *senda*; Dan. *sende*; Swed. *sända*; Goth. *sandjan*; G. *senden*.

Sendal, Cendal, a rich thin silken stuff. (F. — Low L. — Skt.) O. F. *sendal*; Low L. *cendalum*, *cindadus*, *cindatus*, &c. So called because brought from India. — Skt. *sindhu*, the Indus, also Scinde. — Skt. *ryand*, to flow; see **Indigo**.

Seneschal, Senile, Senior; see **Senate**.

Senna. (Ital. — Arab.) Ital. *sena* (Florio). — Arab. *sand*, senna.

Sennight; short for *seven night*, a week.

Sense. (F. — L.) F. *sens*, 'sence;' Cot. — L. *sensum*, acc. of *sensus*, feeling. — L. *sensus*, pp. of *sentire*, to feel, perceive.

assent. (F. — L.) O. F. *assentir*. — L. *assentire*, to assent, agree to. — L. *as* (for *ad*), to; *sentire*, to feel, perceive.

consent. (F. — L.) F. *consentir*. — L. *consentire*, to agree to. — L. *con* (for *cum*), with; *sentire*, to feel.

dissent. (L.) *L. dissentire* (pp. *dissensus*), to differ in opinion. — L. *dis*, apart; *sentire*, to feel, think. Der. *dissensum*, from the pp. *dissensus*.

presentiment. (F. — L.) O. F. *presentiment*, 'a fore-feeling;' Cot. — L. *presenti-re*, to feel beforehand.

resent. (F. — L.) F. *se ressentir* (or *ressentir*), to have a deep sense of. — L. *re*, again; *sentire*, to feel. Der. *resentment*.

scent, vb. (F. — L.) A false spelling for *sent*, as in *Hamlet*, i. 5, 58 (ed. 1613). — F. *sentir*, 'to feel, sent;' Cot. — L. *sentire*, to feel, perceive.

sensual. (L.) Late L. *sensualis*, endowed with feeling. — L. *sensu-s*, feeling. — L. *sensus*, pp. of *sentire*, to feel.

sentence. (F. — L.) F. *sentence*. — L. *sententia*, a way of thinking; put for *sententia**. — L. *sentire*, to feel, think.

sentiment. (F. — L.) M. E. *sentiment*. — O. F. *sentement*; as if from a Low L. *sentimentum**. — L. *sentire* (above).

Sensual, Sentence, Sentiment; see **Sense**.

Sentinel. (F. — Ital. — L.?) F. *sentinelle*. — Ital. *sentinella*, 'a watch, a sentinel;' Florio. Supposed to be equivalent to *sentinator*, one who pumps bilge-water out of a ship (which requires constant attention). — L. *sentina*, the hold of a ship. Cf.

sentina, 'a sinke, a companie
e rascals, the pompe of a ship';
(Doubtful; much disputed.)

ry. (F. = Ital. = L.?) An E. cor-
of *sentinel*, which seems to have
nnected, in popular etymology, with
ier, a path, extended from O. F.
L. *semita*, a path. ¶ There is
to show that *sentry* is a correct
t occurs, spelt *sentry*, in Minshen

rate; see *Pare*.

y. (Pers.) Pers. *sipdhi* (pronounced
as *sepey*), a horseman, soldier. —
odh, *sipah*, an army.

a clan; see *Sequence*.

umber. (L.) L. *September*, the
month of the Roman year. — L.
seven. See *Seven*.

enary. (L.) L. *septenarius*, con-
f seven. — L. *septeni*, pl. seven apiece.
stem, seven.

ennial. (L.) From L. *septennium*,
l of seven years. — L. *septennis*, adj.,
years. — L. *sept-em*, seven; *annus*,

uagesima. (L.) Lit. 'seventieth
— L. *septuagesima* (*dies*), seventieth
em. of *septuagesimus*, seventieth. —
aginta, seventy. — L. *septua-*, due to
seven; -*ginta* = -*cinia*, short for
'', tenth, from *decem*, ten.

chre. (F. = L.) O. F. *sepulcre*. —
lerum, ill-spelt *sepulchrum*, a tomb.
sepul-tus, pp. of *sepelire*, to bury.
pult-ure, from *sepultus*.

el; see *Sequence*.

ence. (F. = L.) F. *sequence*, a se-
— L. *sequentia*, sb., a following;

es. pt. of *sequi*, to follow. (✓SAK.)

ciate. (L.) From pp. of L. *as-*
to join to. — L. *as-* (for *ad-*), to;

to join, associate. — L. *socius*, a
ion; see *sociable* (below).

ecutive. (F. = L.) F. *consecutif*,
consecut-us, pp. of *con-sequi*, to
together; with suffix -*if* (L. -*ivus*).

sequent. (L.) L. *consequent-*, stem
pt. of *consequi* (above).

ociate. (L.) From the pp. of L.
ire, to separate from.

te. (F. = L.) O. F. *ensuir*, to
fter. — L. *in-sequi*, to follow upon.

ute. (F. = L.) O. F. *executer*. — L.
r, *executus*, pp. of *ex-sequi*, to fol-
pursue, perform.

uies. (F. = L.) O. F. *exseques*,

'funerals'; Cot. — L. *exsequias*, acc. pl. of
exsequia, funeral obsequies, lit. 'followings.'
— L. *exsequi* (above).

intrinsic, inherent. (F. = L.) O. F.
intrinseque, 'inward'; Cot. — L. *intrinse-*
cus, lit. 'following inwards.' — L. *intr-a*,
within; *in*, in; *sec-us*, lit. following, from
sequi, to follow.

obsequies. (F. = L.) O. F. *obseques*,
'obsequies'; Cot. — L. *obsequias*, acc. of
obsequia, funeral rites, lit. followings. — L.
obsequi, to follow near, comply with. — L.
ob, near; *sequi*, to follow.

obsequious. (F. = L.) O. F. *obsequieux*;
Cot. — L. *obsequiosus*, full of compliance. —
L. *obsequium*, compliance. — L. *obsequi*, to
comply with (above).

persecute. (F. = L.) F. *persecuter*, vb.
— L. *persecutus*, pp. of *per-sequi*, to pursue.

prosecute. (L.) From L. *prosecutus*,
pp. of *pro-sequi*, to pursue.

pursue. (F. = L.) O. F. *poursuir*, *pur-*
suir, *poursuir*; mod. F. *poursuivre*, to
pursue. — O. F. *por*, *pur* = L. *pro*; and *suir*
= L. *sequi*, to follow. Der. *pursu-ant*,
from the pres. pt. of O. F. *pursuir*; *pur-*
suiv-ant, from the pres. pt. of *poursuivre*;
pursuit, from F. *poursuite*, fem. sb., answer-
ing to L. *prosecuta*, fem. of the pp.

second. (F. = L.) O. F. *second*. — L.
secundus, second, next following. — L. *sequi*,
to follow.

sect. (F. = L.) F. *secte*, 'a sect or
faction'; Cot. — Low L. *secta*, a set of
people, a suit of clothes, a suit at law. — L.
sec- (as in *sec-undus*), base of *sequi*, to
follow. ¶ Sense obscured by confusion
with *secare*, to cut.

sept, a clan. (F. = L.) Used in the
16th cent. as synonymous with *sect*, of
which it is a corruption or variant. So
also Prov. *cepte*, a sect.

sequel. (F. = L.) O. F. *sequale*, 'a
sequell'; Cot. — L. *sequela*, a result. — L.
sequi, to follow.

sequester. (F. = L.) F. *sequestrer*, to
sequester or lay aside. — L. *sequestrare*,
to surrender, lay aside. — L. *sequester*, a
mediator, trustee, agent. Prob. orig. 'a
follower.' — L. *sequi*, to follow.

sociable. (F. = L.) F. *sociable*. — L.
sociabilis, companionable. — L. *socia-re*, to
accompany. — L. *socius*, companion, fol-
lower; allied to L. *sequi*, to follow.
(✓SAK.) Der. *as-sociate*, *dis-sociate*.

social. (L.) L. *socialis*, adj., from *socius*
(above).

society. (F.-L.) F. *societ.* - L. acc. *societatem*, from nom. *societas*, fellowship. - L. *socius*, a companion; see sociable.

subsequent. (L.) From stem of pres. pt. of *sub-sequi*, to follow close after.

sue. (F.-L.) M. E. *suen*, *sewen*. - O. F. *seure*, *suir* (F. *suiure*), to follow. - Low L. *sequere*, to follow, used for L. *sequi*, to follow. Der. *en-sue* (above), *pursue* (above).

suit. (F.-L.) F. *suite*, a pursuit, suit at law, also a suite or 'following.' - Low L. *secta*, a following, a sect, a suite, a suit at law, suit of clothes, set, &c.; see *seot* (above).

suite. (F.-L.) F. *suite*; see above.

Sequester; see Sequence.

Sequin, a gold coin. (F.-Ital.-Arab.) F. *sequin*; Cot. - Ital. *zecchino*, a Venetian coin. - Ital. *zecca*, a mint; Florio. - Arab. *sikkat* (pron. *sikkah*), a die for coins.

Seraglio. (Ital.-L.) Misused in E.; the true sense is merely 'enclosure;' but it was confused with Pers. *sarây* or *serâf*, a palace, king's court, seraglio. Really from Ital. *serraglio*, an enclosure; formed with suffix *-aglio* (= L. *-aculum*) from Low L. *serare*, to bar, to bolt, shut in. - L. *sera*, a bar, bolt. - L. *serere*, to join together; see Series.

Seraph. (Heb.) Coined from the pl. form *seraphim*. - Heb. *serâphîm*, s. pl., seraphs, lit. exalted ones (Gesenius).

Sere; see Sear.

Serecloth; see Cerecloth.

Serene. (L.) L. *serenus*, bright, clear. Allied to Gk. *sélas*, brightness, *σελήνη*, moon. (✓SWAR.)

serenade. (F.-Ital.-L.) F. *serenade*. - Ital. *serenata*, music beneath a lady's window; orig. fem. of pp. of *serenare*, to make clear or to cheer, to be merry. - L. *serenus*, bright.

Serf; see Serve.

Serge; see Silk.

Sergeant; see Serve.

Series, a row. (L.) L. *series*, a row. - L. *serere*, to join or bind together (pp. *sertus*). - Gk. *είπειν*, to bind. (✓SWAR.)

assert. (L.) From L. *assertus*, pp. of *asserere*, to add to, claim, assert. - L. *as-* (for *ad*), to; *serere*, to join, connect.

concert. (F.-Ital.-L.) Often confused with *consort* in old writers. - F. *concerter*, 'to consort, or agree together;' Cot. - Ital. *concertare*, to concert, contrive, adjust; cf. *concerto*, sb., agreement. Also

(better) spelt *consertare*, to adjust *conserto*, sb., concert, or (as pp.) interwoven. - L. pp. *consertus*, joined together. - L. *con-serui*, to join together. Cf. L. *serta corona*, a wreathed garland. ¶ The Ital. form shew that it was confused with L. *concertare*, to contend, struggle together. Der. *concert*, sb., *concert-ina*.

desert (1), a waste. (F.-L.) O. F. *desert*, a wilderness. - L. *desertus*, waste; pp. of *deserere*, to desert, abandon. - L. *de-* away (negative); *serere*, to join.

dissertation, a treatise. (L.) From L. *dissertatio*, a debate. - L. *dissertatus*, pp. of *dissertare*, to debate; frequent. of *disserere*, to disjoin, discuss. - L. *dis-*, apart; *serere*, to join.

exert. (L.) Lit. 'to struggle forth,' or 'put forth.' L. *exertus*, better spelt *exsertus*, thrust forth; pp. of *exserere*, to thrust out. - L. *ex*, out; *serere*, to join, to put.

insert. (L.) From L. *insertus*, pp. of *inserere*, to introduce, put in. - L. *in*, in; *serere*, to join, put.

serried, crowded together. (F.-L.) F. *serrier*, to compact, press close, to lock. - Low L. *serare*, to bolt. - L. *sera*, a bolt. - L. *serere*, to join. And see Seraglio.

Serious. (F.-L.) O. F. *serieux*. - Low L. *seriosus*, serious. - L. *serius*, gram. earnest. Cf. G. *schwer*, heavy.

Sermon. (F.-L.) F. *sermon*. - L. *sermonem*, acc. of *sermo*, a speech, discourse.

Serous; see Serum.

Serpent. (F.-L.) F. *serpent*. - L. *serpentem*, acc. of *serpens*, a serpent; orig. pres. pt. of *serpere*, to creep. (✓SARP.)

Serrated, notched like a saw. (L.) L. *serratus*, notched like a saw. - L. *serro*, a saw. Prob. for *sec-ra* *; from *secare*, to cut.

Serried; see Series.

Serum, whey. (L.) L. *serum*, whey, serum. + Gk. *ὀρός*, whey. (✓SAR, to flow.) Der. *ser-ous*, adj.

Serve. (F.-L.) F. *servir*. - L. *servire*, to serve. Allied to *servus*, a slave; *servare*, to keep, protect. (✓SAR, to protect.) Der. *serv-ant*, from pres. pt. of F. *servir*; *serv-ice*, F. *service*, L. *servitium*; *serv-ile*, L. *servilis*; *serv-itude*, F. *servitude*, L. acc. *servitudinem*.

conserve, vb. (F.-L.) F. *conserver*. - L. *conseruare*, to preserve. - L. *con-* (for *cum*), fully; *servare*, to keep. Der. *conserve*, vb.; *conserve-atory*, &c.

desert (2), merit. (F. = L.) O. F. *deserte*, lit. a thing deserved, pp. of *deservir*, to deserve; see below.

deserve. (F. = L.) O. F. *deservir*. = L. *deservire*, to serve fully; in late Lat., to deserve. = L. *de*, fully; *servire*, to serve.

dessert. (F. = L.) O. F. *dessert*, the last course at dinner. = O. F. *desservir*, to do ill service to; also, to take away the courses at dinner. = O. F. *des* = L. *dis*, away; *servire*, to serve.

disservice, ill service. (F. = L.) F. *lesservice*. = O. F. *des* = L. *dis*, apart, ill; *service*, service. See **Serve** (above).

observe. (F. = L.) O. F. *observer*. = L. *observare*, to take notice of, mark. = L. *ob*, near; *servare*, to keep, heed.

preserve. (F. = L.) O. F. *preserver*, to preserve. = L. *pra*, beforehand; *servare*, to keep.

reserve. (F. = L.) O. F. *reserver*. = L. *re-servare*, to keep back.

reservoir. (F. = L.) F. *reservoir*. = Low L. *reservatorium*, a store-house. = L. *reserva-re*, to reserve.

serf. (F. = L.) F. *serf*, a servant. = L. *servum*, acc. of *servus*, a slave.

sergeant, serjeant. (F. = L.) M. E. *ergeant, sergant*. = O. F. *sergant, serjant*, an officer. = Low L. *seruicentem*, acc. of *seruiens*, an officer; orig. pres. pt. of *servire*, to serve.

subserve. (L.) L. *sub-servire*, to serve under another.

Session; see **Sedentary**.

Set; see **Sit**.

Seton; see **Satin**.

Settee, Settle; see **Sit**.

Seven. (E.) A. S. *seofon*, seven. + Du. *even*; Icel. *sjö, sjau*; Dan. *syv*; Swed. *sju*; G. *sieben*; Goth. *sibun*; L. *septem*; Sk. *searra*; W. *saith*; Irish *seacht*; Russ. *sem*; Lith. *septyni*; Skt. *saptan*. Der. *even-teen*, A. S. *seofontýne*; *seven-ty*, A. S. *und-seofontig* (*hund* being dropped); *even-th*.

Sever, Several; see **Pare**.

Severe. (F. = L.) O. F. *severe*. = L. *severus*, severe, serious, grave. Der. *severity*, F. *severité*.

asseverate. (L.) L. *asseueratus*, pp. of *asseuerare*, to speak in earnest. = L. *as*, for *ad*; to; *seuerus*, earnest.

persevere. (F. = L.) Formerly *perséver*. = O. F. *perseverer*. = L. *perseuerare*, to persist in a thing. = L. *per*, thoroughly; *seuerus*, earnest.

Sew (1), to fasten with thread. (E.) M. E. *sewen, sewen*. A. S. *siwian*, to sew. + Icel. *sýja*; Dan. *syge*; Swed. *sy*; O. H. G. *siwan*; Goth. *sinjan*; L. *suere*; Lith. *suti*; Russ. *shite*; Skt. *siv*. (✓ SIW.)

seam. (E.) A. S. *seám*. + Icel. *saumr*; G. *saum*; Du. *zoom*; Dan. Swed. *söm*. (Base SAUMA; from ✓ SU = ✓ SIW.)

seamstress, sempstress. (E.; with F. suffix.) A. S. *sedmestre*, a seamstress; with suffix *-ess* (= F. *-esse* = Gk. *-issa*). = A. S. *seám*, a seam (above); with suffix *-estre*; see **Spinster**.

Sew (2), to follow; the same as **Sue**; see **Sequencé**.

Sewer (1), a large drain. (F. = L.) Frequently spelt *shore*. Formed, with suffix *-er* (of the agent), from the verb *sew*, to dry, to drain (Tusser). We also find *sew*, sb., a drain. Short for *essewe**. = O. F. *essuier, esuer*, to dry, dry up. = L. *exsuccare, exsucare*, to dry up, deprive of moisture. = L. *ex*, out; *sucus*, moisture, allied to *sugere*, to suck. See **Suck**. We also find O. F. *essuier*, sb., a sewer, which answers exactly to the E. sb. ¶ Or from O. F. *seuwiere* = L. *ex-aquaria*.

Sewer (2), the officer who formerly set and tasted dishes, &c. (E.) 'Seware, at mete, Depositor, dapifer, sepulor,' Prompt. Parv. From M. E. *sewen*, to set meat, bring in dishes, &c.; a verb formed from M. E. *sew*, sb., pottage, sauce, boiled meat, &c. = A. S. *seaw*, juice. ¶ Not allied to any F. word.

Sex. (F. = L.) F. *sexe*. = L. *sexum*, acc. of *sexus*, sex. Perhaps orig. 'division'; from *sec-are*, to cut. Der. *sex-u-al*, L. *sexualis*.

Sexagenary. (L.) L. *sexagenarius*, belonging to sixty. = L. *sexageni*, sixty each; distribute form of *sexaginta*, sixty. = L. *sex*, six; and *-ginta* = *-cinta**, for *decinta**, tenth, from *decem*, ten. See **Six**.

bissextile, a name for leap-year. (L.) Low L. *bissextilis annus*, bissextile year. = L. *bissextus*, an intercalary day; so called because the intercalated day (formerly Feb. 24) was called the *sixth* of the calends of March; there being thus two days with the same name. = L. *bis*, twice; *sextus*, sixth.

sexagesima. (L.) L. *sexagesima (dies)*, i.e. sixtieth (day); fem. of *sexagesimus*, sixtieth, ordinal form of *sexaginta*, sixty.

sexennial. (L.) From L. *sexennium*,

a period of six years. — L. *sex*, six; *annus*, a year.

sextant, the sixth part of a circle. (L.) L. *sextant*-, stem of *sextans*, a sixth part. — L. *sext-us*, sixth, from *sex*, six; with suffix *-ans*, like that of a pres. pt. of a verb in *-are*.

sextuple, sixfold. (L.) Coined from *sextu-s*, sixth; with suffix *-ple* (as in *quadru-ple*), answering to L. *-plic*-, stem of *-plex*, as seen in *du-plex*, *com-plex*.

Sexton; see **Sacristan**.

Sextuple; see **Sexagenary**.

Shabby; see **Scab**.

Shackle; see **Shake**.

Shad, a fish. (E.) A. S. *scædd*. + Prov. G. *schade*, a shad; cf. Irish *sgadan*, a herring; W. *ysgadan*, pl., herrings.

Shade, **Shadow**. (E.) M. E. *shade*, *shadue*. A. S. *scad*, shade, neut. sb.; *scædu*, shadow, fem. sb. + Du. *schadu*, Goth. *skadus*, shadow; G. *schatten*, Irish *sgath*, shade; Gk. *σκῆρος*, *σκῆρα*, gloom. (✓ SKA, to cover.)

shed (2), a slight shelter, hut. (E.) O. Kentish *shed* (written *ssed*), shade; a dialectal form (Ayenbite of Inwyt).

Shaft; see **Shave**.

Shag, rough hair. (E.) A. S. *scægan*, hair, + Icel. *skegg*, Swed. *skägg*, a beard, Dan. *skjæg*, beard, awn, wattle; from Icel. *skaga*, to jut out. The orig. sense is 'roughness.' Der. *shaggy*, adj. *Shag* tobacco is rough tobacco.

Shagreen, a rough-grained leather. (F. — Turkish.) F. *chagrin*. It was orig. made of the skin of the back of the horse or mule. — Turk. *sâghrî*, *sâghrî*, back of a horse, shagreen. See **Chagrin**.

Shah, king of Persia. (Pers.) Pers. *shâh*, a king. See **Check**. Der. *pa-sha*.

Shake. (E.) A. S. *scæcan*, *scacan*, pt. t. *scæc*, pp. *scacen*. + Icel. *skaka*, Sw. *skaka*, Dan. *skage*; Skt. *khaḥ*, to move to and fro. (✓ SKAG.)

shackle. (E.) A. S. *scæcul*, bond, fetter; orig. a loose bond; from its *shaking* about. + Icel. *skökull*, pole of a carriage, from *skaka*; Swed. *skakel*, loose shaft of a carriage; Dan. *skagle*, the same. Cf. Swed. dial. *skak*, a chain.

shank, lower part of the leg. (E.) A. S. *scæanca*, *scanca*, bone of the leg; named from its motion in running; lit. 'runner.' — A. S. *scæcan*, to shake, also to run, flee, hasten. + Du. *schonk*, Dan. *skank*, Swed. *skank*, Low G. *schake*, leg.

shock (1), a violent shake. (F. — Test.) M. E. *schokken*, to shock, jolt. — F. *choc*, a shock; *choquer*, to give a shock. — O. H. G. *scoc*, a shock, shaking movement. Cf. A. S. *scōc*, pt. t. of *scæcan*, to shake.

shock (2), a pile of sheaves of corn (O. Low G.) M. E. *schokke*. — O. Du. *schocke*, a shock, cock, heap; so called from being tossed together. — O. Du. *schocken*, to jolt, shock, cock, heap up; see above.

shog, to jog on. (C.) W. *ysgogi*, to wag, shake; *ysgog*, a quick motion, jolt. Allied to A. S. *scæcan*, to shake. See **Jog**.

skink, to serve out wine. (E.) M. E. *schenchen*, *shenken*. A. S. *scencan*, to pour out; orig. to draw off through a pipe. — A. S. *scanc*, a shank, shank-bone, hollow bone (hence, a pipe). So also Du. *schenken*, Icel. *skenkja*, Dan. *skienke*, G. *schenken*, to skink. See **Nunchion**.

Shako, a military cap. (F. — Hung.) F. *shako*. — Hungarian *csako*, a cap, *shako*; spelt *tsákó* in Dankovsky's Magyar Lexicon p. 900.

Shale; see **Skill**.

Shall. (E.) A. S. *scæal*, I shall, I must pt. t. *scæolde*, I should, ought. The orig. sense was 'to owe,' to be liable for; cf. Lith. *skilti*, to owe, be liable. + Icel. *skal*, pt. t. *skyldi*; Sw. *skall*; Dan. *skal*; Du. *zal*; G. *soll*; Goth. *skal*, infin. *skulan*.

Shalloon, a light woollen stuff. (F.) From *Chalons*, in France, E. of Paris.

Shallop, a light boat. (F. — Span.) F. *chaloupe*. — Span. *chalupa*, 'a flat-bottomed boat,' Minshew (1623). Prob. of American origin. See **Sloop**.

Shallot, **Shalot**, a kind of onion. (F. — L. — Gk.) O. F. *eschalote*, variant of *escalogne*, a shallot. — L. *ascalonia*, a shallot; fem. of *Ascalonius*, belonging to *Ascalon*. — Gk. *Ἀσκάλιον*, *Ascalon*; a chief city of the Philistines. Of Phœnician origin.

Shallow. (Scand.) M. E. *schalowe*, also found as *schold*, *schald*, Barbour, Bruce, ix. 354. — Icel. *skálgr*, oblique, awry; hence sloping, shelving, as a shore. Cf. Swed. dial. *skjalgr*, oblique, slant; G. *schel*, *schel*, oblique; Gk. *σκολιός*, crooked, awry. And see **Scalene**.

shoal (2), shallow, a sandbank. (Scand.) Orig. an adj., meaning 'shallow,' formerly *shole*, and (with excrement *d*) *shold* or *shald* (as above). — Icel. *skálgr*, oblique, awry; see above. See also **Shoive**.

m; see Shawm.

n; see Shame.

nable, to walk awkwardly; see

nables. (L.) Orig. stalls on which
rs expose meat for sale; pl. of
le, a bench, butcher's bench or stall.

scamel, a stool. — L. *scamellum*, a
little bench; allied to *scannum*,
bench, *scabellum*, foot-stool. Orig.

a prop; cf. L. *scapus*, shaft, stem,
Gk. *σκαπτεν*, to prop. (✓SKAP.)

ne. (E.) A. S. *scamu*, *scamu*. +
kömm; Dan. Sw. *skam*; G. *scha*.
to Goth. *skanda*, shame, Skt. *kshan*,
ind. (✓SKA.)

amed. (E.) A. S. *ðscamod*, pp. of
ian, to put to shame. — A. S. *ð*, ex-
y; *scamian*, to shame, from *scamu*,

β. Or for A. S. *ofscamod*, with the
ense (with prefix *of*, off, very).

m. (E.) Northern E. *sham*, a shame,
ce (hence, trick). 'Wheea's *sham* is
those fault is it? Whitby Glossary.

el. *skömm* (stem *skamm*-), shame,
ce, outrage.

meffaced, modest. (E.) Corrup-
f M. E. *shamefast*, modest. — A. S.

est, lit. firm in shame, i.e. in modesty.
i. *scamu*, shame, modesty; *fast*, fast,
see Fast.

mmmy, Shamoy; see Chamois.

mpoo. (Hind.) Hindustani *chāmpnā*,
y, to stuff, press, thrust in, shampoo;
he kneading or pressure used in the
ion.

mrock. (C.) Irish *seamrog*, trefoil,
of *seamar*, trefoil; Gael. *seamrag*.

nk; see Shake.

pe, vb. (E.) A. S. *sceapan*, *sceapan*,
cōp, pp. *scepan*; we also find *sceppan*,

n, weak verb. + Icel. *skapa*, Swed.
Dan. *skabe*, G. *schaffen*. Allied to

p. (E.) A. S. *scip*. — A. S. *scippan*,
ke, from *scepan*, to shape. + Du. *schif*,

kip, Dan. *skib*, Swed. *skepp*, Goth.
s. *schiff*.

ff. (F. — M. H. G.) F. *esquif*, 'a
little boat'; Cot. — M. H. G. *skif*,

hiff, a ship. Cf. G. *schaffen*, to
; see ship (above).

pper. (Du.) Du. *schipper*, a ma-
— Du. *schip*, a ship; cognate with E.

see ship (above).
rd; see Shear.

re (1) and (2); see Shear.

Shark. (L. ? — Gk. ?) In Shak.; not an
old word. Supposed to be derived from
L. *carcharus*, a kind of dog-fish (perhaps
through an O. F. form, not now found). —
Gk. *καρχαριος*, a kind of shark; from its
sharp teeth. — Gk. *καρχαρος*, jagged (as
teeth). Cf. Skt. *karkara*, hard. Der.
shark-ing, voracious, prowling; *shark up*,
to snap up; also *shirk*, better *sherk*, an-
other spelling of *shark*, verb, to act as a
shark, to prowl, cheat, avoid, slink from.

Sharp. (E.) A. S. *scearp*. + Du. *scherp*,
Icel. *skarpr*, Swed. Dan. *skarp*. G. *scharf*.
Allied to L. *scalpere*, to cut, Gk. *σκοπνιος*,
scorpion. (✓SKARP.)

counterscarp, exterior slope of a ditch.
(F. — L. and Teut.) F. *contrescarpe*; Cot.
— F. *contre*, over against; *escarpe*, a scarp.
See Counter, and scarp (below).

escarpment. (F. — Ital. — Teut.)
Formed from F. *escarpe*, a scarp; with suffix
-ment (L. -mentum); see scarp (below).

scarf (1), a light piece of dress. (E.)
The orig. sense is merely 'shred' or 'scrap'
of stuff. A. S. *scearfe*, a piece; *scearfian*,
to shred. + Du. *scherf*, a shred; G. *scherbe*,
a pot-sherd. (Base *skarf* = ✓SKARP.)
β. The particular sense is due to O. F.
escharpe, a scarf, really the same word,
answering to O. Du. *scharpe*, a scrip, va-
riant of Du. *scherf* (as above).

scarf (2), to join timber together.
(Scand.) Swed. *skarf*, a scarf, seam, joint.
+ Bavarian *scharben*, to cut a notch in
timber, G. *scharben*, to cut small. Cf.
Dan. *skarre*, to scarf, Icel. *skör*, a rim,
edge, scarf, joint in planking. (✓SKARP,
extension of ✓SKAR.) See Shear.

scarp. (F. — Ital. — Teut.) F. *escarpe*.
— Ital. *scarpa*, 'a curtain of a wall'; so
called because cut sharp, i.e. steep. —
O. H. G. *scharf*, *scharpf*, sharp; see Sharp.
scrabble, to scrawl. (E.) Lit. 'to
scratch or scrape'; put for prov. E. *scrapple*,
frequent of *scrape*.

scramble. (E.) Nasalised form of
prov. E. *scrabble*, to scramble, allied to
scruffle, to scramble, *scrapple*, to grub
about; frequentatives of *scrape*, prov. E.
scrap, to scrape.

scrap. (Scand.) Icel. *skrap*, scraps,
trifles, lit. *scrappings*. — Icel. *skrapa*, to scrape.

scrape. (Scand.) Orig. to scratch with
something sharp. — Icel. *skrapa*, Swed.
skrapa, Dan. *skrabe*, to scrape. + Du.
schräpen: A. S. *scearpian*, to scarify, from
scearp, sharp.

scrip (1), a small bag. (Scand.) Icel. *skreppa*, Swed. *skräppa*, a scrip. Orig. sense 'scrap,' because made of a scrap of stuff; cf. G. *scherbe*, a shred.

Shatter; see Scatter.

Shave. (E.) A. S. *scafan*, *scafan*, pt. t. *scōf*, pp. *scafen*. + Du. *schaven*; Icel. *skafa*; Swed. *skafa*, Dan. *skave*, Goth. *skaban*, G. *schaben*. + Lith. *skapoti*, to shave, cut, L. *scabere*, to scratch, scrape, Gk. *σκάπτειν*, to dig. (✓SKAP.)

shaft. (E.) A. S. *sceaf*, shaft of a spear; from being shaven smooth. — A. S. *scafen*, pp. of *scafan*, to shave. + Icel. *skapt*, *skaft*, Dan. Sw. *skäft*, G. *schaft*, Du. *schacht* (for *schaft*).

Shaw, thicket. (E.) A. S. *scaga*. + Icel. *skógr*, a shaw, wood; Swed. *skog*, Dan. *skov*. Cf. Skt. *sku*, to cover.

Shawl. (Pers.) Pers. *shāl* (pron. *shawl*), a shawl, mantle.

Shawm, Shalm, a musical instrument. (F. — L. — Gk.) O. F. *chalemie*, a reed pipe; allied to *chaume*, a straw. — L. *calamus*, a reed. — Gk. *κάλαμος*, a reed. See Haulm.

She. (E.) M. E. *sche*. A. S. *seō*, used as fem. of def. article, but in the Northumb. dialect as dem. pronoun. Fem. of *se*, orig. 'he'; cognate with Goth. *sa*, that. + Du. *sij*, G. *sie*; Icel. *sá*, *sja*, fem. of *sá*, that; Goth. *so*, fem. of *sa*, that; Gk. *ἡ*, fem. of *ὁ*; Skt. *sá*, she, fem. of *sas*, he. (See p. 579.)

Sheaf; see Shove.

Sheal, a temporary summer hut. (Scand.) Also spelt *shiel*, *shielin*, *sheelin*. — Icel. *skjól*, a shelter, cover, Dan. Swed. *skjul*, a shed; Icel. *skýli*, a shed. Cf. Skt. *sku*, to cover.

Shear. (E.) A. S. *sceran*, pt. t. *scær*, pp. *scoren*. + Du. *scheren*, Icel. *skera*, Dan. *skære*, G. *scheren*, to shear; Gk. *κείρειν*, to cut. (✓SKAR.)

Jeer. (Du.) From Du. phrase *den gek scheeren*, lit. to shear the fool, hence to jeer at one; hence the word *gekscheeren*, or simply *scheeren*, to jeer. Now spelt *scherven*.

scar (2), scaur, a rock. (Scand.) M. E. *scarre*. — Icel. *sker*, a skerry, isolated rock; Dan. *skier*, Swed. *skär*. So called because cut off from the main land; see share (below).

scare. (Scand.) M. E. *skerren*, to scare; from *skerre*, adj., timid, shy. — Icel. *skjarr*, timid, shy; allied to *skirrask*, to shun, lit. to sheer off; see sheer (2) below.

scarify. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *scarifier*. — L. *scarificare*, to scarify, scratch open;

from *scarifare*, to scarify. — Gk. *σκαρίφους*, I scratch. — Gk. *σκάριφος*, a sharp pointed instrument. Allied to Shear.

score. (E.) M. E. *score*, properly a cut; hence twenty, denoted by a long cut on a cut stick. A. S. *scor*, a score. — A. S. *scor-en*, pp. of *sceran*, to shear. + Icel. *sker*, Swed. *skära*, Dan. *skaar*, score, cut.

shard, sherd, fragment. (E.) A. S. *sceard*, a fragment; lit. 'cut thing.' — A. S. *scær*, pt. t. of *sceran*, to shear. Cf. Icel. *skarð*, a notch. Der. *pot-sherd*.

share (1), a portion. (E.) A. S. *scara*, a share, part. — A. S. *scær*, pt. t. of *sceran*, to shear.

share (2), a plough-share. (E.) A. S. *scear*, plough-share. — A. S. *scær* (as above).

sheer (2), to deviate from one's course. (Du.) Du. *scheren*, to shear, cut, withdraw, go away; *scheerje van hier*, sheer off! (Sewel).

sherd; see shard (above).

shirt. (Scand.) M. E. *shirte*, *shurte*. — Icel. *skyrtá*, a shirt, kind of kirtle; Swed. *skjorta*, Dan. *skiorte*. So called because short. — Icel. *skortr*, shortness; see Short.

shore (1), strand of a lake or sea. (E.) M. E. *schore*. A. S. *score* (Somner); cf. A. S. *scoren clif*, a shorn cliff, precipice. — A. S. *scoren*, pp. of *sceran*, to shear.

shore (2), shoar, a prop. (Scand.) M. E. *schore*. — Icel. *skorða*, a prop, stay, esp. under a boat; *skorða*, vb., to underprop, shore up; Norweg. *skorda*, *skora*, prop; Swed. dial. *skäre*, a piece of cut wood. So called because *shorn* or cut off of a suitable length. — Icel. *skor-inn*, pp. of *skera*, to shear.

short. (E.) A. S. *sceort*, short; lit. 'cut off.' — A. S. *scoren*, pp. of *sceran*, to shear. Cf. Icel. *skortr*, shortness, O. H. G. *scurz*, short, L. *curtus*, short (whence E. *curt*).

skirt. (Scand.) M. E. *skyrt*. — Icel. *skyrtá*, a shirt, kind of kirtle; see shirt (above). A doublet of *shirt*, but restricted to the lower part of a garment.

Sheath; see Shed (1).

Shed (1), to part, pour, spill. (E.) Orig. 'to separate.' A. S. *sceddán*, *sceddán*, pt. t. *scēd*, pp. *scēden*, to shed; whence M. E. *scheden*, weak verb (with long *e*, but the *i* has been shortened). + Goth. *skaidan*, G. *scheiden*, to part. (Base SKID.)

sheath. (E.) A. S. *scēð*, *scēð*, a sheath, orig. that which separates, hence a husk, shell, pod. + Du. *scheede*, Dan.

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ede, Swed. *skida*, G. *scheide*, a sheath; Icel. *skeiðir*, fem. pl., a sheath (lit. things at separate or open). Der. *sheathe*, verb. *slide*, a thin piece of board. (E.) S. *scide*, a billet of wood; from the base the verb to *shed*. + Icel. *skíð*, G. *schitt*, a billet.

skid. (Scand.) Orig. a thin slip of wood, to put under a wheel. — Swed. *skid*, a wooden shoe or sole; Icel. *skíð*, a billet of wood; see above. See also *Shoddy*.

Shed (2), a hut; see *Shade*.

Sheen, fairness. (E.) See *Show*.

Sheep. (E.) A. S. *scēap*, *scēp*; pl. the same. + Du. *schaap*, G. *schaf*. Cf. Polish *skop*, a wether, from Church Slavonic *skopiti*, to castrate.

shepherd. (E.) A. S. *scēaphyrde*, a keeper of sheep; see *Herd* (2). Der. *shepherd-ess*.

Sheer (1), bright, pure, perpendicular. (Scand.) A *sheer* descent is a clear (unbroken) one. M. E. *shere*, bright. — Icel. *skjerr*, Dan. *skær*, sheer, bright. Allied to Icel. *skírr*, A. S. *scír*, bright; from the base of the verb to *shine*; see *Shine*. Der. *Sheer-Thursday*, the day before Good Friday; cf. Icel. *skíra*, to cleanse, baptise.

Sheer (2), to deviate; see *Shear*.

Sheet; see *Shoot*.

Sheik, a chief. (Arab.) Arab. *sheikh*, an elder, chief; orig. sense 'old.'

Shekel, a Jewish weight and coin. (Heb.) Heb. *sheqel*, a shekel (weight). — Heb. *sháqal*, to weigh.

Shekinah. (Heb.) It signifies the visible presence of God; lit. 'dwelling.' — Heb. *shekindh*, dwelling. — Heb. *shákan*, to dwell.

Sheldrake. (E.) Put for *sheld-drake*, variegated or spotted drake. '*Sheld*, flecked, party-coloured;' Coles (1684). M. E. *sheld* is a shield; and the allusion is to the ornamentation of shields. Cf. A. S. *scild*, a shield, used also of part of a bird's plumage (Grein). So also Icel. *skjöldungr*, a sheldrake, *skjöldóttir*, dappled, from *skjöld*, a shield. See *Shield*.

Shelf. (E.) M. E. *schelfe*, *shelfe*. A. S. *scylfe*, plank, shelf. Orig. a thin piece, flake; allied to *shell* and *skill*. + Low G. *schelfe*, a shelf, *schelfern*, to flake off; Du. *schelfe*, G. *schelfe*, a shell, husk.

Shell; see *Skill*.

Shelter; see *Shield*.

Shelva to slope down. (Scand.) Not

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allied to *shelf*. Florio translates O. I. *stralare* by 'to shelve or go aside, askew.' The *v* stands for a guttural. — I. *skelgja-sk* (where *-sk = sik*, oneself), to askew. — Icel. *skálgr*, wry, oblique, (he sloping). See *Shallow*.

Shepherd; see *Sheep*.

Sherbet, a drink. (Arab.) Arab. *sharbat*, a drink, draught, sherbet, syrup. — Arab. root *shariba*, he drank.

shrub (2), a drink, chiefly made with rum. (Arab.) Arab. *shirb*, *shurb*, a drink. — Arab. root *shariba* (above).

syrup, *sirup*. (F. — Span. — Arab.) *syrop*. — Span. *xarope*, a drink. — Arab. *sharab*, *shurab*, wine, beverage, syrup. Arab. root *shariba* (above).

Sherd; see *Shear*.

Sheriff; see *Shire*.

Sherry. (Span. — L.) Formerly *sherry*. — Span. *Xeres*, a town in Spain, near Cadiz. — L. *Cesaris*, gen. case of *Cæsar*, proper name (Dozy).

Show; see *Show*.

Shibboleth, a test-word. (Heb.) H. *shibboleth*, an ear of corn, also a river; Judges, xii. 6.

Shide, a thin piece of board; see *Shed* (1).

Shield. (E.) A. S. *scild*, *sceld*. + I. *schild*, Icel. *skjöldr*, Dan. *skjöld*, Sw. *sköld*, Goth. *skildus*, G. *schild*.

shelter. (E.) A curious corruption M. E. *sheldtrume*, a body of guards troops, a squadron; frequently spelt *sheltr* *sheltrun*; it came to mean a guard or protection of any kind, perhaps, through confusion with *sheal*, q. v. — A. S. *sceldtruma*, lit. 'shield-troop,' a guard. — A. S. *scild*, shield; *truma*, a band of men.

Shieling; see *Sheal*.

Shift. (E.) M. E. *schiften*, to divide, change, shift, remove; orig. 'to divide.' A. S. *sciftan*, to divide. + Icel. *skifta*, (for *skifta*), to divide, part, shift, change. Swed. *skifta*, Dan. *skifte*, the same. Allied to Icel. *skífa*, to cut into slices, *skífa* slice, prov. E. *shive*, a slice, *sheave*, wheel of a pulley. See *Shiver* (2).

Shilling. (E.) A. S. *scilling*. + I. *schelling*; Icel. *skillingr*; Dan. *Sw skilling*; Goth. *skilliggs* (for *skillings*) G. *schilling*. β. The suffix *-ling* is double diminutive; the base is *SKIL*, divide; see *Skill*. Reason for the name uncertain; but cf. Swed. *skiljemynt*, D. *skillemynt*, small change, small money.

Shimmer, to glimmer. (E.) A. S. *scimrian*, frequent. form of *scman*, *scmian*, to shine, allied to *scnan*, to shine; see **Shine**. + Du. *schemeren*; Swed. *skimra*; G. *schimmern*. Cf. O. H. G. *scimo*, a bright light, Icel. *skimi*, a gleam.

Shin. (E.) A. S. *scina*; whence *scin-bán*, shin-bone. + Du. *scheen*; G. *schiene*, also a splint; Swed. *skén-ben*, Dan. *skinn-been*, shin-bone. Orig. sense perhaps 'thin slice,' from the sharp edge in front. See **Skin**.

Shine. (E.) A. S. *scnan*, pt. t. *scán*, pp. *scinen*. + Du. *schijnen*, Icel. *skína*; Dan. *skinne*; Swed. *skina*; Goth. *skinan*; G. *scheinen*. (Base SKI.)

Shingle (1), a wooden tile. (L.) M. E. *shingle*, corruption of *shindle**, as shewn by the corresponding G. *schindel*, a shingle, splint, thin piece of wood. — L. *scindula*, another spelling of *scandula*, a shingle. — L. *scindere*, to cleave. (Base SKID, weak form of *SKAD*, to cleave, whence L. *scandula*.) Cf. Skt. *chhid*, to cut.

Shingle (2), coarse round gravel on the sea-shore. (Scand.) Corruption of Norweg. *singl* or *singling*, coarse gravel, shingle, named from the crunching or ringing noise made by walking on it. — Norweg. *singla*, to ring, tinkle, Swed. dial. *singla* (the same); frequent. form of Swed. dial. *singa*, the same word as E. *sing*; see **Sing**.

Shingles. (F.—L.) Put for *singles* or *sengles*, pl. of the old word *sengle*, a girth; the disease encircling the body like a belt. — O. F. *cengle*, *sangle*, 'a girth, a sangle'; Cot. — L. *cingulum*, a belt. — L. *cingere*, to surround; see **Cincture**.

Ship; see **Shape**.

Shire. (E.) A. S. *scir*, *scire*, a shire, province; orig. 'employment, care.' Cf. A. S. *scirian*, to appoint, allot. ¶ Not allied to **Shear**.

sheriff. (E.) Put for *shire-reeve*. A. S. *scir-gerefa*, a shire-reeve; see **Reeve**. Der. *sheriff-al-ty*, usually spelt *shrievalty*.

Shirk; see **Shark**.

Shirt; see **Shear**.

Shittah-tree, **Shittim-wood**. (Heb.) *Shittim* is a pl. form. — Heb. *shittáh*, pl. *shittím*, a kind of acacia (the *t* is *teth*).

Shive, **Sheave**; see **Shiver** (2).

Shiver (1), to tremble. (Scand.) Formerly *shever*, in **Baret** (1580); M. E. *chiveren*, *cheueren* (*chiveren*, *cheveren*), where *ch* stands for earlier *k*, so that the orig. form was *kiveren**, which I suppose

to be merely the Scand. form of E. *quiver*, and a frequentative of Icel. *kippa*, to pull, snatch, quiver convulsively, Swed. dial. *kippa*, to snatch, twitch. Cf. Icel. *koma* for E. *queen*. See **Quiver**. ¶ The spelling with *sh* was due to confusion with the word below.

Shiver (2), a splinter, small piece of wood. (Scand.) A *shiver* is a small piece; hence to *shiver*, to break in pieces. Again, *shiver* is the dimin. of *shive*, a thin slice, the same as prov. E. *sheave*, a thin disc of wood, wheel of a pulley. — Icel. *skífa*, a slice. + Du. *schijf*, Dan. *skive*, Swed. *skifva*, G. *scheibe*, a slice. Cf. G. *schiefer*, a slate, splinter, shiver. (Base SKIB, weak form of SKAB, to shave.) See **Shave**.

skewer. (Scand.) Formerly *shiver*, old form of *shiver*, i. e. a splint, a wooden pin. — Icel. *skífa*, a slice; see above.

Shoal (1), a crowd; see **School**.

Shoal (2), a sand-bank; see **Shallow**.

Shoar, a prop; see **shore** (2), under **Shear**.

Shock (1), a violent shake; see **Shake**.

Shock (2), a pile of sheaves; see **Shake**.

Shock (3), a rough-coated dog. (E.) Supposed to be a variant of **Shag**, q. v. *Shock-headed* is rough-headed, with shaggy hair.

Shoddy, a material obtained from tearing into fibres loose woollen goods. (E.) Probably so called because made of stuff shed or thrown off in spinning wool. Cf. M. E. *schode*, the parting of the hair; from A. S. *scēddan*, to part. See **Shed** (1).

Shoe. (E.) M. E. *scho*. A. S. *scō*; *gascy* or *scōm*. + Du. *schoen*; Icel. *skó*; Swed. and Dan. *sko*; Goth. *skōks*; G. *schuh*. Cf. Skt. *sku*, to cover.

Shog; see **Shake**.

Shoot. (E.) A. S. *scōtian*, to dart; secondary verb, from the primary A. S. verb *scēotan*, pt. t. *scēot*, pp. *scōten*, of which only the pp. *shotten* is preserved (in the phrase *shotten herring* = a herring that has lost its roe). + Du. *schieten*; Icel. *skjóta*; Dan. *skyde*; Sw. *skjuta*; G. *schieszen*. (Base SKUT.) Cf. Skt. *skund*, to jump, go by leaps, *skand*, to jump, ascend.

scot-free, free from payment. (E.) A. S. *scot*, payment, esp. a contribution to a common fund, into which it is *scot*. — A. S. *scot-en*, pp. of *scōtan*, to shoot. + Du. *schot* (whence O. F. *escot*, a tax score); Icel. *skot*, a shot, a contribution. G. *schoss*, a shot, a scot.

seud, to run quickly. (Scand.) Dan. *skyde*, to shoot; *skyde over stevn*, lit. 'to shoot over the stem,' to scud along; *skud-steen*, a stone quoit, called in Scotch a *scudding-stane*. See **Shoot**.

scuttle (1), an opening in a hatchway of a ship. (F. = Span. = Teut.) O. F. *escoutille*, scuttle. = Span. *escotilla*, the hole in the hatch of a ship. = Span. *escotar*, to cut a hole, orig. to cut a hole in a garment to fit the neck or bosom. = Span. *escote*, the sloping of a jacket, &c. = Du. *shoot*, lap, bosom; see **sheet** (above). Der. *scuttle*, verb, to sink a ship by making holes in it.

scuttle (3), to hurry along. (Scand.) The same as prov. E. *scuddle* (Bailey), frequent. of *soud* (above).

sheet. (E.) M. E. *schete*. A. S. *scelte*, *scelte*, a sheet; also *sceldt*, a corner, nook, fold of a garment, corner of a sail, hence a *sheet* or rope fastened to a corner of a sail. = A. S. *sceldt*, pp. of *sceldtan*, to shoot, hence to jut out. The orig. sense of *sheet* was 'projection,' hence 'corner,' &c. + Icel. *skaut*, corner, sheet of a sail; Swed. *skot* (the same); Du. *shoot*, shoot, sprig, sheet; Goth. *skauts*, hem of a garment; G. *schooss*, flap of a coat, lap, bosom.

shot. (E.) M. E. *schot*. A. S. *ge-sceot*, implements for shooting. = A. S. *scot-en*, pp. of *sceldtan*, to shoot. + Icel. *skot*, Du. *shot*, a shot, shooting; G. *schoss*, *schuss*, a shot.

shut. (E.) M. E. *shutten*, *shitten*. A. S. *scytlan*, to shut; to fasten a door with a bolt (called a *shuttle*). We still say 'to shoot a bolt.' The A. S. *scytlan* is a weak verb; from *scut*, base of pt. t. pl. of *sceldtan*, to shoot. + Du. *schutten*, G. *schützen* (similarly formed). See below.

shuttle. (E.) So called from being *shot* across the threads in weaving. M. E. *schitel*, also a bolt of a door. Formed, with suffix *-el* of the agent, from A. S. *scut*, base of pt. t. pl. of *sceldtan*, to shoot. + Dan. *skytte*, *skyttel*, a shuttle. Der. *shuttle-cock*; from its being *shot* backwards and forwards like a *shuttle*, and because furnished with feathers.

skittish. (Scand.) From Lowl. Scotch *skit*, to flounce, caper about. This is a secondary verb, of Scand. origin, from the verb *to shoot*. = Swed. dial. *skytta*, *skyttla*, to run about, *skutta*, *skötta*, to leap about; from Swed. *skjuta*, to shoot. Cf. Swed. *skytt*, Icel. *skyti*, a marksman; whence the verb *to skit* in the sense to aim at or

reflect upon a person, and the sb. *skit*, an oblique taunt.

skittles, a game. (Scand.) Formerly *skittle-pins*; so called because *shot* at by a *skittle* or projectile. = Dan. *skyttel*, a shuttle; Icel. *skutill*, a projectile, harpoon, bolt of a door. = Icel. *skut*, base of pt. t. pl. of *skjóta*, to shoot; see **Shoot**.

Shop. (E.) A. S. *sceoppa*, a stall, booth. Allied to *scypen*, a pen for cattle. + Low G. *schup*, a shed; G. *schuppen*, a shed, covert (whence O. F. *eschoppe*, a shop). Cf. Gk. *skénas*, a cover.

Shore (1), sea-strand; see **Shear**.

Shore (2), Shoar, a prop; see **Shear**.

Shore (3), a sewer; see **Sewer**.

Short; see **Shear**.

Shot; see **Shoot**.

Shoulder. (E.) A. S. *sculder*, *sculdor*.

+ Du. *schouder*, Swed. *skuldra*, Dan. *skulder*, G. *schulter*.

Shout. (Unknown). M. E. *shouten*; Chaucer, Troil. ii. 614. Etym. unknown; cf. Icel. *skulta*, *skúlti*, a taunt.

Shove. (E.) M. E. *shouen*. A. S. *scofian*, weak verb, allied to *sculfan*, pt. t. *scedf*, pp. *scofen*, to shove. + Icel. *skulfa*; Dan. *skuffe*, Swed. *skuffa*, Du. *schuiven*, G. *schieben* (pt. t. *schob*); Goth. *skiuban*. Cf. Skt. *krubh*, to become agitated, *kshobha*, agitation.

scuffle. (Scand.) The frequentative of Swed. *skuffa*, to push, shove, jog (above). Cf. O. Du. *schuffelen*, to drive on, also to run or shuffle off, from *schuiven*, to shove.

sheaf. (E.) M. E. *scheef*. A. S. *scedf*, a sheaf, pile of corn shoved together. = A. S. *scedf*, pt. t. of *sculfan*, to shove. So also Du. *schoof*, Icel. *skauf*, G. *schaub*, sheaf.

shovel. (E.) A. S. *scofel*, a shovel, for lifting and shoving. = A. S. *scofen*, pp. of *sculfan* (above). Der. *shovel-er*, a kind of duck.

shuffle. (Scand.) The frequentative of Swed. *skuffa*, to push, shove; another form of *scuffle*.

Show, **Shew**. (E.) M. E. *schewen*, vb. A. S. *scawian*, to see, behold; later, to make to see, point out, show. + Du. *schouwen*, Dan. *skue*, G. *schauen*, to behold. (✓ SKU, SKAW.) Der. *show*, sb.; *shewbread*.

scavenger. (E.; with F. suffix.) Formerly *scavager*; the *n* is intrusive. The sense has much changed; a *scavenger* was an officer who took custom upon the *scavage*, i.e. the display of goods for sale, and who also had to attend to cleansing

the streets for that purpose. *Scavage* = *shew-age*, a barbarous word, with F. suffix -age (= L. -aticum), from A. S. *sceawian*, to shew.

sheen, fairness, splendour. (E.) M. E. *schene*, adj., fair. A. S. *scēne*, *scēne*, *scēne*, fair, showy; allied to *sceawian*, to show, see. + O. Sax. *scōni*, adj.; Du. *schoon*, adj.; G. *schön*, adj.; Goth. *skains*, beautiful. ¶ Not really allied to *shine*.

Shower. (E.) M. E. *schour*. A. S. *scīr*. + Du. *schuer*; Icel. *skúr*; Swed. *skur*; Goth. *skura*, a storm; G. *schauer*, O. H. G. *scīr*. Prob. allied to L. *obscurus*, dark, and to E. *sky*.

Shred; see **Shroud**.

Shrew, a scold. (E.) M. E. *shrewe*, adj., applied to both sexes, wicked, bad. Also spelt *screw*. A. S. *scredwa*, a shrew-mouse, fabled to have a very venomous bite. Lit. 'biter;' from Teut. base SKRU, to cut; see **Shroud**. So also prov. G. *scher-maus*, a mole, lit. 'shear-mouse,' from G. *scheren*, to cut. Der. *shrew*, to curse, talk like a shrew; also *screw* (2), q. v.

shrew. (E.) M. E. *bi-schrewen*, to imprecate a curse on. From *schrewe*, adj., wicked; with prefix *bi*.

shrewd, malicious, cunning. (E.) The old sense is 'malicious.' M. E. *schrewed*, accused, depraved, hence malicious; pp. of *schrewen*, to curse, from the adj. *schrewe*, malicious.

shrew-mouse, an animal like a mouse. (E.) A. S. *scredwa*; see **Shrew** (above).

Shriek; see **Screach**.

Shrievalty; see **Sheriff**, under **Shire**.

Shrift; see **Shrove-tide**.

Shrike; see **Screach**.

Shrill. (Scand.) M. E. *shrīl*; Lowl. Scotch *skirl*, a shrill cry, *skirl*, to cry aloud. - Norweg. *skryla*, *skrela*, to cry shrilly. Cf. Low G. *schrell*, G. *schrill*, shrill; A. S. *scralletan*, to cry aloud. From a base SKRAL, strengthened form of SKAL, to resound, whence Icel. *skella* (pt. t. *skall*), G. *erschallen*, to resound, also M. E. *shil*, shrill. Allied to **Scold**.

Shrimp. (E.) M. E. *shrimp*; cf. Lowl. Scotch *scrimp*, to straiten, *scrimpit*, dwarfish. A parallel form to *shrink*; cf. A. S. *scrimman*, to shrink. See the traces of O. Swed. *skrimpa*, strong verb, to contract, in mod. Swed. dialects (Rietz). See **Shrink**.

Shrine. (L.) A. S. *scrīn*, a box. - L. *scrinium*, chest, box.

Shrink. (E.) A. S. *scrincan*, pt. t.

scranc, pp. *scruncen*, to contract, shrivel up. + O. Du. *schrinken*, to shrink, grow smaller; Swed. *skrynka*, a wrinkle. Allied to **Shrimp**, **Shrivel**, **Shrug**.

scrappy, lean, rough. (Scand.) The same as M. E. *scroggy*, covered with this straggling bushes. From prov. E. *scrug*, a forked branch, lean person, *scrug*, a stunted bush. - Swed. dial. *skraka*, a great dry tree, long lean man; allied to Swed. dial. *skrok*, anything shrunken, *skrukka*, to shrink together, *skruge*, crooked. All from Norweg. strong verb *skrekka*, to shrink (pt. t. *skrakke*), which stands for *skrenka*, by assimilation, and is cognate with A. S. *scrincan*, to shrink.

Shrive; see **Shrove-tide**.

Shrivel. (Scand.) A frequentative form from a base *shriv*, which is to be traced in O. Northumb. *screpa*, to pine away. Norweg. *skrypa*, to waste, Swed. dial. *skrypp*, to shorten, contract, Swed. *skryppig*, feeble, Dan. *skrøbelig*, infirm; cf. Icel. *skryppur*, brittle, frail. Allied to **Shrimp**.

Shroud. (E.) A. S. *scrod*, garment, clothing. + Icel. *skráð*, ornament, shrouds of a ship; Dan. and Swed. *skrud*, dress, attire. Orig. a 'shred' of stuff, a piece cut or torn off; cf. G. *schrot*, a cut, a piece, *schroten*, to cut, saw; Goth. *dis-skreidan*, to tear to shreds; A. S. *scredda* (= mod. E. *skrad*).

scroll, a roll of paper. (F. - Test.) Dimin. (with suffix -*l*) of M. E. *scrowle*, a scroll. - O. F. *escroule*, 'a scrowle,' Cot. - O. Du. *schroode*, a shred, strip, slip of paper; allied to **shroud** (above).

Shrove-tide, **Shrove-Tuesday**. (E.) The time for *shrift* or confession. The *shrove* is formed from *shrove*, pt. t. of the verb to *shrive* (M. E. *schriuen*, pt. t. *shroof*). - A. S. *scrifan*, to shrive, impose a penance, pt. t. *scrif*. The pt. t. *scrif* was merely formed by analogy with *drif*, from *drifan*, *snd*, from *sndan*, &c.; it is not a Teut. verb, but borrowed from L. *scribere*, to write, draw up a law, hence, to impose a penance (whence also G. *schreiben*, pt. t. *schrieb*, to write). See **Scribe**.

shrift, confession. (E.) A. S. *scrif*, confession, prescribed penance. - L. *scribitus*, pp. of *scribere*; see above.

Shrub (1), a low dwarf tree. (E.) A. S. *scrob*, a shrub. Cf. prov. E. *shrub*, ill-rubbish wood, *scroff*, refuse of wood. It allied to *shrimp*; from the stunted manner of growth.

scrub, to rub hard. (E.) M. E. *scrub*

(orig. to rub with a branch of a
rom A.S. *scrub*, a shrub. Cf. E.
om the shrub so called; Lowl.
rubber, 'a handful of heath tied
together for cleaning culinary
Jamieson. Der. *scrubb-y*, mean,
lubby, stunted.

(2); see Sherbet.

(Scand.) The old sense is to
rink up. — Dan. *skrugge*, *skrukke*,
Swed. dial. *skrukka*, *skruga*, to
neself together, allied to *skerinka*,
See Shrink.

er. (O. Low G.) M.E. *schoderen*,
t. A frequentative verb. — O. Sax.
to shake; O. Du. *schudden*, to
mble.

; see Shove.

(E.) M.E. *shunien*, *shonien*.
ian, to shun, avoid; orig. sense,
away, hasten. Cf. Icel. *skunda*,
Swed. *skynda sig*, Dan. *skynde*,
hurry, speed.

ner. (E.) Properly *scooner*, but
if derived from Dutch, which is
use, the Du. *schooner* being of E.
First called a *scooner* in 1713,
first schooner was so named in
r, Massachusetts, from the remark
scoons, 'i.e. glides swiftly. This
the Clydesdale *seon* or *scoon*, to
itly, applied to stones with which
s 'ducks and drakes' in the water.
cainian, to shun, orig. to speed,
g.

(Scand.) Prov. E. *shunt*, to
e; M.E. *shuntien*, to start aside,
unden*. — Icel. *skunda*, to speed;

Shuttle, Shuttle-cock; see

(Scand.) M.E. *skyg*, scrupulous,
evil. (Also *shey*, *scouh*, said of
se; which answers to A.S. *scobh*,
Dan. *sky*, shy; Swed. *skygg*,
shy, coy. Allied to G. *scheu*,
r. M.H.G. *schiech*, the same.

w, to shun. (F. — O.H.G.) M.E.
— O.F. *eschever*, to shun. —
sciuhant, to frighten, also to fear,
and M.H.G. *schiech*, *schich*,
l (above).

ated. (E.) A.S. *sibb*, akin to;
p.

it, hissing. (L.) L. *sibilant*,
res. pt. t. of *sibilare*, to hiss. — L.
asing.

Sibyl. (L. — Gk.) L. *Sibylla*. — Gk.
Σίβυλλα, a Sibyl or prophetess.

Sick. (E.) M.E. *sik*, *sek*. A.S. *sebc*. +
Du. *siek*; Icel. *sikkr*; Dan. *syg*; Swed.
sjuk; G. *siech*; Goth. *siuks*, which is from
Goth. *siukan*, to be ill, pt. t. *sauk* (strong
verb).

Sicker, Siker; see Cure.

Sickle; see Secant.

Side. (E.) M.E. *side*. A.S. *slde*, side;
allied to A.S. *sld*, long, wide. + Du. *zijde*;
Icel. *slða*; Dan. *side*; Swed. *sida*; G.
seite.

aside. (E.) Put for *on side*.

beside. (E.) A.S. *be sidan*, by the side
of; where *sidan* is dat. of *side*, side. Der.
beside-s, with adverbial suffix *-s*.

sidesmen. (E.) Officers chosen to
assist a churchwarden; also called *side-*
men, i.e. men at one's side. Cf. L. *assessor*,
one who sits besides another.

Sidereal, starry. (L.) Put for *siderai*,
from L. *sideralis*, relating to the stars. — L.
sider-, stem of *sidus*, a star.

consider. (F. — L.) F. *considerer*. — L.
considerare, to consider, orig. to contem-
plate the stars. — L. *con-* (cum), together;
sider-, stem of *sidus*, a star.

Siege. (F. — L.) The orig. sense was
'seat,' or 'a sitting down,' esp. in order to
besiege a town. — O.F. *siege*, a seat, throne;
F. *siege*. Not immediately from L. *sedes*,
but from a verb *sieger**, suggested by
assieger, to besiege, answering to Low L.
assediare, to besiege. — Low L. *assedium*, a
siege; put for L. *obsidium*, a siege; both
words being due to L. *sedere*, to sit; see
Sedentary. Der. *be-siege*, with E. prefix.

Sienna, a pigment. (Ital.) Made from
earth of *Sienna*, a place in Tuscany.

Sieve. (E.) M.E. *sive*. A.S. *sife*;
oldest spelling *sibi* (8th cent.). + Du. *zeef*;
G. *sieb*. Perhaps orig. made of rushes; cf.
prov. E. *seave*, a rush, Icel. *sef*, Swed. *säf*,
Dan. *siv*, a rush.

sift. (E.) A.S. *siften*, to sift. — A.S.
sife, a sieve. + Du. *siften*, to sift, *sift*, a
sieve; from *zeef*, a sieve.

Sigh. (E.) M.E. *sighen*, also *syken*.
A.S. *slean*, to sigh, pt. t. *sdc*, pp. *sicen*.
Cf. Swed. *sukka*, Dan. *sukke*, to sigh
groan.

Sight; see See (1).

Sign. (F. — L.) O.F. *signe*. — L. *signum*,
a mark. Der. *sign*, verb; *sign-at-ure*, from
the pp. of the L. verb *signare*, to sign.

ancient (2), a banner, standard-bearer.

(F.-L.) Put for *ancien*, a corruption of O. F. *enseigne*; see *ensign* below.

assign. (F.-L.) O. F. *assigner*. - L. *assignare*, to assign, mark out to. - L. *as-* (for *ad*), to; *signare*, to mark, from *signum*.

consign. (F.-L.) F. *consigner*. - L. *consignare*, to attest, register, record, remark. - L. *con-* (for *cum*), together; *signare*, to mark; see above.

countersign. to attest by signing in addition. (F.-L.) F. *contresigner*, 'to subsigne'; Cot. - F. *contre*, over against; *signer*, to sign; see *Counter*.

design. verb. (F.-L.) O. F. *designer*, to denote, to design. - L. *designare*, to denote, mark down. - L. *de*, down; *signare*, to mark, from *signum*. Der. *design-ate*.

ensign. (F.-L.) O. F. *ensigne*, more commonly *enseigne*, 'a sign, ensigne, standard'; Cot. - Low L. *insigna*, L. *insigne*, a standard. - L. *insignis*, remarkable. - L. *in*, upon; *signum*, a mark; i.e. 'with a mark on it.'

insignia. (L.) L. *insignia*, marks of office; pl. of *insigne*, which is the neuter of *insignis* (above).

resign. to yield up. (F.-L.) F. *resigner*. - L. *resignare*, to unseal, annul, resign. - L. *re-*, back; *signare*, to sign, from *signum*, a sign, mark.

seal (1), a stamp. (F.-L.) M. E. *seel*. - O. F. *seel*, a signet (F. *secau*). - L. *sigillum*, a seal, mark; dimin. form allied to *signum*, a mark. Der. *seal*, verb.

signal. (F.-L.) F. *signal*. - Low L. *signale*, sb., neut. of L. *signalis*, belonging to a sign. - L. *signum*, a sign.

signet. (F.-L.) F. *signet*; dimin. of F. *signe*; see *Sign* (above).

signify. (F.-L.) F. *signifier*, to be-token. - L. *significare*, to shew by signs. - L. *signi-*, for crude form of *signum*, a sign; *-ficare*, for *facere*, to make.

Signal, Signet, Signify; see *Sign*.
Signor; see *Senate*.

Silence. (F.-L.) F. *silence*. - L. *silentia*, silence. - L. *silent-*, stem of pres. pt. of *silere*, to be silent. Der. *silent*, from L. *silere*, stem of *silens*, pres. pt. of *silere*.

Silex, flint. (L.) L. *silex* (stem *silic-*), flint. Der. *silic-a*.

Silhouette. (F.) This meagre form of portrait, made by tracing the outline of a shadow, was named (in derision) after Etienne de *Silhouette*, French minister of finance in 1759.

Silk. (L. - Gk. - Chinese?) A. S. *seolc*.

- L. *sericum*, silk; neut. of *Sericus*, be-longing to the *Seres*. - Gk. *Σήρη*, Chinese. This name is perhaps from Chinese *se, sei*, silk.

serge. (F.-L. - Gk. - Chinese?) F. *serge*, a silken stuff. - L. *serica*, fem. of *sericus*, silken, the same as *Sericus* (above).
Sill, base of a door. (E.) A. S. *syl*, base, support. + Icel. *syll*, *swill*, a sill. Swed. *syll*, Swed. dial. *swill*; Dan. *syll*. G. *schwelle*, sill, threshold. Lit. 'a swell or swelling; from the rise in the doorway caused by the beam used as a sill. See Swell. Der. *ground-sill*, spelt *grundel* at Milton, P. L. i. 460.

Sillabub, a mixture of wine with milk &c. (E. and Scand.) Formerly *sillibouk*, which perhaps stood for *swill-bouk* or rather *swell-bouk*, i.e. swell-belly; when *bouk* is from Icel. *biki*, the belly. Cf. Icel. *syldr*, a drink, allied to *sylla*, to swell; also O. Du. *swelbryck*, 'a windy dropsie,' Hexham. ¶ Former part of the word doubtful; latter part certain.

Silly. (E.) Orig. 'timely'; then happy, lucky, blessed, innocent; lastly, simple, foolish. A. S. *sælig*, *gerdlig*, timely. - A. S. *sæl*, time, season, happiness. + Du. *zalig*, Icel. *sall*, Swed. *säll*, G. *selig*, blessed, happy; Goth. *sels*, good. Allied to O. Lat. *sollus*, favourable, L. *saluus*, safe; see *Safe*.

Silt. (Scand.) Formed, with participial suffix *-t*, from the verb *sile*, to drain. Swed. *sila*, to drain, strain, filter; *sil*, filter. Cf. Icel. *sila*, Dan. *sie*, A. S. *silhan*, to filter; allied to A. S. *sigan*, to let drop. Skt. *sich*, to discharge, Gk. *λε-πάς*, moisture. (✓SIK.)

Silvan, Sylvan. (L.) The spelling with *y* is bad. - L. *silvanus*, belonging to a wood. - L. *silua*, a wood. + Gk. *σύν*, a wood (connection with *silua* doubtful).

savage. (F.-L.) M. E. *savage*. - O. F. *savaige*, *salvage* (F. *sauvage*). - L. *siluaticus*, belonging to a wood, wild. - L. *silua*, a wood.

Silver. (E.) A. S. *stolfor* (for *silfor**, like *meole* for *mile**). + Du. *silver*; Icel. *silfr*; Dan. *sølv*; Swed. *silfver*; G. *silber*; Goth. *silubr*; Russ. *серебро*; Lith. *sidabras*. Perhaps named from its whiteness; cf. L. *sidus*, a star, Lith. *svaidus*, bright.

Similar. (F.-L.) F. *similaire*; from L. *similis**, extended from *sim* like. Allied to *simul*, together, and Same.

e. (F.-L.) O. F. *assembler*. = *simulare*, to collect (different *mulare*, to feign.) = L. *as*, for *el*, together.

ite. (L.) From pp. of L. *as* - make like. = L. *as*, for *ad*, to;

le. (F.-L.) O. F. *dis* (= L. *sembler*, to seem, appear; cf. *nuler*, to dissemble. = L. *dis*, *simulare*, to pretend; cf. L. to pretend that a thing is not. (below).

ar, unlike. (F.-L.) O. F. = O. F. *dis* (= L. *dis*, apart); *re*; see *Similar*.

itude, dissimulation; from *t*, and *similitude*, simulation.

e. (F.-L.) O. F. *resembler*, again; *sembler*, to seem, be, again; *simulare*, to make like. (below).

ice, appearance. (F.-L.) O. F. appearance. = F. *sembler*, to *simulare*, *simulare*; see *simu*).

(L.) L. *simile*, a comparison, neut. of *similis*, like.

de. (F.-L.) F. *similitude*, *similitudinem*, likeness. = L.

e. (L.) From pp. of L. *simu* - *simulare*, to make like. = L. *simul*, together.

neous. (L.) Late L. *simul* - *neus*, from L. *simul* - *im*, at the *simul*, together.

similitude; see *Similar*.

monkey-like. (L.) From L. *pe* = L. *simus* (Gk. *σιμῶς*), flat-

(E.) A frequentative form, use *sim*, to express the sound of *ng*. Cf. Dan. *summe*, G. *sum* - *dial*, *summa*, to hum, buzz.

a kind of rich cake. (F.-L.) *vel*; Low L. *siminellus*, bread; also called *simella* in Low L. *la*, wheat-flour of the finest whence *siminellus*, put for *si*-

traffic in ecclesiastical prefer- *-L* = Gk. = Heb.) F. *simonie*; *monia*. Named from *Simon* (s. viii. 18). = Gk. *Σίμων*, *Simon*. *sim'on*, Simeon; lit. one who b. root *shama'*, he heard.

Simoom. (Arab.) Arab. *samim*, a sultry pestilential wind; from its poisonous nature. = Arab. root *samma*, he poisoned.

Simper, to smirk. (Scand.) From Scand.; cf. Norw. *semper*, fine, smart; Dan. dial. *semper*, *simper*, affected, coy, prudish; O. Swed. *semper*, one who affectedly refrains from eating. Formed from O. Swed. *sipp*, *simp*, an affected woman, Swed. *sipp*, adj., finical, prim. All from the notion of *sip* - *ping*, or taking only a little at a time; hence, prudish, affected, coy, &c. Cf. Low G. *sipp*, prim, *den Mund sipp trekken*, to make a small mouth. See *sip*, under *Sup*.

Simple. (F.-L.) F. *simple*. = L. *simplicem*, acc. of *simplex*, lit. 'one-fold.' = L. *sim*, from the base *sama**, the same (appearing also in *sin-guli*, one by one, *sem-el*, once, *sim-ul*, together); and *plic*, from *plicare*, to fold; see *Same* and *Ply*. Der. *simplicity*, F. *simplicité*, from L. acc. *simplicitatem*; *simpli-fy*, to make simple.

simpleton. (F.-L.) I.e. *simple-t-on*, with double suffix; formed with F. suffix *-on* from F. *simplet*, a simple person, fem. *simplette*, 'a simple wench.' Cot. = F. *simple*, simple; with suffixed *-t*. (So also *musk-et-on*.)

Simulate, Simultaneous; see *Similar*.

Sin. (E.) A. S. *syn*, *sinn*, *senn*. + Du. *sonde*; Icel. *synd*, *synð*; Dan. Swed. *synd*; G. *sinde*, O. H. G. *suntja*. Thus the A. S. word has lost a final *d*, and E. *sin* stands for *sind*. Allied to L. *sons* (stem *sont-*), guilty, sinful; which again is allied to the pres. pt. of the Aryan root *AS*, to be. 'Language regards the guilty man as the man *who it was*;' Curtius. See *Sooth*. Der. *sin*, verb.

Since. (E.) Written for *sins*, which is short for M. E. *sithens*, since. This is formed, with adverbial suffix *-s*, from M. E. *sithen*, since, a modification of A. S. *sifð* *ðám*, after that, also written *sifðan*. ß. The A. S. *sifð* was orig. an adj., meaning 'late,' then later, after; cf. Goth. *seithus*, late, *seithu*, adv., late. The A. S. *ðám* is the dat. (neuter) of the definite article or demonst. pronoun. The G. *seitdem*, since, is precisely the A. S. *sifðan*.

Sincere. (F.-L.) O. F. *sincere*. = L. *sincerus*, pure, sincere. Der. *sincerity*, from F. *sincerité*, from L. acc. *sinceritatem*. **Sinciput**; see *Capital*.

Sinder, the true spelling of *Oinder*, q. v. **Sine.** (L.) From L. *sinus*, a bosom, a fold, a curve; peculiarly used. See *Sinus*.

Sinecure; see **Cure**.

Sinew. (E.) M. E. *sinewe*. A. S. *sinu*. +Du. *zenuw*; Dan. *sene*; Swed. *sena*; G. *sehne*; also Icel. *sin*. Lit. 'that which binds'; cf. Skt. *si*, to bind.

Sing. (E.) A. S. *singan*, orig. to sing, resound; pt. t. *sang*, pp. *sungen*. Of imitative origin. +Du. *singen*; Icel. *syngja*; Dan. *syng*; Swed. *sjunga*; Goth. *siggwan* (for *singwan* *); G. *singen*.

singe, to scorch. (E.) Put for *senge*; M. E. *sengen*. A. S. *sengan*, to singe; lit. 'to make to sing,' from the hissing of a burning log, &c. Causal of *singan*, to sing (above). +Du. *zengen*, G. *sengen*, causal verbs, similarly formed.

song. (E.) M. E. *song*. A. S. *sang*. — A. S. *sang*, pt. t. of *singan*. +Du. *zang*; Icel. *söng*; Swed. *sång*; Dan. and G. *sang*; Goth. *saggus* (for *sangus*).

songster. (E.) A. S. *sangystre*, *sangestre*, a singer. — A. S. *sang*, pt. t. of *singan*, to sing; with double suffix *-estre* of the agent. Der. *songstr-ess*, with. F. suffix.

Single. (L.) L. *singulus*, single, separate, in late Latin; in classical Latin, we have only *singuli*, pl., one by one. Allied to Simple, q. v. (M. E. and O. F. *sengle*.) **singular**. (F.—L.) M. E. *singuler*. — F. *singulier*. — L. *singularis*, single. — L. *singuli*, pl., one by one (above).

Sinister. (L.) L. *sinister*, on the left hand, inauspicious.

Sink. (E.) Properly intransitive; the transitive form should be *senk* or *sench*; cf. *drench* from *drink*. — A. S. *sincan*, intrans., pt. t. *sanc*, pp. *suncen*. +Du. *zinken*; Icel. *sökkva* (for *sönkva*); Dan. *synke*; Swed. *sjunka*; G. *sinken*; Goth. *siggwan* (for *singkwan*). β. For the trans. form, cf. A. S. *sencan*, to cause to sink, G. *senken*. Der. *sink*, orig. a place into which filth *sank* or was collected; Cor. i. 1. 126.

Sinus, a bay, gulf, &c. (L.) L. *sinus*, a bosom, bend, bay, fold. Now only used in the form *sine*, in mathematics. Der. *sinuous*, L. *sinuosus*, full of curves.

insinuate. (L.) From pp. of L. *insinuare*, to introduce by winding or bending. — L. *in*, into; *sinus*, a bend.

Sinople, green. (F.—L.—Gk.) F. *sinople*, 'green'; Cot. — Low L. *sinopsis*, greenish, also reddish; L. *sinopsis*, red ochre. — Gk. *σινωπία*, *σινωπική*, a red earth found in Cappadocia, and imported from *Sinope*, on the Black Sea.

Sip; see **Sup**.

Siphon. (F.—L.—Gk.) F. *siphon*. — L. *siphonem*, acc. of *sipho*, a siphon, bent pipe for drawing off liquids. — Gk. *σίφων*, a small pipe or reed.

Sippet; see **Sup**.

Sir, Sire; see **Senate**.

Siren. (L.—Gk.) L. *siren*. — Gk. *σείρη*, a nymph who enticed sea-men to destruction by her magic song; allied to *σῦρις*, a pipe; see **Syringe**.

Sirloin, for **Surloin**; see **Lumbar**.

Sirname, for **Surname**; see **Name**.

Sirocco; see **Saracen**.

Sirrah; see **Senate**.

Sir-reverence. (L.) Put for *save-reverence*, a translation of L. *salvā reuerentiā*, i. e. reverence to you being preserved, or, by your leave. — L. *salvā*, abl. fem. of *saluus*, safe; and *reuerentiā*, abl. of *reuerentia*.

Sirup; see **Sherbet**.

Siskin, a song-bird. (Dan.) Dan. *siskin*, a siskin; Swed. *siska*. It means 'chipper'; cf. Swed. dial. *sisa*, to make a noise like a wood-grouse, Du. *sissen*, to hiss.

Sister. (Scand.) A Scand. form. — Icel. *systir*, Swed. *syster*, Dan. *søster*. + A. S. *sweostor*; Du. *zuster*; Goth. *swistar*; G. *schwester*. Further allied to L. *soror* (for *sosor* *); Skt. *svasti*. Der. *cousin*, q. v.

Sit. (E.) A. S. *sittan*, pt. t. *sæt*, pp. *selen*. +Du. *zitten*; Icel. *sitja*; Dan. *siddet*; Swed. *sitta*; Goth. *sittan*; G. *sitzen*. + L. *sedere*; Gk. *ἵσθαι*, I sit; Skt. *sad*. See **Sedentary**. (✓SAD.)

beset. (E.) A. S. *bisettan*, to surround. — A. S. *bi*, by, around; *settan*, to set; see **set** (below).

saddle; see **Saddle** (in separate article).

seat, sb. (Scand.) Icel. *sæti*, a seat; Swed. *säte*; Dan. *sæde*. — Icel. *sæt*, pt. t. of *sitja*, to sit (above). Der. *seat*, vb.

seize, to grasp. (F.—O. H. G.) M. E. *seysen*, *saisen*, a law term, to put one in *seisin* or possession of a thing, also, to take possession; hence, to seize, take. — O. F. *saisir*, *reisir*, to put in possession of, to take possession. — O. H. G. *sazzen*, *szan*, to set, put, place, hence, to put in possession of; the same as G. *setzen*, to set. See **set** (below). Der. *seis-in*, O. F. *seisin*, *saisine*, from the verb *saisir*.

set. (E.) A. S. *settan*, to set, make sit; causal of *sittan*, to sit (derived from the pt. t. *sæt*). +Icel. *setja*; Dan. a

te; G. *setsen*; Du. *zetten*; Goth. ill causal forms.

a seat with a long back; apparatus; arbitrary variation of *settle*, sb., below.

(1), a long bench with a high back. A. S. *setl*, a seat. + Goth. *sittls*; L. *sella* (for *sed-la* *). See *sell* and *Sedentary*.

(2), to fix, adjust. (E.) Two words have been confused. 1. A. S. *setl*; lit. to take a seat, settle in a seat, from A. S. *setl*, a seat; 2. In the phrase 'to settle a matter' is a totally different word, and A. E. *sahhlen*, to reconcile, A. S. *to reconcile*.—A. S. *sahht*, reconcile.—A. S. *sacan*, to contend, strive, whence also E. *Sake*, q. v.

F. — L. F. *site*, *sit*. — L. *situm*, a site, place. — L. *situs*, pp. of *sit*, let, suffer, permit; the origin has to have been to place. Hence q. v.

E. (L.) Low L. *situatus*, pp. of *sit*, place. — L. *situ*, crude form of *sit*. Der. *situation*.

ace. (E.) Short for M. E. *sithen*; see *Sedentary*.

A. S. *six*. + Icel., Dan., and G. *sechs*; Goth. *saihs*; Russ. *shchesh*; Gael. and Irish *se*; L. *sex*; Lith. *šeszi*; Pers. *shash*; Skt. *ṣaṭ*. M. E. *sixte*, A. S. *six-ta*; S. *sixtig*. See *Sexagenarian*.

7, belonging to six. (L.) L. *sex*, adj., from *seni*, six apiece; put six. — L. *sex*, six (above).

see *Sedentary*.

and (2); see *Sedentary*.

Skene, Skein, a dagger, knife. Irish and Gael. *sgian*, a knife; a cutting instrument. Cf. W. *sgian* off. (✓ *SKI*, to cut.) Der. *skate* (Shak.); unless it be from *skate*.

(1), a large flat fish. (Scand. — L.) Icel. *skata*; Norw. *skata*. — A. S. *skate*. Cf. Irish *sgat*, a skate.

(2), *Scate*, a frame with a steel sliding on ice. (Du.) Properly *skates* being dropped because *skates* was a pl. form. Formerly called *skates* (other form of *skateses*, pl.). — Du. *skates*, a pl. form, from a sing. *skate*. Hence *schaatsryder*, a skate-rider, appears to be allied to Low G.

shake, a shank, leg, cognate with E. *Shank*. Thus *scatches* or *skates* are 'shanks,' contrivances for lengthening the stride; cf. F. *échasse*, a stilt, also from Du. *schaats*.

Skein, **Skain**, a knot (or quantity) of thread or silk. (C.) M. E. *skeyne*, a quantity of yarn. — Irish *sgainne*, a fissure, flaw, also a skein or clue of thread; Gael. *sgainnigh*, flax, thread. β. Apparently as much as is contained in a single piece, from break to break. — Irish *sgainim*, I cleave; Gael. *sgain*, to rend apart. Der. (probably) *skains-mates*, companions (Shak.), as if associated in winding yarn.

Skeleton. (Gk.) Gk. *σκελετόν*, a dried body; neut. of *σκελετός*, dried. — Gk. *σκέλεω*, to dry, parch.

Skeptio; see *Sceptio*.

Sketch. (Du. — Ital. — L. — Gk.) Du. *schets*, a draught, sketch. — Ital. *schizzo*, a first rough draught. — L. *schedium*, a thing made hastily; from *schedi*, adj., hastily made. — Gk. *σχέδιος*, sudden; allied to *σχεδόν*, near; from the base *σχε-*, to hold. Allied to *Scheme*.

Skew. (O. Low G.) M. E. *skewen*, verb, to turn aside. — O. Du. *schuwen*, *schouwen*, to avoid, shun; Low. G. *schuwen*, *scheuen*, to avoid. + O. H. G. *sciuhen*, G. *scheuen*, to avoid; from *scheu*, adj., shy. Thus to *skew* is to turn aside, like a shying horse, and is derived from the adj. appearing in E. *shy*. See *Shy*. Der. *askew*, i. e. on the skew.

skewbald, **piebald**. (O. Low G. and C.) Marked in a *skew* or irregular manner; see *Bald*. Cf. *pie-bald*.

Skewer; see *Shiver* (2).

Skid; see *Shed* (1).

Skiff; see *Shape*.

Skill, discernment, tact. (Scand.) M. E. *skil*, often in the sense of 'reason.' — Icel. *skil*, a distinction; cf. *skilja*, to part, separate, distinguish; Dan. *skiel*, Swed. *skäl*, reason; Dan. *skille*, Swed. *skilja*, to separate. Allied to Lith. *skelti*, to cleave; Swed. *skala*, to peel. (✓ *SKAL* = ✓ *SKAR*, to cut.) Der. *skill*, verb, as in phr. 'it *skills* not,' i. e. makes no difference; from Icel. *skilja*, often used impersonally, with the sense 'it differs.'

scald (2), scabby. (Scand.) For *scalled*, i. e. afflicted with the *scall*; see *scall* (below).

scale (1), a shell, a flake. (E.) M. E. *scale*. A. S. *seale*, *scale*, a shell, husk, scale. + Dan. and Swed. *skal*, a shell, pod;

G. schale, shell, husk (whence O. F. *escale*, F. *scale*, with which the E. word may have been confused). (✓SKAL=✓SKAR.)

scale (2), a bowl or dish of a balance. (E.) Formerly also *scole*. A. S. *scdle*, a scale of a balance. +Icel. *skál*, Dan. *skaal*, Swed. *skál*, bowl; Du. *schaal*, scale, bowl; G. *schale*, cup, dish, bowl; allied to *scale* (1).

scall, *scab* on the skin. (Scand.) From Icel. *skalli*, a bald head; orig. a peeled head. Cf. Swed. *skallig*, bald, from *skala*, to peel. Allied to Swed. *skal*, a husk; see *scale* (1). Der. *scald* (2) = *scalled*, afflicted with scall.

scallop, *scollop*, a kind of shell-fish. (F.=Tent.) M. E. *skalop*. = O. F. *escalope*, a shell. = O. Du. *schelpe* (Du. *schelp*), a shell, especially a scallop-shell. +G. *schelfe*, a husk. Allied to *scale* (1), *shell*, &c. Der. *scallop*, verb, to cut an edge into scallop-like curves.

scalp. (O. Low G.) M. E. *scalp*. = O. Du. *schelpe*, a shell (hence, skull). See above. Cf. O. Swed. *skalp*, a sheath; also O. Ital. *scalpo*, the scalp, a word borrowed from Teutonic.

scull (1), *skull*, the cranium. (Scand.) M. E. *skulle*, *scolle*. Named from its bowl-like shape. = Icel. *skál*, Dan. *skaal*, Swed. *skál*, bowl, basin; see *scale* (2).

scull (2), a small light oar. (Scand.) Named from the slightly hollowed blades, like the dish of a balance. = Icel. *skál*, a hollow; Swed. *skålig*, concave. See *scull* (1). Der. *scull*, verb, to use sculls.

shale, a slaty rock. (G.) G. *schale*, a shell, peel, scale; whence *schal-gebirge*, a mountain formed of thin strata. Cognate with E. *scale* (1).

shell. (E.) M. E. *shelle*, sb. A. S. *scell*, *scyll*. +Du. *schel*; Icel. *skel*; Goth. *skalja*, a tile. The sense is 'thin flake'; cf. Swed. *skala*, to peel. Der. *shell*, verb.

skull; see *scull* (1) above.

Skillet; see *Scuttle* (1).

Skim; see *Scum*.

Skin. (Scand.) Icel. *skinn*, Swed. *skinn*, Dan. *skind*, skin. Cf. G. *schinden*, to skin, flay; also W. *cen*, skin, *ysgen*, dandriff.

Skink; see *Shake*.

Skip. (C.) M. E. *skippen*. = Irish *sgíob*, to snatch; Gael. *sgíab*, to move suddenly, twitch; W. *ysgipio*, to snatch away, *ysgip*, a quick snatch, twitch, *cipio*, to snatch, *cip*, a quick pull. Cf. Skt. *kshíp*, to throw, move quickly, *kshípra*, adj., quick.

Skipper; see *Shape*.

Skirmish. (F. = O. H. G.) Also *scrimmage*. M. E. *scarmishe*. = O. F. *carmouche*, 'a skirmish, bickering'; = O. H. G. *skerman*, to defend, fight, spelt *scirman*. = O. H. G. *scirm* (G. *schirm*), a shield, screen, shelter, guard, defence. To *skirmish* is, properly, to fight behind cover, hence to advance to fight under shelter. β. The change of vowel from O. F. *a* to *e* was due to the fact that had previously borrowed the M. E. *skirmen*, to skirmish, from the O. *eskermir* (later *escrimer*), to fence, fight; this is from O. H. G. *scirman*, as above. *scaramouch*, a buffoon. (F.=Ital. O. H. G.) From *Scaramoche*, a famous Italian zany who acted in England in 1591 (Blount). Also called *Scaramouche*, which was the F. spelling; but his real name was *Scaramuccia*, of which the lit. sense is *skirmish*, 'being the same word as O. F. *escarmouche* (above).

Skirt; see *Shear*.

Skittish, *Skittles*; see *Shoot*.

Skulk; see *Scowl*.

Skunk, a quadruped. (N. American Indian.) Said to be from the Abenaki *seganku*, a skunk; this is a dialect Algonquin (Lower Canada).

Sky. (Scand.) M. E. *skye*, a cloud. Icel. *ský*, a cloud; Dan. Swed. *sky*, a cloud. Allied to A. S. *scula*, shade; Skt. *śka*, cover. (✓SKU.)

Slab (1), a thin slip of timber or stone. (Scand.) M. E. *slab*. Put for *slap*; all to prov. E. *slape*, slippery. = Icel. *slap* (pt. t. *slapp*), to slip; Norweg. *slæip*, slippery, *slæip*, sb., a smooth piece of timber for dragging anything over, esp. used for pieces of timber used for the foundation of a road, the same as North. E. *slab*, 'outside plank of a piece of timber, well sawn into boards,' Ray. Such a *slab* can be used for roads, being smooth on (the upper) side. β. Hence we explain *sleeper* (for rails), as forming a *slap*, smooth foundation; cf. Norfolk *slap sleeper*, the trunk of a tree cut short, M. *slæip*, slippery. Cf. also O. Du. *slipp* (1) to slip, (2) to slit. See *Slip*.

Slab (2), slimy. (C.) The same as prov. E. *slabby*, sloppy, dirty. = Irish *slab*, sl. Gael. *slab*, mire, mud. Cf. Icel. *slæip*, slime. See *Slip*.

Slabber, to slaver. (O. Low G.) F. quantitative of O. Du. *slabben*, to slaver,

lap, sup, or lick up; Low G. *slabbern*, *slubbern*, to slabber, lap, slip, frequent of *slabben*, to lap. + G. *schlabbern*, *schlabben*, to lap, to slabber. Cf. prov. E. *slap*, to lick up food, eat quickly.

slaver, to slabber. (Scand.) Icel. *slafra*, to slaver; cognate with Low G. *slabbern* (above). Der. *slaver*, sb., from Icel. *slafir*, *slefa*, slaver.

slobber, **slubber**, to do carelessly, to sully. (Scand.) Dan. *slubbe*, to slabber; Swed. dial. *slubbra*, to slubber, slobber, be disorderly, frequent. of Swed. dial. *slubba*, to mix liquids carelessly, to be careless. + Du. *slobberen*, to sup up; Low G. *slubbern*, to lap, sip.

Slack (E.) M. E. *slak*. A. S. *slac*, slack, slow. + Icel. *slakr*; Swed. Dan. *slak*; prov. G. *schlak*, slack, loose. Orig. sense 'fluid'; see below.

slag, dross, scoria. (Swed.) Swed. *slagg*, dross of metal; so called from flowing over when fused. Cf. Icel. *slagga*, to flow over, *slag*, *slagi*, wet, damp, water penetrating walls. It is a weakened form of *slack*, as seen by G. *schlacke*, 'dross, slacks, sediment,' Flügel; *schlackern*, to trickle, *schlack*, slack, drossy, sloppy; Low G. *slakke*, slag. Orig. sense 'fluid'; cf. Skt. *arj*, to let loose, let flow, effuse, shed.

slake, to slacken, quench, wet. (E.) A. S. *slacian*, to grow slack; *slaccan*, to grow slack (hence, to make slack, slacken). — A. S. *slac*, slack; see **Slack**. + Icel. *slökva* (pp. *slökinn*), to slake; Swed. *släcka*, to quench, allay, slake, from *slak*, adj.

Slam. (Scand.) Norweg. *slamba*, *slemma*, to smack, bang, slam a door; Swed. dial. *slämma*, to push hastily; Icel. *slamra*, to slam. Cf. Swed. *slammer*, a noise. Allied to **Slap**.

Slander; see **Scan**.

Slang, vulgar language; see **Sling**.

Slant, to slope. (Scand.) M. E. *slenten*, to slope, glide. — Swed. dial. *slenta*, *slänta*, causal of *slinta* (pt. t. *slant*), to slide, slip with the foot; Swed. *slinta*, to slip, glance aside. The E. adj. *slant*, sloping, answers to Swed. dial. *slant*, slippery. Allied to **Slide**; and cf. **Slink**.

aslant, i. e. on the slant.

Slap. (E. ?) M. E. *slappe*, a smart blow; prob. an imitative word; allied to **Slam**. + Low G. *slapp*, sound of a blow, a slap; G. *schlapp*, interj., slap! *schlappe*, sb., a slap, *schlappen*, to slap. Der. *slap-bang*, violently.

Slash, **Slate**; see **Slit**.

Slattern, an untidy woman. (Scand.) From prov. E. *slatter*, to waste, to be untidy, to throw about; frequent. of *slat*, to dash or throw about. — Icel. *sletta*, to slap, dab, dash liquids about; Norweg. *sletta*, to fling about, jerk; Icel. *sletta*, sb., a dab, spot of ink. Allied to Norweg. *slett*, a blow; A. S. *gesleht*, a smiting, from *sledn*, to smite; it is therefore allied to **Slay**. ¶ *Slut* is quite distinct.

sleet. (Scand.) M. E. *sleet*. — Norw. *sletta*, sleet; so named from dashing in one's face. — Norweg. *sletta*, to fling, Icel. *sletta*, to slap, dab; see above. Cf. Yorkshire *slat*, a spot, *slattery*, wet.

Slaughter; see **Slay** (1).

Slave. (F. — G. — Slavonic.) F. *esclave*. — G. *sklave*, M. H. G. *slave*, a slave. — G. *Slave*, a Slavonian captive, a slave. In Slavonic, the name *Slave* meant 'intelligible,' from Church-Slav. (and Russ.) *slovo*, a word. — Church-Slav. *slu-ti*, to be named.

Slaver; see **Slabber**.

Slay (1), to kill. (E.) Orig. to smite. M. E. *sleen*. — A. S. *sledn* (contracted form of *slahan*), to smite, pt. t. *slöh*, pp. *slegen*. + Du. *slaen*; Icel. *slá*; Dan. *slaa*; Swed. *slå*; Goth. *slahan*; G. *schlagen*. (Teut. base SLAH.)

slaughter, sb. (Scand.) M. E. *slaughter*. — Icel. *slátr*, slaughter, whence *slátra*, to slaughter cattle. The A. S. form is *sleahht*, whence M. E. *slaught*. + Du. Dan. *slagi*, G. *schlacht*; from the base of **Slay** (above).

slay (2), **sley**, a weaver's reed. (E.) A. S. *slā*, also *slahæ*; so called from *striking* the web together. — A. S. *sleán* (= *slahan*), to strike; see **Slay** (1).

sledge-hammer. (E.) A reduplicated form; a *sledge* means 'a hammer.' — A. S. *slece*, a heavy hammer, smiter. — A. S. *sleg-en*, pp. of *sledn*, to smite. + Du. *slegge*, *slei*, Swed. *slägga*, Icel. *sleggja*, a sledge or heavy hammer.

sleight, dexterity. (Scand.) Put for *sleighth*; M. E. *sleighthe*. — Icel. *slagð*, slyness, cunning. — Icel. *slagr*, sly. So also Swed. *slögð*, dexterity, from *slög*, dexterous.

sly, cunning. (Scand.) M. E. *slie*. — Icel. *slagr*, sly, cunning; Swed. *slug*; Dan. *slug*, *slu*; G. *schlau*. We also find Swed. *slög*, dexterous, Icel. *slagr*, kicking (as a horse). Allied to **Slay**; cf. G. *verschlagen*, cunning, crafty, sly. Orig. 'dexterous with the hammer.' See also **Slattern**, **Sleet**.

Slay (2); see under **Slay** (1).

Sleave, **Sleave-silk**, soft floss silk.

(Scand.) 'Ravelled *sleave*,' i.e. tangled loose silk. — Dan. *sløife*, a loose knot, Swed. *sleiff*, a knot of ribbon. + Low G. *slöpe*, *slepe*, a slip-knot, from *slepen*, to slip; G. *schleife*, a loop, slip-knot, from *schleifen*, to slip. Allied to Slip. Cf. G. *schlaff*, Low G. *slapp*, loose, slack.

Sled, Sleigh, Sledge; see Slide.

Sledge-hammer; see Slay (1).

Sleek, Slick, smooth, glossy. (Scand.) M. E. *slyk*, *slike*. — Icel. *slíkr*, sleek, smooth. Allied to Du. *slíjk*, G. *schlick*, grease; from the Low G. strong verb *slíken* (pt. t. *sleek*, pp. *sleken*) = G. *schleichen* (pt. t. *slich*), to slink, crawl, move as if through mire; see Slink. Orig. sense 'greasy,' like soft mud.

Sleep, vb. (E.) A. S. *slépan*, *slépan*, pt. t. *slép*. + Du. *slapen*; Goth. *slépan*; G. *schlafen*, to sleep. The sb. is A. S. *slæp*, Du. *slaap*, Goth. *sléps*, G. *schlaf*, O. H. G. *sláf*, orig. 'drowsiness;' allied to Low G. *slapp*, G. *schlaff*, lax, loose, flabby, unbent, relaxed (as in sleep); also to Icel. *sleeppr*, slippery, and to E. Slip. Cf. E. *sleepy*, i. e. inactive.

Sleeper, a block of wood under rails; see Slab (1).

Sleet; see Slattern.

Sleeve. (E.) A. S. *sléfe*, *sléf*, a sleeve; also spelt *slýfe*, *slýf*. + O. Du. *sloove*, a veil, cover; G. *schlaube*, husk, shell, allied to M. H. G. *sloufen*, to let slip, cover, causal of M. H. G. *sliefen*, O. H. G. *slifan*, to slip. Cf. Goth. *sluþan* (pt. t. *slauþ*, pp. *sluþans*), to slip, creep into. Certainly allied to *slip*, from the *slipping* of the sleeve on and off, in dressing and undressing. See Slip, and Slop (2).

Sleigh; see Slide.

Sleight; see Slay (1).

Slender; see Slide.

Slice; see Slit.

Slick; see Sleek.

Slide, vb. (E.) A. S. *slīdan*, pt. t. *slīd*, pp. *slīden*. Cf. also A. S. *slīdor*, slippery, G. *schlitten*, a sledge. Also Irish and Gael. *sláod*, to slide, Lith. *slīdus*, slippery. *Slī-de* and *slī-p* are from the same root; cf. Skt. *sri*, to flow, *sriti*, gliding. (✓SAR.)

sled, a sledge. (Scand.) M. E. *slede*. — Icel. *sléði*, Dan. *slæde*, Swed. *slæde*, a sledge. + Du. *slæde*, G. *schlitten*, a sledge. From the verb to slide (above).

sledge. (Scand.) This is a corrupt form; apparently put for *sleds*, pl. of *sled*.

sleigh. (Scand.) An ill-spelt word; there is no final guttural. — Norweg. *slee*,

short for *slede*, a sledge; so also *sleekoets*, put for *sledekoets*, lit. 'a sle coach.'

slender, thin, feeble. (O. Low G.) *slendre*. — O. Du. *slinder*, slender, thin sb., a water-snake, named from its gliding or trailing. — O. Du. *slinderen*, also *deren*, to drag, train along, trail; Low G. *slindern*, to slide on the ice (whence *slender*, a trailing gown). Nasalised from the verb to slide. (See note.)

Slight, adj. (O. Low G.) M. E. *slight*, orig. sense even or flat, as of a thing being flat; then plain, smooth, simple, trivial, &c. — O. Du. *slīcht*, even, plain, slight, simple, vile; cf. *slīchten*, 'to slake to make even or plaine,' Hexham. Low G. *slīcht*, even, simple, bad; *slētt*, flat, smooth, trivial; Dan. *slæt*, bad; Swed. *slät*, smooth, worthless, simple; Goth. *slaihts*, smooth; G. *schlicht*, simple, plain, homely. Orig. 'beaten flat,' or 'beaten down' (i.e. worsted, weak). Allied to Slay.

Slim. (Du.) Orig. sense 'sloping,' thence weak, poor, thin, bad, slight; pp. *slim*, crafty. — O. Du. *slīm*, awry, crafty. Dan. Swed. *slēm*, worthless; Icel. *slī*, vile; G. *schlimm*, bad, cunning. Cf. E. *slam*, the slope of a hill, tall and steep. Prob. from the same root as *slip*, *slender*.

Slime. (E.) A. S. *slīm*. + Du. *slīm*; Icel. *slīm*; Swed. *slēm*; Dan. *slīm*; Russ. *slīna*, saliva, slime, &c. Cf. L. *saliva*, Gk. *σάλια*, spittle.

Sling, vb. (E.) A. S. *slīngan*, to sling, pp. *slungen*. + Icel. *slīngva*, to sling, G. *schlingen*, to wind, twist, sling, *sling*, sb.

slang, vulgar language. (Scand.) *weg. sleng*, a slinging, a device, a butt of a song, *slengja*, to sling, *slengja* &c. to slang, abuse (lit. 'to sling the butt'). *slengjenamn*, a slang-name, *slengje* slang word, insulting word. All *slengja*, to sling, causal form from the *slōng*, pt. t. of *slīngva* (above).

Slink. (E.) A. S. *slīncan*, to creep, nasalised form of A. S. *slīcan* * (not found) which is cognate with Low G. *slīk*, to creep (pt. t. *sleek*, pp. *sleken*), and *schleichen*, to creep (pt. t. *schlich*). + *slīkti*, to creep. Allied to Sleek; to *slī-p*, *slī-de*, *slī-ng*.

Slip. (E.) A weak verb; due to *slīpan*, pt. t. *slāp*, pp. *slīpen*, to slip, &c. We also find A. S. *slépan*, *slūpan*,

slæp, pp. *slopen*. + Du. *slippen*, Icel. *sleppa*, Swed. *slippa*, G. *schlafen*, all weak verbs; also Icel. *sleppa* (pt. t. *slapp*), Dan. *slippe*, strong verbs; also Goth. *sluþan*, pt. t. *slauþ*, pp. *sluþans*, to slip or creep into. All from ✓SARP, to glide; see Serpent. Der. *slipp-er*, a loose shoe easily slipped on; *slipper-y*, from A. S. *slipor*, slippery, with added -y. And see *sleeve*.

slop (1), a puddle. (E.) M. E. *sloppe*, a pool. — A. S. *sloppa*, *sluppe*, the sloppy droppings of a cow, as in *cul-sloppe* (cow-slip); also A. S. *slupe*, a viscid substance. Orig. sense 'a slippery place;' cf. Icel. *slöf*, slimy offal of fish, *slögja*, slime, Irish *slaib*, mire. See further below.

slop (2), a loose garment. (Scand.) M. E. *sloppe*. — Icel. *sloppr*, a slop, long loose gown. — Icel. *sluppr*, stem of pt. t. pl. of *sleppa*, to slip. So named from its trailing on the ground. So also Dan. *slæb*, a train, from *slæbe*, to trail; G. *schleppe*, train, *schleppen*, to trail. Compare *Sleeve*.

slope, an incline. (E.) M. E. *slope*; *a-slope*, on the slope, ready to slip. — A. S. *slāf*, pt. t. of *slīpan*, to slip. Cf. prov. E. *slape*, slippery, from Icel. *slæipr*, slippery.

sloven. (Du.) O. Du. *slof*, *sloef*, a sloven, with M. E. suffix -*ein* (= F. -*ain*, L. -*anus*); Du. *slof*, careless; *slof*, sb., neglect, an old slipper. The base is Low G. *slup*, as seen in Goth. *slup-ans*, pp. of *sluþan*, to slip. Cf. Irish *slapach*, slovenly.

Slit. (E.) M. E. *slitten*, weak verb; from *sliten*, strong verb. — A. S. *slītan*, to slit, rend; pt. t. *slāt*, pp. *sliten*. + Icel. *slīta*, Swed. *slita*, Dan. *slide*, to rend; Du. *slīten*, to wear out; O. H. G. *slīzan*, G. *schleissen*, to slit, *schlitzten*, to slice. Cf. Skt. *śidh*, to injure.

éclat. (F. — O. H. G.) F. *éclat*, splendour; lit. 'a bursting forth.' — F. *éclater*, to burst forth; O. F. *s'esclater*, to burst. — O. H. G. *schleisan*, deriv. of *schlīzan*, *slīzan*, to slit, burst (above).

slash. (F. — O. H. G.) M. E. *slashen*. We also find *slish*. — O. F. *eschlecher*, *eschlicher*, *eschlescher*, to dismember, sever, disunite; *eschlesche*, a severing (Roquefort). — O. H. G. *slīzan*, *schlīzan*, to split, rend, destroy (above).

slate. (F. — O. H. G.) M. E. *slat*, *slat*. — O. F. *eschlat*, a splinter, slice of wood, &c. (hence a thin slice of slate). — O. F. *eschlater*, to split, burst, shiver; see *éclat* (above).

slice, sb. (F. — O. H. G.) M. E. *slice*, *selice*. — O. F. *eschice*, a splinter, shiver, piece

of split wood. — O. F. *eschicer*, to slit. — O. H. G. *slīzan*, *slīzan*, to slit; see *Slit*. Der. *slice*, verb.

Sliver, a splinter, twig. (E.) M. E. *sliver*, dimin. of prov. E. *slive*, a slice, chip; from M. E. *slīuen* (*sliven*), to cleave. — A. S. *slīfan*, to cleave, pt. t. *slāf*. A parallel form to A. S. *slītan*, pt. t. *slāt*; see *Slit*.

Slobber; see under *Slabber*.

Sloe. (E.) M. E. *slo*. A. S. *slā*, pl. *slān*. + Du. *slee*, O. Du. *sleu*; Dan. *slæen*; Swed. *slån*; G. *schlehe*, pl. *schlehen*; O. H. G. *slēhd*. + Lith. *slýwa*, a plum, Russ. *sliva*, a plum. β. Named from its tartness; cf. O. Du. *sleuwr*, sharp, tart, *sleuwigheydt der Tandem*, a setting of the teeth on edge; the same word as Du. *sleuwr*, slow, used in another relation. See *Slow*.

Slogan, war-cry. (Gael.) Gael. *sluagh-ghairm*, the signal for battle, lit. 'cry of the host.' — Gael. *sluagh*, host, army; *gairm*, outcry, from *gairm*, to cry out.

Sloop, a ship. (Du.) Du. *sloep*, O. Du. *sloepa*, a sloop. Etym. doubtful; the Du. *sloep* appears to be merely borrowed from O. F. *chaloupe*, a shallop; see *Shallop*. If so, the word is not Teutonic, and cannot be connected with the verb to *slip* (as Diez suggests).

Slip (1) and (2); see *Slip*.

Slope; see *Slip*.

Slot (1), a bolt of a door, bar. (O. Low G.) Du. *slot*, a lock, fastening. — Du. *slot*, stem of pp. of *sluiten*, to shut; so also Low G. *slot*, a bar, from *sluten*, to shut. We find also Swed. *sluta*, G. *schliessen*, O. H. G. *slīozan*, to shut. Allied to L. *claudere*, to shut; see *Clause*. (✓SKLU.) **Slot** (2), track of a deer. (Scand.) Also spelt *slenth*; M. E. *slenth*, *sloth*. — Icel. *slóð*, a track or trail. Allied to *Sled* and *Slide*.

Sloth; see *Slow*.

Slouch, to have a clownish look or gait. (Scand.) From *slouch*, sb., a great lubberly fellow (Phillips). — Icel. *slókr*, a slouching fellow; allied to *slakr*, slack. Cf. Swed. *sloka*, to droop, *slokig*, hanging, slouching; Dan. *slugöret*, having drooping ears. See *Slack*.

slug, to be inactive. (Scand.) M. E. *sluggen*, vb., *slugge*, adj., slothful. — Dan. *slug*, weakened form of *sluk*, appearing in *slugöret*, *sluköret*, having drooping ears; Norweg. *sloka*, to slouch, Swed. *sloka*, to droop. Note also Low G. *slukhern*, *slak-kern*, to be loose, *slukk*, melancholy, down-

cast. All allied to *Slaak*. Der. *sluggard*, with F. suffix *-ard* (= O. H. G. *-hart*, cognate with E. *hard*).

Slough (1), a muddy pool, mire. (C.) M. E. *slogh*, *slough*. A. S. *slôh* (stem *slôh-*), a slough. — Irish *sloc*, a pit, hollow, allied to *slughpholl*, a whirl-pool. — Irish *slugaim*, I swallow up. So also Gael. *sloc*, pit, pool, *slugan*, a gulf; from *sluig*, to swallow up. Allied to Swed. *sluka*, G. *schlucken*, to swallow.

Slough (2), the cast skin of a snake, &c.; the dead part which separates from a sore. (Scand.) Pronounced *sluf*. M. E. *slouh*, *slughe*, *slouze*, skin of a snake. The corresponding word appears in Swed. dialects as *slug* (Rietz), which is prob. allied to G. *slaunch*, a skin, bag, also the gullet, and so to G. *schlucken*, to swallow; see **Slough** (1). ¶ There is also a Swed. dial. *sluv*, a covering, answering to Low G. *sluwe*, a husk, O. Du. *sloove*, a veil, skin, allied to E. *Sleeve*, and the verb *Slip*. But if the connection of *slough* with G. *schlauch* be real, these words are wholly unrelated. (A difficult word.)

Sloven; see **Slip**.

Slow. (E.) A. S. *slôw*, *slow*. + Du. *slee*, Icel. *sljör*; Dan. *sløv*, Swed. *slö*, blunt, dull.

sloth. (E.) Lit. 'slowness.' A. S. *slêowð*, *sloth*, *slowness*. — A. S. *slôw*, *slow*. Der. *sloth*, an animal; *sloth-ful*.

Slow-worm. (E.) In popular etymology, it is 'a slow worm,' but the true sense is 'slay-worm,' the snake that strikes. A. S. *slá-wyrn*; where *slá* (for *slaha**) means 'striker,' from *slédn*, to strike. This is clearer from Swed. *slå* or *ormslå*, a slow-worm, where *orm* = E. *worm*, and *slå* is 'striker,' from *slå*, to strike; so also Norw. *ormslo*, a slow-worm, also called *slo*, from *slaa*, to strike. ¶ Distinct from A. S. *slêow*, Swed. *slö*, *slow*; as shewn by the vowels.

Slubber; see **Slabber**.

Slug; see **Slouch**.

Sluice; see **Clause**.

Slumber, verb. (E.) The *ð* is excrement. M. E. *slumeren*, frequent. of M. E. *slumen*, to slumber, from *slume*, sb., *slumber*. — A. S. *sluma*, sb., *slumber*. + Du. *sluimeren*; Dan. *slumre*, frequent. of *slumme*, to slumber; Swed. *slumra*, vb.; G. *schlummern*, vb. Perhaps allied to Lith. *smudis*, a slumberer, Russ. *sno-videtse*, a dreamer.

Slut. (Scand.) M. E. *slutte*. — Icel. *slöttr*, a heavy, loglike fellow; Swed. dial. *släta*,

a slut, *släter*, an idler; Norw. *slött*, an idler, Dan. *slatte*, a slut. — Icel. *slota*, to droop, Norw. *sluta*, to droop; allied to Dan. *slat*, *slatten*, loose, flabby. From *slot*, stem of pp. of Norw. *sletta* (strong verb), to dangle, drift, idle about (Aasen). β. Further allied to Du. *slodde*, a slut, and to the verb *to slide*. Cf. Irish *slodaire*, a lazy person, from *slod*, to slide.

Sly; see **Slay** (1).

Smack (1), taste. (E.) M. E. *smak*. A. S. *smac*, taste, flavour; whence *smecgan*, to taste. + O. Du. *smack*, Dan. *smag*, Swed. *smak*, G. *geschmack*, taste. Der. *smack*, verb, to taste.

Smack (2), a sounding blow. (E.?) Confused with the word above, but really distinct; prob. of imitative origin. Allied to Swed. *smacka*, to smack, Swed. dial. *smakka*, to throw down noisily, *smäkka*, to hit smartly; Du. *smak*, a loud noise, G. *schmatzen*, to smack, fell a tree.

smash. (Scand.) Swed. dial. *smaske*, to kiss with a sounding smack; *smask*, a slight report, noise; *smiska*, to slap. The form *smaske* is for *smakse**, as in Low G. *smaksen*, to kiss with a smack. Extended from the base **SMAK**, with addition of *s*; see above.

Smack (3), a fishing-boat. (Du.) O. Du. *smacke*, Du. *smak*, a smack, hoy. + Dan. *smakke*. Generally thought to stand for *snack*, allied to *snake*; cf. A. S. *smac*, a smack, small vessel; Icel. *smekkyja*, a smack, so named from its snake-like motion in the water. So also Dan. *smekke* (1) a snail, (2) a vessel or smack. See **Snake**, **Sneak**.

Small. (E.) A. S. *smæl*. + Du. Dan. Swed. *smal*, narrow, thin; Goth. *smals*, small; G. *schmal*, thin. Allied to Icel. *smár*, Dan. *smaa*, Swed. *små*, small; cf. Gk. *σμικρός*, small; L. *macer*, thin.

smallage, celery. (E.; and F. — L.) Put for *small ache*; from F. *ache*, parsley = L. *apium*, parsley.

Smalt; see **Smelt** (1).

Smaragdus; see **Emerald**.

Smart, to feel pain. (E.) M. E. *smerten*. A. S. *smeortan*. + Du. *smarten*, Dan. *smerte*, Swed. *smärta*, G. *schmerzen*. Also allied to L. *mordere*, to bite; Skt. *mrid*, to rub, grind, crush. Der. *smart*, sb.; *smart*, adj., painful, also pungent, brisk, lively.

Smash; see **Smack** (2).

Smattering, sb. (Scand.) M. E. *smateren*, to make a noise; hence, to prate, talk

ignorantly. — Swed. *smattra*, to clatter, variant of Swed. *snattra*, to chatter. + Dan. *smaddre*, to jabber, G. *schmatern*, to prate, chatter. β. Further allied to Dan. *smakke*, G. *schnacken*, to prate, Swed. *snack*, Dan. *snak*, G. *schmack*, talk, twaddle. Allied to *Smaek* (2).

Smear. (E.) A. S. *smieren*, to smear. — A. S. *smere*, fat; *smere*, fatness. So also Icel. *smyrja*, Dan. *smøre*, Swed. *smörja*, G. *schmierer*, to smear; from Du. *smeer*, Dan. Swed. *smör*, G. *schmeer*, fat, grease. Cf. Lith. *smarzas*, fat; Gk. *μύρον*, unguent; Gk. *σμάω*, to rub, wipe. (✓SMA.) And see *Smelt* (1).

smirch, to besmear. (E.) Weakened form of *smere*, extended from M. E. *smere*, to smear; see *Smear*.

Smell, odour. (E.) M. E. *smel*, *smul*. Allied to Du. *smelen*, Low G. *smelen*, to smoulder; also to A. S. *smoran* or *smorian*, to smother, suffocate. Der. *smell*, vb.

smother, sb. (E.) Put for *smother*; M. E. *smother*, a suffocating smoke, lit. 'that which stifles'; formed (with suffix -*ther* of the agent) from A. S. *smor-ian*, to stifle, smother.

smoulder, vb. (E.) M. E. *smolderen*, vb.; from M. E. *smolder*, sb., a stifling smoke. *Smol-der* = *smol-ther* = *smor-ther*, M. E. form of *smother*; see above. Cf. Dan. *smul*, dust.

Smelt (1), to fuse ore. (Scand.) Dan. *smelte*, to smelt; Swed. *smälta*, to smelt. (Properly a Swed. word.) + O. Du. *smiltten*, *smelten*, G. *schmelzen*, to smelt. Orig. sense 'to become oily' or 'become soft'; from O. Du. *smalt*, grease, melted butter, O. H. G. *smaltz*, fat, grease; allied to Lith. *smarzas*, fat, Goth. *smairthr*, fat. Allied to *Smear*.

mute (2), to dung; used of birds. (F. — O. Low G.) O. F. *mutir*, 'to mute as a hawk'; Cot. Short for O. F. *esmeutir*, the same; oldest spelling *esmeutir*. — O. Du. *smelten*, *smiltten*, to smelt, to liquefy; also to mute (Hexham).

smalt, blue enamel. (Ital. — O. H. G.) Ital. *smalto*, enamel. — O. H. G. *smaltsjan*, G. *schmelzen*, to smelt; from the method of preparation. See also *Enamel*.

Smelt (2), a fish. (E.) A. S. *smelt*, + Dan. *smelt*, Norw. *smelta*. Perhaps the sense is 'smooth'; cf. A. S. *smelt*, *smyllt*, serene, smooth (as the sea).

Smile, vb. (Scand.) Swed. *smila*, to smile, smirk; Dan. *smile*. + M. H. G.

smielen, *smiren*; L. *mirari*, to wonder at; Skt. *smi*, to smile. (✓SML.)

smirk. (E.) A. S. *smercian*, to smile. Cf. M. H. G. *smiren*, the same as M. H. G. *smielen*, to smile (above).

Smirch; see *Smear*.

Smirk; see *Smile*.

Smite. (E.) A. S. *smiltan*, pt. t. *smát*, pp. *smiten*. + Du. *smijten*; Dan. *smide*, to fling; G. *schmeissen*, to smite, fling, cast; O. H. G. *smizan*, to throw, stroke, smear. Cf. Goth. *blismitan*, to besmear. β. The orig. sense was to 'smear' or rub over, as in Gothic; cf. O. Swed. *smita*, to smite, *smeta*, to smear; Skt. *meda*, fat, from *mid*, to be unctuous. 'To rub over' seems to have been a sarcastic expression for 'to beat'; we find *well anoynted* = well beaten, Romance of Partenay, l. 5653. (✓SMID.) **smudge**. (Scand.) Dan. *smuds*, smut, dirt; see below.

smut, a spot of dirt or soot. (Scand.) Formerly *smutch*, put for *smuts**. — Swed. *smuts*, smut, dirt, Dan. *smuds*, smut; whence Swed. *smutsa*, Dan. *smudse*, to soil. + G. *schmutz*, dirt; *schmutzen*, to smudge. β. Allied to Swed. *smet*, grease, filth, *smitta*, to bedaub, infect; A. S. *smittian*, to spot, besmear, to defile. All from base of the verb to *smite* (above).

Smith; see *Smooth*.

Smock, a woman's shirt. (E.) M. E. *smok*. A. S. *smoc*. Put for *smog**. — A. S. *smog-en*, pp. of *sméogan*, *smúgan*, to creep into. So called because 'crept into,' or put over the head. Cf. Shetland *smook*, to draw on a glove or stocking. + Icel. *smokkr*, a smock; from *smog-inn*, pp. of *smjúga*, to creep through a hole, to put on a garment over the head. Cf. O. Swed. *smog*, a round hole for the head.

smug, neat, spruce. (Scand.) Formerly *smoog*, *smug*; weakened form of *smuk**. — Dan. *smuk*, pretty, fine, fair; O. Swed. *smuck*, elegant, fair. + Low G. *smuk*, neat, trim; G. *schmuck*, trim, spruce; cf. *schmücken*, to adorn, M. H. G. *schmucken*, to clothe, adorn, also to withdraw to a place of security, derived from the M. H. G. strong verb *smiegen*, to creep into, cognate with A. S. *sméogan*, *smúgan*, to creep (above). β. Thus *smug* meant 'dressed' or 'trim'; allied to *smock*, attire (above).

smuggle, to import or export secretly. (Scand.) Dan. *smugle*, to smuggle; cf. *i smug*, secretly, *smug-handel*, contraband trade; Swed. *smuga*, a lurking-hole, Icel.

smuga, a hole to creep through. — Icel. *smug-u*, pt. t. pl. of *smjuga*, to creep, creep through a hole, cognate with A. S. *smūgan*, to creep (above).

Smoke, sb. (E.) A. S. *smoca*. — A. S. *smoc-en*, pp. of strong verb *smēcan* (pt. t. *smēc*), to smoke, reek. + Du. *smook*, sb.; G. *schmauch*, sb. Perhaps allied to Irish *smuid*, smoke, *much*, + smoke, W. *mwg*, smoke. Der. *smoke*, verb, from A. S. *smoc-igan*, weak verb.

Smooth, adj. (E.) M. E. *smoothe*; also *smethe*. A. S. *smēde*, Northumb. *smoeðe*, sometimes *smōðe*, smooth. The orig. sense was 'flattened with the hammer,' or 'forged'; from a lost strong verb *smīðan*, to forge (pt. t. *smāð**, pp. *smīðen**); the form *smooth* being due to the pt. t. *smāð**. This supposed strong verb still exists in the cognate Swed. dial. *smida*, to forge, pt. t. *smed*, pp. *smiden* (Rietz); cf. Dan. *smede*, to forge, *smidig*, malleable, supple, soft. Further allied to G. *geschmeidig*, malleable, smooth, Du. *smijdig*, malleable. Der. *smoothe*, verb.

smith. (E.) A. S. *smið*, a worker with the hammer. — A. S. *smið-en**, pp. of lost strong verb *smīðan** (see above). + Du. *smid*; Icel. *smiðr*; Dan. Swed. *smied*; G. *schmied*; Goth. *smiþa*. Cf. Dan. *smede*, Swed. *smida*, to forge; Icel. *smið*, smith's work, from an Icel. lost strong verb cognate with Swed. dial. *smida* (above). Der. *smith-y*, A. S. *smiððe* (Icel. *smiðja*).

Smother, **Smoulder**, see **Smell**.

Smug, **Smuggle**; see **Smock**.

Smudge, **Smut**; see **Smita**.

Snack; see **Snatch**.

Snaffle; see **Snap**.

Snag, a short branch, knot on a stick, abrupt projection. (C.) A sb. from prov. E. *snag*, to trim, cut small branches from a tree. — Gael. *snaigh*, to hew, cut down, trim trees; Irish *snaigh*, a hewing, cutting.

Snail, **Snake**; see **Snak**.

Snap, verb. (Du.) Du. *snappen*, to snap, snatch. + Dan. *snappe*, Swed. *snappa*, G. *schnappen*. (Base **SNAP**, allied to **SNAK**.) See **Snatch**.

neb, beak, nose. (E.) M. E. *neb*, face. A. S. *nebb*, face. + Du. *neb*, bill, nib, mouth; Icel. *nef*, nose; Dan. *næb*; Swed. *näbb*. β. Put for *sneb**; cf. Du. *sneb*, bill, beak; G. *schneppe*, nozzle; G. *schnabel*, bill, M. H. G. *snabel*, from M. H. G. *snaben*, to snap. γ. Hence *sneb* is for *sneþ**; from the verb to *snap*.

nib, point of a pen. (E.) Another form of *neb*; see above.

nipple, a teat. (E.) Formerly *nible* (Palsgrave); dimin. of *nib* or *neb*; see above. Der. *nipple-wort*.

snaffle. (Du.) Put for *snaffle-piece*, i.e. nose-piece. — Du. *snavel*, a horse's muzzle; O. Du. *snavel*, *snabel*, bill, snout. Dimin. of O. Du. *snabbe*, *snebbe*, bill, beak, lit. 'snapper'; put for *snappe**, from O. Du. *snappen*, to snap up; see **Snap**.

snip, vb. (Du.) Du. *snippen*, to nip, clip; weakened form of *snappen*, to snap, intercept; see **Snap**. + G. *schnippen*, to snap; allied to *schnappen*. ¶ Prob. confused with **Nip**. Der. *snip*, sb.; *snipp-e*, a small piece.

snipe, a bird. (Scand.) M. E. *snype*. — Icel. *snipa*, a snipe; Dan. *sneppe*, a snipe; Swed. *snäppa*, a sand-piper. + Du. *snip*, *snep*, O. Du. *snippe*, *sneppe*; G. *schnippe*. It means 'a snapper'; cf. O. Du. *snebbe*, beak, lit. snapper. ¶ See also **Snub**.

Snare, a noose. (E.) A. S. *snear*, cord, string, noose. + Du. *naar*, a string; Icel. *snara*; Dan. *snare*; Swed. *snara*; O. H. G. *snarahha*, a noose. β. The O. H. G. *snarahha* shews an orig. final guttural; the sb. is from a strong verb, seen in M. H. G. *snerhen*, to twist tightly; from a base **SNARH** = Aryan ✓**SNARK**, whence Gk. *ράκη*, cramp; see **Narcoissus**. α. ✓**SNAR**, to twist, wind; see **nerve** (below). γ. All from ✓**SNA**, to wind, spin; whence L. *nerve*, to spin, Skt. *śnāna*, sinew, tendon.

enervate. (L.) From pp. of L. *eneruare*, to deprive of nerve or strength. — L. *e*, out of; *neruus*, a nerve; see **nerve** (below).

needle. (E.) Also *neeld*; M. E. *nele*, also *nelde*. A. S. *nēdel*. + Du. *naald* (for *naadl**); Icel. *nál*; Dan. *naal*; Swed. *nål*; G. *nadel*; Goth. *neþla*. β. All from a Teut. type **NÄ-THLA**, i.e. sew-er, from **NA**, to sew, as in G. *nähen*, to sew, L. *neri*, Gk. *νήειν*, *νέειν*, to spin; and **NA** is for ✓**SNA**, as in Irish *snathad*, a needle, *snathalm*, I string together, *snaidhe*, thread, A. S. *snear*, string, snare. See **Snare**.

nerve. (F. — L.) F. *nerf*; Cot. — L. *neruum*, acc. of *neruus*, a sinew. + Gk. *νέρον*, a sinew, string; G. *schnur*, a string, cord, tie. Allied to **Snare**.

neuralgia, pain in the nerves. (Gk.) From Gk. *νέρον*, a nerve, and *αλγία*, pain; with suffix *-ia*. The Gk. *νέρον*

is cognate with *L. nervus*; see **nerve** (above).

Snarl; see **Sneer**.

Snatch. (E.) M. E. *snacchen*, as if from *snakken**; cf. Lowland Sc. *snak*, a snap of the jaws. + Du. *snakken*, to gasp. (Base **SNAK**, parallel to **SNAP**.) See **Snip**. Der. *snack*, sb., a portion, lit. 'a bit snatched up,' a hasty meal, a share; to go *snacks* = to go shares. Also prov. E. *meck*, snap or latch of a door.

Sneak. (E.) M. E. *sniken*. A. S. *snican*, to creep. + Icel. *snik-inn*, hankering after, from a lost strong verb; Swed. dial. *snika* (pt. t. *snick*), to hanker after; Dan. *sniga sig*, to sneak, slink. + Gael. and Irish *maig*, *snaigh*, to creep.

snail. (E.) M. E. *snayle*. A. S. *snagl*, *meġel*, a snail; dimin. of *snaga**, put for *snaca*, a snake, creeping thing. + Swed. *snäcka*, G. *schnecke*, a snail; Icel. *snígill*, Dan. *snegl*. See below.

snake. (E.) A. S. *snaca*, a snake (perhaps orig. *snäca*). + Icel. *snákr*, *snökr*; Dan. *snog*; Swed. *snok*. + Skt. *nāga*, a snake. Orig. 'a creeper,' allied to **Sneak** (above).

Sneap, to pinch, check; see **Snub**.

Sneer, to scoff. (Scand.) M. E. *sneven*. - Dan. *snærre*, to grin like a dog, shew one's teeth at a person; allied to **snarl**. (Base **SNAR**.)

snarl, vb. (E.?) Frequentative form of *snar*, to shew one's teeth like a dog, spelt *snarve* in Palsgrave. Not found in A. S.; but cf. O. Du. *snarren*, 'to brawl, to scold, or to snarle,' Hexham. + G. *snarren*, to growl, **snarl**. And see **Sneer** (above).

snore, vb. (E.) M. E. *snoren*; cf. A. S. *snora*, sb., a snoring, snore. + O. Du. *snorren*, to grumble, allied to *snarren* (above).

snort, vb. (Scand.) M. E. *snorten*, to snore; put for *snorken**. - Dan. *snørke*, to snort; Swed. *snorka*, to threaten (orig. to fume, be angry). + Du. *snorken*; G. *snarcken*. (Base **SNARK**, longer form of **SNAR**.) See **Sneer** (above).

Sneeze, vb. (E.) M. E. *snesen*; Chaucer has *snesen* (Cant. Tales, H. 62), of which *snesen* is a modification. A. S. *snedsan*, to sneeze; whence *fnæst*, a puff. + Du. *fniesen*; Swed. *fnysa*; Dan. *fnyste*. (Base **FNUS**, parallel form to **HNUS**; see below.)

neese, **neeze**, to sneeze, puff. (E.) M. E. *neesen*; not in A. S. + Du. *niesen*,

to sneeze; O. Icel. *hnidsja*; Dan. *nyse*; Swed. *nysa*; G. *niesen*. (Base **HNUS**.)

Sniff, to scent. (Scand.) M. E. *sneuien* (*snevien*). - Icel. *snefja**, to sniff, a lost verb, whence *snaför*, sharp-scented; Dan. *snive*, to sniff; cf. Swed. *mysta*, to sob. Allied to Icel. *snippa*, *snapa*, to sniff.

snivel, to keep on sniffing, whimper. (Scand.) Formerly *sneevle*, *snevil*. M. E. *sneuelen* (*snevelen*); frequentative of M. E. *sneuien* (*snevien*), to sniff (above).

snuff (1), to sniff, smell. (Du.) From O. Du. *snuffen*, *snuyven* (Du. *snuiwen*), 'to snuffe out the filth out of one's nose,' Hexham; Du. *snuf*, smelling, scent. + Swed. *snufva*, a catarrh, *snufven*, a sniff, scent; G. *schnupfen*, a catarrh, *schnupfen*, to take snuff. Cf. also Icel. *snippa*, to sniff, *snoppa*, a snout. Perhaps allied to **Snout**. Der. *snuff*, powdered tobacco; also *snuff-le*, Swed. dial. *snösta*, Dan. *snövle* (prov. G. *schnußeln*, *schnüßeln*).

Snip, **Snipe**; see **Snip**.

Snite; see **Snout**.

Snivel; see **Sniff**.

Snob; see **Snub**.

Snood, a fillet, ribbon. (E.) A. S. *snód*, a fillet; orig. 'a twist,' wreath. Cf. Icel. *snúla*, Dan. *snoc*, Swed. *sno*, to twist, twine; Icel. *snúðr*, a twist.

Snore, **Snort**; see **Sneer**.

Snot; see **Snout**.

Snout. (Scand.) M. E. *snoute*. - Swed. *snut*, snout, muzzle; Dan. *snude*. + Du. *snuit*; G. *schnause*. Cf. Dan. *snue*, to sniff, prov. G. *schnaun*, snout, beak. Allied to **Sniff**. (Base **SNU**, to snuff up, sniff.)

snite (1), to wipe the nose. (Scand.) Icel. *snýta*, Swed. *snyta*, Dan. *snyde*, to snite. - Swed. *snut*, Dan. *snude*, snout (above).

snite (2), a snipe. (E.) M. E. *snite*. A. S. *snite*, a snite or snipe. Allied to **Snout**; from his long bill.

snot, mucus from the nose. (E.?) M. E. *snotte*. Not in A. S. + O. Fries. *snotte*; Du. Dan. *snot*. Allied to **snite** (1) above.

Snow. (E.) A. S. *snāw*. + Du. *sneeuw*, Icel. *snar*, Dan. *snee*, Swed. *snö*, Goth. *snaiw*, G. *schnee*. + Lith. *snegas*, Russ. *snieg*, L. *nix* (gen. *nivis*), Gk. acc. *νίφα*, Irish *sneachd*, W. *nyf*. (Teut. base **SNIW**, for **SNIG**; ✓ **SNIGH**.) Cf. Lith. *snigti*, to snow, L. *ningit*, it snows.

Snub, to check, reprimand. (Scand.) Also *snob*, *snib*. M. E. *snibben*. - Dan. *snibbe*, to reprimand; Swed. *snubba*, Icel. *snubba*, to snub, chide. Orig. to 'snuff'

off' the end of a thing; cf. Icel. *snubbótr*, snubbed, nipped, with the tip cut off; *snupra*, to snub. β . Allied to obs. E. *sneap*, to pinch, nip, answering to Icel. *sneyfa*, to castrate, also to disgrace, snub; Swed. *snöpa*, to castrate, *snubba*, to clip off. Allied to Snap, and Snip. Der. *snub-nosed*, i.e. with a short or stumpy nose, as if with the end cut off.

snob. (Scand.) Prov. E. *snob*, a vulgar person, also, a journey-man shoemaker, *snop*, a lad, servant, usually in a ludicrous sense; Lowl. Sc. *snab*, a cobbler's boy. — Icel. *snápr*, a dolt, with the notion of impostor, a boaster, used as a by-word; Swed. dial. *snöpp*, a boy, anything stumpy. — Swed. dial. *snöppa*, to cut off, make stumpy; and see Snub. Cf. Swed. *snopen*, ashamed.

snuff (2), to snip off the top of a candle-wick. (Scand.) M. E. *snuffen*, to snuff out a candle; cf. *snoffe*, sb., the snuff of a candle. Put for *snuppen**; cf. prov. E. *snop*, to eat off, as cattle do young shoots. — Swed. dial. *snöppa*, to snip off, snuff a candle; Dan. *snubbe*, to nip off. See Snub (above). Der. *snuff*, sb.

Snubnosed; see Snub.

Snuff (1), to sniff up; see Sniff.

Snuff (2), to snuff a candle; see Snub.

Snug. (Scand.) Cf. prov. E. *snug*, tidy, trimmed up; *snog*, the same. — Icel. *snögg*, smooth, said of wool or hair; O. Swed. *snugg*, short-haired, trimmed, Swed. *snugg*, cleanly, neat, genteel; Dan. *snög*, *snök*, neat, smart. Orig. 'trimmed'; hence neat, smart, tidy, comfortable. β . From a verb seen in Norweg. and Swed. dial. *snikka*, to cut, do joiner's work, prov. E. *snick*, *snig*, to notch, cut. Cf. Snag.

So. (E.) M. E. *so*. A. S. *sua*. + Du. *zoo*, Icel. *sua*, *svo*, *so*; Dan. *saa*, Swed. *så*, G. *so*, Goth. *sua*. β . From a case of Aryan SWA, one's own; cf. L. *suus*, Skt. *sua*, one's own. Lit. 'in one's own way.'

Soak; see Suck.

Soap. (E.) M. E. *såpe*. A. S. *såpe*. + Du. *zeep*, Icel. *sápa*, Dan. *sæbe*, Swed. *såpa*, G. *seife*. Perhaps L. *sapo* (whence F. *savon*, &c.) was borrowed from Teutonic; the true L. (cognate) word seems to be *sebum*, tallow, grease.

saponaceous, soapy. (L.) Coined, as if from L. *saponaceus**, from L. *saponem*, acc. of *sapo*, soap (Pliny).

Soar. (F. — L.) M. E. *soren*. — F. *essorer*, to expose to air; also, 'to sore up,' Cot. — Low L. *exaurare** (not found), to expose

to air. — L. *ex*, out; *auris*, breeze, air. Perhaps L. *aura* was borrowed from Gk. *αἶρα*, a breeze; in any case, it is formed with suffix *-ra* (of the agent) from \sqrt{AF} , to blow. See Air.

Sob. vb. (E.) M. E. *sobben*, answering to A. S. *sedþian*, to lament, + G. *seufzen*, to sigh, O. H. G. *sustōn*, to sob, O. H. G. *sist*, a sigh, sob; all from O. H. G. *soban*, to sup, sup up. Allied to Sup. Der. *sob*, sb.

Sober; see Ebriety.

Sobriquet, Soubriquet, a nickname. (F. — L. and C.) F. *sobriquet*, 'surrounding', a nickname, a jest broken on a man; 'Cf. He also spells it *sotbriquet*, *soubriquet*. From O. F. *soubzbriquet*, a chuck under the chin (14th cent.); hence, a quip, an affront, a nickname. Here O. F. *soula*, *sous*, is from L. *sub*, under; *briquet* is the same word as E. *brisket*; see Brisket. The Norman *bruchet* meant the bone of the throat, breast-bone in birds; whence *franchus* *fruchet*, to seize by the throat. 'Percussit super mentonem faciendo dictum le soubriquet,' A. D. 1335. See Hericourt Norm. Gloss., and Littré.

Soc, Socage; see Soke.

Sociable, Society; see Sequence.

Sock. (L.) A. S. *socc*. — L. *soccus*, light shoe, slipper, sock, buskin of a comedian.

socket. (F. — L.) O. F. *socket* (Roggefort), dimin. of O. F. *soc**, later F. *socle*, a stump or stock of a tree; the same as Ital. *zocco*, stump of a tree, Span. *zoco*, Port. *socco*, wooden shoe or clog, mod. F. *socque*, a clog. β . All from L. *soccus*, sock-shoe, hence, a wooden shoe or clog (and hence a block of wood, stump, &c.). Note F. *socle*, a plinth, pedestal, Ital. *zoccolo* (1) a plinth, (2) a wooden shoe. I conclude that *socket* is a dimin. of *sock*, notwithstanding the change in sense; cf. E. *sine*, a kind of socket, as a term in machinery (Webster).

Sod, turf; see Seethe.

Sodden; see Seethe.

Soda; see Solid.

Soder, or Solder; see Solid.

Sodomy. (F. — L. — Gk. — Heb.) F. *sodomie*, a sin imputed to the inhabitants of Sodom. — F. *Sodome*, Sodom. — L. *Sodoma*. — Gk. *Σόδομα*. — Heb. *Sodam*, said to mean 'burning.'

Sofa. (Arab.) Arab. *suffat*, *suffai*, 'sophia'; Rich. Dict. p. 936. — Arab. *suf*

to draw up in line, to put a seat to a table; *ibid.*

soft. (E.) A. S. *sōfte*; also *sōfte* (by dissimilation). + O. Sax. *sāfto*, adv., softly; *samft*, soft; O. H. G. *samfto*, adv., softly; Du. *sacht*, for *saft* (whence G. *saft*). Der. *soft-en*.

soil (1), ground; see **Sole** (1).

soil (2), to defile; see **Sow** (2).

soil (3), to fatten; see **Sato**.

soirée, an evening party. (F.-L.) F. *soirée*, evening; hence, an evening party.

Italian serata, evening. - L. *sēr-us*, late in day (whence Ital. *sera*, F. *soir*, evening; with suffix *-ata* (= F. *-ée*).

sojourn; see **Diary**.

sake, Soc, a franchise, land held by tenure. (E.) The A. S. *sacu* meant 'a tention,' a 'law-suit'; whence the Law *sac*, the power of hearing suits and administering justice within a certain precinct. The A. S. *sōcn* meant 'investigation,' 'a seeking into'; whence the Law term *sōke*, the right of hearing disputes inquiring into complaints, also, the district within which such right was exercised; see Blount, Spelman, Ellis, Orpe, Schmid. β. Etymologically, *sac* (S. *sacu*) is the same word as *Sake*, *Soke* (A. S. *sōc*) is the exercise of judicial power; and *soken* (A. S. *sōcn*, *sn*) is an inquiry; both allied to E. *seek*, derived from A. S. *sōc*, pt. t. of *sacan*, contend; see **Seek**. Der. *soc-age*, a barous law term made by adding F. *-aticum* to A. S. *sōc*. (The *o* is *g*.)

solace, a relief. (F.-L.) M. E. *solas*. O. F. *solas* (where *s* = *ts*). - L. *solatium*, comfort. - L. *solatus*, pp. of *solari*, to sole. (Others give the sb. as *solacium*, from the same verb.) Allied to *saluare*, to keep. (✓SAR.) Der. *solace*, consolation. (F.-L.) F. *consoler*. - L. *solari*, to comfort. - L. *con-* (for *cum*) + *solari*, to comfort (above).

disconsolate. (L.) Low L. *disconsolatus*, comfortless. - L. *dis-*, apart; *solatus*, pp. of *consolari* (above).

plan-goose, a bird. (Scand. and E.) E. *goose* is an addition. - Icel. *sillan*, 'the gannet,' where *-n* stands for the finite article; def. form of Icel. *silla*, gannet, solan goose; Norweg. *sula*, the same.

solar, belonging to the sun. (L.) L.

solaris, solar. - L. *sol*, sun. + Icel. *sól*, Goth. *sauil*, Lith. *saulė*, W. *haul*, Irish *sul*, Gk. *seipos*, the dog-star; Skt. *sura*, *sūra*, *swar*, sun, splendour. (✓SWAR.) Allied to **Serene**.

solstice. (F.-L.) F. *solstice*. - L. *solstitium*, the solstice; lit. a point (in the ecliptic) at which the sun seems to stand still. - L. *sol*, the sun; *stitum*, put for *statum*, supine of *sistere*, to make to stand still, from *stare*, to stand.

Solder, Soldier; see **Solid**.

Sole (1), under side of foot or shoe. (L.) A. S. *sole*. - L. *solea*, sole of the foot, or of a shoe. - L. *solum*, the ground.

exile, banishment. (F.-L.) O. F. *exil*, 'an exile, banishment'; Cot. - L. *exilium*, better *exsilium*, banishment. - L. *exsul*, a banished man, one driven from his native soil. - L. *ex*, out of; *solum*, soil, ground (above). ¶ But now gen. der. from L. *salire*, to leap, run.

soil (1), ground, country. (F.-L.) M. E. *soile*. - O. F. *soel*, *suel*, later *sueil*, threshold of a door. - Late L. *solea*, soil, ground (by confusion with L. *solum*, ground); L. *solea*, a sandal, sole, timber on which wattled walls are built. Allied to L. *solum*, ground; whence F. *sol*, soil, ground (from which, however, the E. word cannot be directly derived).

sole (2), a fish. (F.-L.) M. E. *sole*. - F. *sole*, sole; Cot. - L. *solea*, sole of the foot; also, the sole-fish. The sole of the foot is the type of flatness.

Sole (3), alone. (F.-L.) O. F. *sol* (F. *seul*). - L. *solus*, alone. Prob. the same word as O. Lat. *sollus*, entire, complete (in itself). See **Solemn**.

desolate, solitary. (L.) L. *desolatus*, forsaken; pp. of *desolare*, to forsake. - L. *de*, fully; *solare*, to make lonely, from *solus* (above).

solitary. (F.-L.) M. E. *solitarie*. - O. F. *solitarie**, orig. form of *solitaire*. - L. *solitarius*, solitary. Short for *solitarius**, from *solitatus*, stem of *solitas*, loneliness. - L. *solus*, alone.

solitude. (F.-L.) F. *solitude*. - L. *solitudo*. - L. *sol-*, for *solo-*, from *solus*, alone; and suffix *-tudo*.

solo. (Ital. - L.) From Ital. *solo*, alone. - L. *solus*, alone.

sullen, morose. (F.-L.) Orig. solitary, hating company; M. E. *soleine*, which also meant a mess of food for one person. -

O. F. *solain*, lonely; only given in Roquefort as a pittance for a religious person (i. e. for one person). It answers to a Low L. *solanus**, not found; cf. O. F. *soltain*, solitary, answering to a Low L. *solitanus**. — L. *solus*, alone.

Solecism, impropriety in speaking or writing. (F. — L. — Gk.) O. F. *solocisme*; Cot. — L. *solacismus*. — Gk. *σολοικισμός*, a solecism. — Gk. *σολοικίζειν*, to speak incorrectly. — Gk. *σόλοικος*, speaking incorrectly, like an inhabitant of Σόλοι (*Solos*) in Cilicia, where the Gk. dialect was corruptly spoken. Der. *solecist*, sb.

Solemn. (F. — L.) M. E. *solempne*. — O. F. *solempne*. — L. *solemnem*, acc. of *solemnis*, older forms *solennis*, *sollennis*, annual, occurring yearly like a religious rite, religious, solemn. — L. *sollus*, entire, complete; *annus*, a year. Hence *solemn* = returning at the end of a complete year. The O. Lat. *sollus* = Gk. *ὅλος*, entire, Skt. *sarva*, all, entire. Der. *solemn-ity*, -ise.

Sol-fa, to sing the notes of the gamut. (L.) It means to sing the notes by the names *si, la, sol, fa, mi, re, ut* (where, for *ut, do* is now used). These names are of L. origin; see Gamut. Der. *solfeggio*, from Ital. *solfeggio*, the singing of the gamut; also *sol-mi-sation*, coined from *sol* and *mi*.

Solicit. (F. — L.) F. *soliciter*. — L. *solicitare*, to agitate, arouse, urge, solicit. — L. *solicitus*, lit. wholly agitated. — L. *solli-*, for *sollo-*, crude form of *sollus*, whole; *citus*, aroused, pp. of *ciere*, to shake, excite. See Solemn and Cite. Der. *solicitous*, for L. *solicitus*; *solicit-ude*, F. *solicitude*, from L. *solicitudo*, anxiety.

Solid. (F. — L.) F. *solide*. — L. *solidum*, acc. of *solidus*, firm. Allied to O. Lat. *sollus*, whole; see Solemn. Der. *solidar-ity*, 'a word which we owe to the F. communists, and which signifies a fellowship in gain and loss, a being, so to speak, all in the same bottom,' Trench. Also *solid-i-fy*, from F. *solidifier*, to render solid.

consolidate. (L.) From pp. of L. *con-solidare*, to render solid. — L. *con-* (cum), together; *solidare*, to make solid, from *solidus*. Der. *consols*, a familiar abbreviation for *consolidated annuities*.

soda. (Ital. — L.) Ital. *soda*, O. Ital. *soda*, 'a kind of fearnie ashes whereof they make glasses;' Florio. Fem. of Ital. *soda*, 'solide, tough;' ibid. (Similarly O. F.

soulde, glasswort, answers to L. *solidus* prob. from the hardness of the product obtained from glasswort.) — L. *solidus*, solid, hard. Der. *sol-ium*, a coined word.

soder, solder, a firm cement from fusible metals. (F. — L.) Formerly *soudier*, sometimes *soulder*; pronounced *sod-ur*. — O. F. *soudure*, also *souldure*, a soldering, and particularly the knot of a soulder which fastens the lead [lead] of a glasse window; Cot. (Mod. F. *soudure*). — O. F. *souder, soulder*, to consolidate, make firm. — L. *solidare*, to make firm. — L. *solidus*, firm.

soldier. (F. — L.) M. E. *soldiour, souldier*. — O. F. *soldier, souldier, soudier*, one who fights for pay; Low L. *soldarius*. — Low L. *soldum*, pay. — Low L. *solidus*, a piece of money (whence O. F. *sol*, F. *sou*); orig. 'a solid piece.' — L. *solidus*, solid; cf. E. 'hard cash.'

soliped, an animal with uncloven hoof. (L.) Short for *solidiped*. — L. *solidipes*, stem of *solidipes*, solid-hoofed (Pliny). — *solidi-*, for *solidus*, solid; *pes*, a foot; see Foot.

sol. (F. — L.) F. *sol*, O. F. *sol*, a coin. — Low L. *solidus*, solid, also a coin; cf. *l. s. d.*, i. e. *libra, solidi, denarii*.

Soliloquy; see Loquacious.

Soliped; see Solid.

Solitary, Solitude, Solo; see Solo (3).

Solmisation; see Solfa.

Solstice; see Solar.

Soluble, Solution; see Solve.

Solve. (L.) L. *solvere*, to loosen, relax, explain; pp. *solutus*. — L. *so-*, for *se-*, apart; *luere*, to loosen, allied to Gk. *ἀν-αι-*, to set free, and to E. *Lose*. Der. *solvent*, from the stem of the pres. pt.

absolute, unrestrained, complete. (L.) L. *absolutus*, pp. of *absolvere*, to set free; see below.

absolve. (L.) L. *absolvere*, to set free. — L. *ab-*, away; *solvere*, to loosen. Der. *absolut-ion* (from pp. *absolutus*).

dissolute. (L.) L. *dissolutus*, dissipated; pp. of L. *dissolvere* (below).

dissolve. (L.) L. *dissolvere*, to dissolve, loosen, relax. — L. *dis-*, apart; *soluere*, to loosen. Der. *dissolut-ion* (from pp. *dissolutus*).

resolute. (L.) L. *resolutus*, pp. of *resolvere* (below).

resolve. (L.) L. *resolvere*, to melt; hence to separate into parts

esolve). — L. *re-*, back; *soluere*,
Der. *resolut-ion* (from pp. *reso-*

(F. — L.) F. *soluble*. — L.
solvable. — L. *solu-*, base of
of *soluere*; with suffix *-bilis*.

(F. — L.) F. *solution*. — L.
acc. of *solutio*, a loosing. — L.
of *soluere*, to loosen, solve.

gloomy. (F. — L.) F. *sombre*,
Cf. Port. and Span. *sombrio*,
m Port. and Span. *sombra*, shade,
these to L. *umbra*, shade, with
cf. Prov. *sotz-ombrar*, to shade.

them to L. *umbra*, shade, with
Either solution seems possible;
the simpler. See Umbrage.

(E.) A. S. *sum*, some one, a
one; pl. *sume*, some. + Icel.
sums, O. H. G. *sum*, some one;
pl., Swed. *somlige*, pl., some.
same. Der. *some-body*, -thing,
es (where *-s* is an adverbial

affix. (E.) A. S. *-sum*, as in
E. *win-some*. Cf. G. *lang-sam*,
the orig. form was SAMA,
with Teut. SAMA, same; see

ult, Somerset. (F. — Ital. —
bresault, 'a sobresault or sum-
active trick in tumbling';
soprasalto. — Ital. *sopra*, above,
a leap. — L. *supra*, above, over;
of *saltus*, a leap, from pp. of
leap; see Salient.

bulist, one who walks in his
Coined (with suffix *-ist* = L.
-istes, as in *bapt-ist*) from L.
cepe, and *ambulare*, to walk,
and see Amble.

rous, causing sleep. (L.) L.
sleep-bringing; with suffix *-ous*.
, for *somno-*, for *somnus*, sleep;
g, from *ferre*, to bring. β. The
for *sopnus* *, allied to L. *sopor*,
vapna, sleep. (✓ SWAP.)

nce, (F. — L.) F. *somnolence*.
lentia, sleepiness. — L. *somno-*
py. — L. *somno-*, for *somnus*,
); with suffix *-lentus*.

M. E. *sone*. A. S. *sunu*. + Du.
sunur, Dan. *søn*, Swed. *son*, G.
sunus, Lith. *sunus*, Russ. *sin*,
(*sin* *); Skt. *sinu*, from Skt.
t. (✓ SU.) See Sun.
see Sound (3).

Song; see Sing.

Sonnet, Sonorous; see Sound (3).

Soon. (E.) M. E. *sone*. A. S. *sōna*. +
O. Fries., O. Sax., O. H. G. *sān*; Goth.
sons, immediately.

Soot. (E.) A. S. *sōt*. + Icel. *sót*, Swed.
sot, Dan. *sod*. + Lith. *sōdis*, soot.

Sooth, true. (E.) A. S. *sōð*, true;
whence *sōð*, neut. sb. the truth. [The A. S.
sōð stands for *sanð* *; the long *o* is due to
loss of *n*.] + Icel. *sannr* (for *sanðr* *), Swed.
sann, Dan. *sand*. β. All from Teut. base
SANTHA, short for AS-ANTHA, lit.
being, that which is, from ✓ AS, to be.
Allied to L. *sens*, being, as in *ab-sens* (stem
ab-sent-), *præ-sens* (stem *præ-sent-*); Skt.
sat (for *sant* *), true. See Essence and
Are; also Sin. Der. *for-sooth*, i. e. for a
truth; *sooth-say*, to say truth.

absent. (L.) L. *absent-*, stem of *ab-*
sens, i. e. being away; see above.

present (1), near at hand. (F. — L.)
O. F. *present*. — L. *præsent-*, stem of *præ-*
sens, i. e. being in front or near; see above.
Der. *present-ly*; *presence*, sb., O. F. *pre-*
sence, L. *præsentia*.

present (2), to give. (F. — L.) O. F.
presenter. — L. *præsentare*, to place before,
hold out, offer. — L. *præsent-*, stem of *præ-*
sens (above). Der. *present*, sb., a gift.

represent. (F. — L.) O. F. *repræsenter*.
— L. *re-præsentare*, to bring before again,
exhibit; see present (2) above.

soothe. (E.) The orig. sense was to
assent to as being true, hence to say yes to,
humour, flatter, approve of. 'Is't good
to soothe him in these contraries?' Com.
Errors, iv. 4. 82. M. E. *sodien*, to con-
firm, verify. A. S. *ge-sōðian*, to confirm,
prove to be true. — A. S. *sōð*, true; see
Sooth.

soothsay. (E.) To say sooth, i. e. tell
truth, predict.

Sop; see Sup.

Sophist, a captious reasoner. (F. — L. —
Gk.) Usually *sophister* in old authors, but
the final *r* is unoriginal. — O. F. *sophiste*. —
Low L. *sophista*. — Gk. *σοφιστής*, a skilful
man, also a Sophist, teacher of arts for
money (see Liddell). — Gk. *σοφίζω*, to in-
struct. — Gk. *σοφός*, wise; allied to *σαφής*,
of a keen taste, clear, sure. Allied to
Sapient. Der. *sophist-r-y*, *sophist-ic* (Gk.
σοφιστικός); *sophis-m* (Gk. *σόφισμα*, a
device).

Soporiferous, inducing sleep. (L.) From
L. *soporifer*, sleep-bringing; by adduc-

-ous, -L. *sopori-*, crude form of *sopor*, sleep; -fer, bringing, from *ferre*, to bring. The L. *sopor* is cognate with Skt. *svap-na*, sleep (from *svap*, to sleep), Gk. *úpnos*, sleep, A. S. *swefen*, a dream. (✓SWAP.)

soporific, causing sleep. (L.) L. *sopori-* (above); and -fic, for *facere*, to make, cause.

Soprano; see Sub-, prefix.

Sorcery; see Sort.

Sordid, dirty, vile. (F.-L.) F. *sordide*. -L. *sordidus*, dirty. -L. *sordi-*, crude form of *sordes*, dirt. Allied to **Swarthy**.

Sore, adj. (E.) M. E. *sor*. A. S. *sár*, painful. + Du. *zeer*, Icel. *sárr*, Swed. *sár*, O. H. G. *sér*, wounded, painful; cf. G. *schr*, sorely, very, *versehren*, to wound. Der. *sore*, sb., neuter of adj. *sár*.

sorry, sore in mind, aggrieved. (E.) M. E. *sory*. A. S. *sárig*, adj., sorry, sad, sore in mind; from *sár*, sore. + Du. *zeerig*, Swed. *sárig*, sore, full of sores, words which preserve the orig. sense. ¶ Spelt with two *r*'s by confusion with *sorrow*, with which it was not originally connected.

Sorrel (1), a plant; see Sour.

Sorrel (2), reddish-brown; see Sear.

Sorrow, grief. (E.) M. E. *sorwe*, *sorze*. A. S. *sorge*, gen. dat. and acc. of *sorh*, *sorg*, sorrow, anxiety. + Du. *sorg*, Icel. *sorg*, Dan. Swed. *sorg*, G. *sorge*, Goth. *saurga*, care, grief. Cf. Lith. *sirgti*, to be ill, suffer.

¶ Not allied to *sore* or *sorry*, though the present sense and spelling of *sorry* shews confusion with it.

Sorry; see Sore.

Sort, a kind. (F.-L.) F. *sorte*, fem., sort, kind; allied to F. *sort*, masc., luck, fate. -L. *sortem*, acc. of *sors*, lot. Perhaps allied to **Series**.

assort. (F.-L.) O. F. *assortir*, to sort, assort, match (15th century). -O. F. *as-* (=L. *as-*, for L. *ad*), to; *sort-*, stem of L. *sors*, lot.

consort. (L.) Low L. *consortia*, a company; L. *consort-*, stem of *consors*, one who shares property with another, a neighbour. -L. *con-* (for *cum*), together; *sort-*, stem of *sors*, a lot, share.

resort, to betake oneself to. (F.-L.) O. F. *resortir*, *ressortir*, * to issue, go forth againe, resort; Cot. Orig. a law term; to appeal. -Low L. *resortire*, to be subject to a tribunal; cf. *resortiri*, to return to any one. -L. *re-*, again; *sortiri*, to obtain; so that *re-sortiri*, is to re-obtain, gain by appeal. -L. *re-*, again; *sorti-*, crude form of *sors*, a lot.

sorcery. (F.-L.) O. F. *sorcerie*, casting of lots, magic. -O. F. *sortier*, a sorcerer. -Low L. *sortarius*, a teller of fortunes by lots, sorcerer. -L. *sorti-*, crude form of *sors*, a lot.

Sortie; see Regent.

Sot, a stupid fellow, drunkard. (F.-L.) M. E. *sot* (Ancrén Riwle). -O. F. *sot* (Dien. *sotte*), sottish. Origin doubtful; perhaps Celtic. Cf. Bret. *sôt*, *sôd*, stupid; *Ins. suhaire*, a dunce.

besot. (E. and F.) From *sot*; with L. prefix *be-*.

Sou; see Solid.

Soubriquet; see Sobriquet.

Sough, a sighing sound. (Scand.) Icel. *sigr*, a rushing sound. We also find M. E. *swough*, from the allied A. S. *swogan*, resound. Compare *sigh*.

Soul. (E.) A. S. *sáwel*, *sáwl*. + Du. *siel*, Icel. *sála*, *sál*, Dan. *siel*, Swed. *sál*, G. *seele*, Goth. *saiwala*.

Sound (1), adj., healthy. (E.) M. E. *sound*. A. S. *sund*. + Du. *gezond*; Swed. *Dan. sund*; G. *gesund*. Perhaps allied to *sane*.

Sound (2), strait of the sea. (E.) M. E. *sound*. A. S. *sund*, (1) a swimming, power to swim, (3) a strait of the sea, that could be swum across. + Icel. *Dan. Swed. G. sund*. Doubtless put for *swound*, derived from *swum*, stem of pp. of *swiman*, to swim. See **Swim**. Der. *swim-bladder* of a fish, another name for the same word.

Sound (3), a noise. (F.-L.) The *son-* is added. M. E. *sonn*. -F. *son*. -L. *sonum*, acc. of *sonus*, a sound. + Skt. *śrṇu-*, sound. (✓SWAN.)

assonant. (L.) L. *assonant-*, acc. of *assonans*, sounding like; pres. pt. of *assonare*, to respond to. -L. *ar-* (for *ad-*), to; *sonare*, to sound, from *sonus*, sound.

consonant, agreeing to. (F.-L.) F. *consonant*, accordant; Cot. -L. *consonant-*, stem of pres. pt. of *con-sonare*, to sound together; see above.

dissonant. (F.-L.) O. F. *dissonant*. Cot. -L. *dissonant-*, stem of pres. pt. of *dis-sonare*, to be unlike in sound; see **assonant** above.

parson. (F.-L.) M. E. *persone*, also means *person*. It is certain the *son* = *person*; see Low L. *persona*, a of rank, a choir-master, curate, (Ducange). See below. ¶ *Bl* gives the right etymology, but th

son; the Low L. *persona* was applied to a mask or dignity, and had nothing to do with a fanciful embodiment of the church as the parson's person! Der. *parson-age*. *person*. (F. - L.) M. E. *persone*, *persoune*. F. *persone*, F. *personne*. - L. *persōna*, a mask used by an actor, a personage, character played by an actor, a person. - L. *sonare*, to sound through; the large-leathered mask of the actor was named after the voice sounding through it. - L. *sonare*, through; *sonare*, to sound, from *sonus*, sound.

resonant. (L.) From stem of pres. pt. *resonare*, to sound back, echo, und.

resound. (F. - L.) O. F. *resonner* (13th cent.). - L. *resonare* (above).

sonata. (Ital. - L.) Ital. *sonata*, a sound-a sonata. From the fem. of pp. of Ital. *sonare*, to sound. - L. *sonare*, to sound, a *sonus*, sound.

sonnet. (F. - Ital. - L.) F. *sonnet*. - Ital. *sonetto*, a sonnet, canzonet; dimin. of *son*, a sound, tune. - L. *sonum*, acc. of *sonus*, a sound. Der. *sonnet-ter*, Ital. *sonettiere*, a sonnet-writer.

sonorous. (L.) L. *sonōrus*, loud-sounding. - L. *sonōr*, stem of *sonor*, sound, to sound. - L. *sonare*, to sound. - L. *sonus*, sound.

unison, concord. (F. - L.) F. *unisson*. L. *unisonum*, acc. of *unisonus*, having a single sound. - L. *uni*, for *uno*, crude form of *unus*, one; *sonus*, a sound.

sound (4), to measure depth of water. (- Scand.) In Palsgrave. - F. *sonder*, to sound the depth of. - Icel. Dan. and Swed. *sund*, a strait, narrow channel. Cf. S. *sund-gyrd*, a sounding-rod, *sund-line*, sounding-line; see Sound (2). ¶ This is my solution; Diez derives F. *sonder* from a supposed L. *sub-undare**, to go under the water; but Span. *sonda* means a probe or channel as well as a sounding-rod.

sup; see Sup.

sour. (E.) A. S. *sīr*. + Du. *zuur*, Icel. *sírr*, Dan. *suur*, Swed. *sur*, G. *sauer*. W. *sur*, sour, Lith. *surus*, salt; Russ. *souris*, raw, coarse, harsh, rough.

sorrel (1), a plant. (F. - M. H. G.) F. *sorel* (F. *surrelle*). - M. H. G. *sīr* (G. *sir*), sour; from its taste. So also A. S. *sorrel*, from *sīr*, sour.

surros; see Regent.

surse, pickle; see Salt.

South. (E.) A. S. *sūð*. + Du. *zuid*; Icel. *súðr*, also *sunnr*, south (cf. *súðreyjar*, lit. southern islands, Sodor, the Hebrides); Dan. Swed. *syd*, Swed. *sunnan*, the south; O. H. G. *sund*, G. *süd*. β. The Teut. type is *SUNTHA*, south; certainly allied to *Sun*, q. v. Lit. 'the sunned quarter.' Der. *south-ern*, lit. 'running from the south;' cf. O. H. G. *sundrōni*, southern, put for *sunda-rōni*, running from the south.

Souvenir; see Venture.

Sovereign; see Sub-, prefix.

Sow (1), to scatter seed. (E.) A. S. *sāwan*, pt. t. *sæwu*, pp. *sāwen*. + Du. *zaaien*, Icel. *sá*, Dan. *saæ*, Swed. *så*, O. H. G. *sāwen*, G. *säen*, Goth. *saian*. + W. *hau*, Lith. *seti*, Russ. *siciate*, L. *serere* (pt. t. *se-ui*, pp. *sa-tum*), to sow. (✓SA, to cast.)

seed. (E.) A. S. *sēd*, seed. - A. S. *sāwan*, to sow. + Du. *zaad*, Icel. *sæði*, *sðð*, Dan. *sæd*, Swed. *säd*, G. *saat*.

Sow (2), a female pig. (E.) Also applied to oblong pieces of melted metal, whence smaller pieces branch out, called *pigs*. M. E. *sowe*. A. S. *sugu*, also *sū*. + Du. *zog*, Icel. *sýr*, Dan. *so*, Swed. *so*, *sugga*, G. *sau*. + W. *hwch*, Irish *suig*, L. *sus*, Gk. *ūs*, *ūs*, a sow; Zend *hu*, a boar. Lit. 'producer,' from the prolific nature of the sow. (✓SU, to produce.)

soil (2), to defile. (F. - L.) M. E. *soilen*. [Not allied to M. E. *sulen*, (E.) *sully*.] - O. F. *soillier*, F. *soillier*, to soil; *se souiller*, to wallow as a sow. - O. F. *soil*, *souil*, 'the soile of a wild boare, the mire wherein he hath wallowed;' Cot. [Cf. Prov. *sulhar*, to soil, *solh*, mire, *sulha*, a sow; plainly from L. *sucula*, a young sow, dimin. of *sus*, a sow.] - L. *suillus*, adj., belonging to swine. - L. *sus*, a sow. Der. *soil*, sb., a stain; quite distinct from *soil*, ground.

swine, a sow, pig, pigs. (E.) M. E. *swin*, both sing. and pl. A. S. *swīn*, a pig; pl. *swīn*, swine. + Du. *swijn*, a swine, hog; Icel. *svín*, pl. *svín*, Dan. *sviin*, pl. *sviin*, Swed. *svin*, G. *schwein*, O. H. G. *swīn*; Goth. *swēin*, neut. sb. sing. So also Russ. *svincyā*, a swine, *svinka*, a pig, *svinot*, swinish. All orig. adjectival forms, like L. *suinus* (Varro), related to swine, formed from *sui*, crude form of *sus*, a sow.

Soy, a sauce. (Japanese.) Also *sooja*, 'which has been corrupted into *soy*;' Eng. Cycl. Japanese *shōyu*, soy, sauce; through

the name is now given to the bean (*Dolichos soja*) whence *soy* is made.

Spa, a place where is a spring of mineral water. (Belgium.) Named after *Spa*, S.W. of Liège, in Belgium.

Space. (F. — L.) F. *espace*. — L. *spatium*, a space; 'lit. that which is drawn out.' (✓SPA, to draw out.) Cf. Gk. *σπάειν*, to draw. Der. *spaci-ous*.

expatiate. (L.) From pp. of L. *expatiari*, better *exspatiari*, to wander. — L. *ex*, out; *spatiari*, to roam, from *spatium*, space.

Spade. (E.) A. S. *spædu*, *spada*, a spade. + Du. *spade*, Icel. *spadi*, Dan. Swed. *spade*, G. *spate*, *spaten*; Gk. *σπάθη*, broad blade, sword-blade, spathe of a flower (whence L. *spatha*, F. *épée*). From its flat surface. (✓SPA, to draw out.) Der. *spaddle*, a paddle; *spad-ille*, ace of spades, F. *spadille*, Span. *espadilla*, small sword, ace of spades, dimin. of Span. *spada*, a spade (= L. *spatha* = Gk. *σπάθη*).

epaulet, a shoulder-knot. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *épaulette*; dimin. from *épaule* (O. F. *espaule*), a shoulder. — Late L. *spatula*, shoulder-blade; L. *spatula*, a broad blade; see *spatula* below.

espallier, lattice-work for training trees. (F. — Ital. — L. — Gk.) O. F. *espallier*; Cot. — Ital. *spalliera*, back of a chair, support, espallier. — Ital. *spalla*, shoulder. — L. *spatula*; see *epaulet* above.

paddle (2), a little spade, esp. to clean a plough with. (E.) Formerly *spaddle*; dimin. of *spade*.

spatula, a broad-bladed knife for spreading plaisters. (L. — Gk.) L. *spatula*, dimin. of *spatha*. — Gk. *σπάθη*, a broad blade.

Spalpeen, a mean fellow. (Irish.) Irish *spailpin*, a mean fellow; from *spailp*, a beau, also, self-conceit; Gael. *spailpean*, from *spailp*; cf. Gael. *spailp*, to strut.

Span, to measure, grasp. (E.) M. E. *spannen*. A. S. *spannan*, to bind, pt. t. *spënn*; *gespannan*, to bind, connect. + O. H. G. *spannan*, to extend, connect; Du. *spannen*, to span, stretch, put horses to, Dan. *spænde*, Swed. *spände*, to stretch, span, buckle; Icel. *spenna*, to clasp. Allied to Space and Spin. (✓SPA.) Der. *span*, sb., stretch of the hand, 9 inches in space. ¶ For *span-new*, see under Spoon.

Spangle. (E.) M. E. *spangel*, dimin. of *spang*, a metal fastening (hence, small shining ornament). A. S. *spange*, a metal

clasp. + O. Du. *spange*, a thin metal; G. *spange*, brooch, clasp, Allied to Lith. *spingėti*, to (Schleicher).

Spaniel. (F. — Span. — L.) *spaniel*, *spanezcole*. — O. F. *espagniel*, Spanish dog. — Span. A. Spanish. — Span. *España*, Spain. *Hispania*, Spain.

Spank, to slap, move quickly. (E.) also have *spanker*, a large active animal; *spanking*, large, lusty. word. + Low G. *spakkeren*, *spenken* run and spring about quickly. I base SPAK, significant of quick. Der. *spank-er*, an after-sail in a bar.

Span-new; see Spoon.

Spar (1), a beam, bar. (E.) *sparre*. The A. S. sb. is vouched the derived verb *sparrian*, to fasten with a bar. + Du. *spar*, Icel. *sparri* Swed. *sparre*; O. H. G. *sparro*, G. *spar*, bar. Also Irish and Gael. beam. Allied to Spear. Der. *spar* to fasten a door. And see *park*.

Spar (2), a mineral. (E.) A. S. *stān*, a spar-stone. Cf. G. *spat*, plaster. ¶ Distinct from G. *spat*, spar.

Spar (3), to box, wrangle. (F. — Used of fighting-cocks. — O. F. *espanfling* or *yerk* out with the heels; Low G. *sparre*, sb., a struggling, str. G. *sich sperren*, to struggle against, oppose. Allied to Skt. *sphur*, to struggle; Gk. *σπασμα*, *σπασμα*, to gle convulsively; Russ. *sparite*, to wrangle. (✓SPAR.)

Spare, frugal, lean. (E.) A. S. *spar*; whence *sparian*, verb, to spare Icel. *sparr*, Dan. *spar-som*, Swed. *spar* G. *spär-lich*, thrifty; Gk. *σπαρτός*, (✓SPAR, to scatter.) Der. *spar-spare-rib*; *sparre*, verb, from A. S. *spar* (above).

Spark (1), a small particle of fire A. S. *spearca*. + O. Du. *sparks*; G. *spärke*. So called from the use of a fire-brand, which throws out sparks. cf. Icel. *spraka*, to crackle, Lith. *spirti* to crackle like burning fire-wood, *σπάρατος*, a crackling. (✓SPARK, to quiver.)

Spark (2), a gay young fellow. (S.) The same as Wiltsh. *sprack*, lively. *spark*, sprightly, also *spraker*; Swed. *språker*, *språk*, *språk*, talkative.

oisy; * see Spark (1). Der. *sprag*, e. *sprack*, used by Sir Hugh, Merry lives, iv. 1. 84.

sparrow. (E.) A. S. *spearwa*. + Icel. *spurr*, Dan. *spurv*, Swed. *sparf*, O. H. G. *aro*, G. *sperrling*. Lit. 'flutterer'; from SPAR, to quiver. Der. *sparrow-hawk*; d see *spavin*.

sparse, thinly scattered. (L.) *L. sparsus*, f. of *spargere*, to scatter, sprinkle. Cf. t. *spres*, to sprinkle. (✓SPARG, from SPAR, to scatter; Gk. *σπειρειν*.)

asperse, to cast calumny upon. (L.) om *L. asperus*, pp. of *aspergere*, to sprinkle. — *L. a-* (for *ad*); *spargere*, to utter.

disperse, to scatter abroad. (L.) From pp. *dispersus*, pp. of *dispergere*, to utter abroad. — *L. di-* (for *dis-*), apart; *argere*, to scatter.

intersperse. (L.) From *L. interspersus*, pp. of *interspergere*, to sprinkle amongst. — *L. inter*, among; *spargere*, to utter.

spasm. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *spasme*, the amp. — *L. spasmus*, acc. of *spasmus*. — G. *σπασμός*, a spasm. — Gk. *σπάειν*, to aw, pluck. (✓SPA.) Der. *spasm-oidic*, om Gk. *σπασμώδης*, convulsive.

spat, young of shell-fish; see Spit (2).

spate, a river-flood. (C.) Irish *speid*, a cat river-flood; (a similar word must have existed in Gaelic, but Macleod and Stewart do not record it).

spatter; see Spit (2).

spatula; see Spade.

spavin, a swelling near the joints of horses, producing lameness. (F. — Teut.) E. *spaveyne*. — O. F. *esparvain*, 'a avin in the leg of a horse;' Cot. The name as Span. *esparavan*, (1) a sparrow-wk, (2) spavin; answering to a Low L. *spartianus**, belonging to a sparrow, allied to Low L. *spartarius*, a sparrow-wk, lit. belonging to sparrows. Thus the lit. sense is 'sparrow-like,' from the hopping or sparrow-like motion of a horse afflicted with spavin. Derived from H. G. *sparwe*, a sparrow, cognate with Sparrow, q. v. ¶ Generally explained 'sparrow-hawk-like,' contrary to grammar and sense.

spaw, the same as Spa, q. v.

spawn, the eggs of fish or frogs. (F. —

From M. E. *spawnen*, *spanen*, to spawn, fishes; Prompt. Parv. Put for *spawnd*, the loss of *d*. See Wright's Voc. i. 164;

N. & Q. 6 S v. 465. — O. F. *espandre*, 'to shed, spill, pour out, scatter abroad in great abundance;' Cot. — *L. expandere*, to spread out, shed abroad; see **expand**, under Patent.

Speak. (E.) M. E. *speken*, but (before A. D. 1200) *spreken*; the word has lost an *r*. Late A. S. *specan*, A. S. *sprecan*, pt. t. *sprac*, pp. *sprecen*. + Du. *spreken*; G. *sprechen*, pt. t. *sprach*. All from Teut. base SPRAK, to make a noise, as in Icel. *spraka*, to crackle; see Spark (1).

bespeak. (E.) From *speak*, with E. prefix *be-*.

speech. (E.) M. E. *speche*, A. S. *spæc*, earlier form *spræc*, speech. — A. S. *sprecan*, to speak (above). + Du. *spraak*, G. *sprache*, speech.

spokesman. (E.) In Shak. Two Gent. ii. 1. 152. Oddly formed from *spoke*, pt. t. of *speak*, instead of from the infin. *speak*; for the *s*, cf. *hunt-s-man*, *sport-s-man*.

Spear. (E.) M. E. and A. S. *spera*. + Du. *speer*, Icel. *spjör*, Dan. *spær*, G. *speer*; L. *sparus*, a small missile-weapon, dart, Prob. allied to *spar*, a beam, bar (hence, a pole). See Spar (1).

Special; see Species.

Species, a kind. (L.) *L. species*, look, appearance, kind, sort. — *L. specere*, to look, see. + O. H. G. *spehôn*, G. *spähen*, to spy. + Gk. *σπέντρομαι*, I look. + Skt. *pac*, *spag*, to spy. (✓SPAK, to see.)

aspect. (L.) *L. aspectus*, look. — *L. aspectus*, pp. of *aspicere*, to look. — *L. a-* (for *ad*), to, at; *specere*, to look.

circumspect, prudent. (L.) *L. circumspectus*, prudent; orig. pp. of *circumspicere*, to look around.

conspicuous. (L.) *L. conspicuus*, visible. — *L. con-spicere*, to see thoroughly.

despise, to condemn. (F. — L.) M. E. *despisen*. — O. F. *despis*, used as the stem of the pres. part. and pres. t. pl. of the verb *despire*, to despise, look down upon. — *L. despiciere*, to look down, look down on. Der. *despic-able*, from *L. despici-ere*.

despite, spite, hatred. (F. — L.) M. E. *despit*. — O. F. *despit*, 'despight, spight;' Cot. — *L. despectus*, contempt. — *L. despectus*, pp. of *de-spicere*, to despise (above).

especial. (F. — L.) O. F. *especial*. — *L. specialis*, belong to a special kind. — *L. species*, a kind.

espy, to spy, see. (F. — O. H. G.) M. E. *espien*. — O. F. *espier*. — O. H. G. *spehôn*

(G. *spähen*), to spy; see *Species* (above).
Der. *espi-on-age*, F. *espionnage*, from O. F. *espion*, a spy, borrowed from Ital. *spione*, a spy, from O. H. G. *spehōn*, to spy.

expect. (L.) L. *expectare*, better *expectare*, to look for anxiously. — L. *ex*, thoroughly; *specare*, to look; see *spectacle* (below).

inspect. (L.) L. *inspectare*, to observe; frequent. of *in-spicere*, to look into.

introspection. (L.) From L. *intro-spectio*, a looking into. — L. *intro-*, within, *spect-us*, pp. of *specere*, to look.

perspective. (F.—L.) F. *perspective*, 'the optike art'; Cot. — L. *perspectiva*, the art of inspecting; orig. fem. of *perspectivus*, looking through. — L. *perspectus*, pp. of *per-spicere*, to look through.

perspicacity. keenness of sight. (F.—L.) F. *perspicacité*. — L. acc. *perspicacitatem*, sharp-sightedness. — L. *perspicaci-*, crude form of *perspicax*, sharp-sighted. — L. *per-spicere*, to see through.

perspicuous. clear. (L.) L. *perspicuus*, clear. — L. *per-spicere*, to see through.

prospect. (L.) L. *prospectus*, a view. — L. *prospectus*, pp. of *pro-spicere*, to look forward. **Der.** *prospectus* = L. *prospectus*, a view.

respect. sb. (F.—L.) F. *respect*, 'respect, regard'; Cot. — L. *respectum*, acc. of *respectus*, a looking at. — L. *respectus*, pp. of *re-spicere*, to look at, look back upon. **Der.** *respect*, verb; *respect-able*, *respect-ive*; also *dis-respect*.

respite. delay, reprieve. (F.—L.) O. F. *respit*, a respite. Orig. sense regard, respect had to a suit on the part of a judge. — L. acc. *respectum*, respect; see above.

retrospect. (L.) From L. *retrospectus*, (unused) pp. of *retro-spicere*, to look back.

sceptic. (F.—L.—Gk.) F. *sceptique*. — L. *scepticus*. — Gk. *σκηπτικός*, thoughtful, inquiring; pl. *σκηπτικοί*, the Sceptics, followers of Pyrrho (3rd century). — Gk. *σκέπτομαι*, I consider; see *Species* (above).

scope. see *Scope* (separately).

special. (F.—L.) Short for *especial*; see *especial* (above).

specie. money in gold or silver. (L.) Evolved as a sb. from the old word *species*, 'money paid by tale' Phillips; prob. by confusion with L. abl. *specie*, as if *paid in specie* = paid in visible coin.

specify. (F.—L.) O. F. *specifier*, to particularise. — L. *specificare*. — L. *specificus*, specific, particular. — L. *speci-es*; kind; *-fic-*, for *facere*, to make.

specimen. (L.) L. *specimen*, an example, something shown. — L. *speci-*, to see; with suffix *-men*.

specious. showy. (F.—L.) O. F. *specieux*, fair. — L. *speciosus*, fair to see. — L. *speci-*, for *specere*, to see; with suffix *-ous*.

spectacle. (F.—L.) F. *spectacle*, a sight. — L. *spectaculum*, a show. — L. *speculare*, to behold, frequentative of *specere*, to see.

spectator. (L.) L. *spectator*, a beholder. — L. *specta-re*, to see; with suffix *-tor*. — L. *spect-um*, supine of *specere*, to see.

spectre. (F.—L.) F. *spectre*, 'an image, ghost'; Cot. — L. *spectrum*, a vision. — L. *spec-ere*, to see.

specular. (L.) L. *specularis*, belonging to a mirror. — L. *speculum*, a mirror. — L. *spec-ere*, to see. ¶ But Milton uses it with reference to L. *specula*, a watch-tower; also from *spec-ere*; see below.

speculate. (L.) From pp. of L. *speculari*, to behold. — L. *specula*, a watch-tower. — L. *spec-ere*, to see. **Der.** *speculatio*, *-ive*.

spice. (F.—L.) M. E. *spice*, formerly used also in the sense of *species* or kind. — O. F. *espice*, spice. — L. *speciem*, acc. of *species*, a kind, which in late L. meant also a spice, drug.

spite. (F.—L.) M. E. *spyt*, *spite*. Merely short for *despite*, by loss of the first syllable (as in *fence* for *de-fence*). See *despite* (above). **Der.** *spite-ful*.

spy. to see. (F.—O. H. G.) Short for *espy*; see *espy* (above). **Der.** *spy*, sb.

suspect. (F.—L.) M. E. *suspect*, orig. a pp. with the sense suspected or suspicious. — F. *suspect*, suspected. — L. *suspectus*, pp. of *suspicere*, to suspect, lit. 'to look under, mistrust'. — L. *su-* (for *sus-*, *subs-*), under; *specere*, to look.

suspicion. (F.—L.) M. E. *suspicion*. — O. F. *suspeçon*, suspicion; later *suspicion*, Cot. (mod. F. *suspicion*). — L. *suspicionem*, acc. of *suspicio*, suspicion. — L. *suspiciere*, to suspect (above).

transpicuous. transparent. (L.) Coined, as if from L. *transpicuus**, from *transpicere*, to see through. — L. *trans*, for *trans*, beyond; *specere*, to look. Compare *perspicuous*. See also *Auspicio*, *Prospicio*, *piece*, *Scope*.

Specify, Specimen, Specious; Species.

Speck. a small spot. (E.) A. S. *sp* a spot, mark. Allied to Low G. *sp*

ith wet, *spaken*, to spot with wet; *ickelen*, to speckle, frequentative *spicken*, to spit. Cf. G. *spucken*, *Speck* is 'that which spots,' from e SPAK, to spit. (So also *spot*,) Der. *speck-le*, a little speck; erb.

ole, Spectator, Spectre, Spe-
ee Species.

; see Speak.

success, velocity. (E.) A. S. *spēd*,
ccess. Put for *spōdi**, by the
nge from *δ* to *ε*.—A. S. *spōwan*,
d. + Du. *spoed*, speed; O. H. G.
t, success, from *spuon*, to succeed.
Skt. *spṛīti*, increase, prosperity,
y, to enlarge. (✓SPA.) Der.
A. S. *spēdan*, from *spēd*, sb.
to ask; see Spur.

ns; see Spell (4).

1), an incantation. (E.) M. E.
S. *spel*, *spell*, a saying, story, nar-
rence a form of words, spell. + Icel.
saying; O. H. G. *spel*, narrative;
H, fable.

2), to tell the names of letters of
(E.) M. E. *spellen*, to spell, to
s. *spellian*, to tell, recount.—A. S.
ry (above). + Du. *spellen*, to spell,
spellen, to relate; Goth. *spillon*,
c. ¶ Or else from *spell* (4), a
because a splinter of wood was
a pointer, to assist in spelling
e find *speldren*, to spell, even in
lum, from *spelder*, a splinter.

3), a turn of work. (E.) From
ian, to supply another's room, to
proxy for. Allied to Du. *spelen*,
G. *spielen*, to act a part, play a
m the sb. appearing as Du. Swed.
Dan. *spil*, G. *spiel*, a game.

4), Spill, a thin slip of wood, slip
(E.) Formerly *speld*, but after-
fused with *spell* (2), q. v. M. E.
linter. A. S. *speld*, a torch, spill
candle. Orig. a splinter; from
e SPALD, to cleave; cf. G.
cleave; see spill (2) below. + Du.
n, splinter; Icel. *speld*, a square
g. thin piece of board, *spilda*, a
H. G. *spelte*, a splinter. Cf.
speld, to split.

ns, thin slips of wood. (Du.)
lleken, a small pin; dimin. of
lle (Du. *speld*), a splinter (above).

5), a slip of paper for lighting
ee Spell (4) above.

spill (2), to destroy, shed. (E.) (Not
allied to *spoil*.) M. E. *spillen*, to destroy,
mar; also, to perish. A. S. *spillan*, *spildan*,
to destroy.—A. S. *spild*, destruction; orig.
'a hewing in pieces,' and allied to *Spell*
(4), above.

Spelt, a kind of corn. (E.) A. S. *spelt*,
corn. + Du. *spelt*, G. *spels*; cf. G. *spelse*,
chaff, shell, beard of ear of corn. Prob.
allied to *split*, and *spell* (4).

Spelter, pewter, zinc. (E.?) In Blount
(1674). Prob. E.; cf. Low G. *spialter*,
pewter; Du. *spiauter*. ¶ This seems to
be the original of Pewter, q. v.

Spencer, Spend; see Pendant.

Sperm, spawn, spermaceti. (F.—L.—
Gk.) M. E. *sperme*.—F. *sperme*, 'sperm,
seed;' Cot.—L. *sperma*.—Gk. *σπέρμα*.—
Gk. *σπείρειν*, to sow; orig. to scatter with
a jerk of the hand. (✓SPAR.) Der.
sperm-at-ic (Gk. *σπερματικός*); *spermaceti*,
L. *sperma-ceti*, i. e. sperm of the whale; see
Cetaceous.

sporadic, scattered here and there. (Gk.)
Gk. *σποραδικός*, scattered.—Gk. *σπορὰ*,
stem of *σπορός*, scattered.—Gk. *σπείρειν*,
to scatter.

spore. (Gk.) Gk. *σπόρος*, seed-time;
also a seed.—Gk. *σπείρειν*, to sow.

Spew, Spue. (E.) A. S. *spīwan*, pt. t.
spāw, pp. *spīwen*, to vomit. + Du. *spuuen*,
Icel. *spýja*, Dan. *spye*, Swed. *spy*, G. *speien*,
Goth. *speiwan*, L. *spuere*, Lith. *spjauti*;
Gk. *πτύειν* (for *σπύειν**), to spit. (✓SPU.)
Allied to *pip* (1), *puke* (1), *spit* (2).

Sphere, a globe, ball. (F.—L.—Gk.)
M. E. *spere*.—O. F. *espere*, later *sphere*.—L.
sphæra.—Gk. *σφαῖρα*, a ball. Lit. 'that
which is tossed about;' cf. Gk. *σπείρειν*, to
toss about, scatter. (✓SPAR.)

Sphinx. (L.—Gk.) L. *sphinx*.—Gk.
σφίγξ (gen. *σφίγγος*), lit. 'the strangler,'
because the Sphinx strangled travellers who
could not solve her riddles.—Gk. *σφίγγαν*,
to throttle. [The legend is Egyptian.]

Spice; see Species.

Spick and Span-new, quite new.
(Scand.) Lit. 'spike and spoon-new,'
where *spike* is a point, nail, and *spoon* is a
chip; hence, new as a spike or nail just
made, or a chip just cut off. See **Spike**
and Spoon.

Spider; see Spin.

Spigot; see Spike.

Spike. (L.) L. *spica*, an ear of corn, a
point, a pike. Cf. Irish *pic*, Gael. *pic*,
W. *pig*, a peak, pike; see Pike. β. The

Du. *spijker*, a nail, Icel. *spík*, &c., are borrowed from L.

spigot. (C.-L.) M.E. *spigot*, a peg for a cask. - Irish and Gael. *spiocaid*, a spigot; dimin. of Irish *spice*, a spike, long nail, peg. Borrowed from L. *spica* (above).

spikenard. (L.; and F.-L.-Gk.-Pers.-Skt.) Put for *spiked nard* (L. *nardus spicatus*), i.e. nard furnished with spikes, in allusion to the mode of growth. And see *Nard*.

spoke, a bar of a wheel. (E.) A.S. *spoca*, a spoke. + Du. *speek*, a spoke, G. *speiche*, prov. G. *spache*, a spoke. Allied to (perhaps formed from) L. *spica* (above).

Spill (1), a splinter, chip; see *Spell* (4).

Spill (2), to mar, shed; see *Spell* (4).

Spin, to draw out threads. (E.) A.S. *spinnan*, pt. t. *spann*, pp. *spunnen*. + Du. *spinnen*, Icel. Swed. *spinna*, Dan. *spinde*, G. *spinnen*, Goth. *spinnan*. Allied to Gk. *σπάειν*, to draw out. (✓ SPA.) See also *Span*.

spider. (E.) M.E. *spither*, *spidre*. Not found in A.S., but = a form *spinther**, whence (by loss of *n* before *th*, as in *tooth*, *other*) we should have *spider*, the exact equivalent of the M.E. form. Formed from the verb to *spin* with suffix *-ther* (Aryan *-tar*) of the agent, as in *fa-ther*. Cf. prov. E. *spinner*, a spider. + Du. *spin*, Dan. *spinder*, Swed. *spinnel*, G. *spinne*, spider or spinner.

spindle. (E.) The *d* is excrement after *n*. M.E. *spinel*, also *spindele*. A.S. *spinl*, i.e. 'spinner,' from *spinnen*, to spin. + O. Du. *spille* (for *spinle**), G. *spindel* (with excrement *d*). Der. *spindl-y*, thin like a spindle; *spindle-tree* (Euonymus) formerly used for spindles and skewers.

spinster, orig. a woman who spins. (E.) M.E. *spinnestere*. From A.S. *spinnan*, to spin; with A.S. suffix *-estre* (E. *-ster*). β. This suffix is a compound one (*-es-tre*), compounded of the Aryan suffixes *-as* and *-tar*, as in Low L. *poet-as-ter*, L. *ole-as-ter*. It was used in A.S. (as in Du.) solely with reference to the feminine gender, but this restricted usage was soon set aside in a great many M.E. words. Cf. Du. *spinster*, a spinster, *zangster*, a female singer; also E. *seamstress* (i.e. *seam-ster-ess*), *songstress* (i.e. *song-ster-ess*), where the F. fem. suffix *-ess* is superadded.

Spinach, Spinage; see *Spine*.

Spindle; see *Spin*.

Spine, a prickle. (F.-L.) O.F. *esp* thorn. = L. *spina*, a thorn, prickle; also back-bone. Allied to *Spike*. ¶ Observe in the sense of 'back-bone' the word is L.

spinach, spinage, a vegetable. -L.) *Spinage* is a weakened form of *spinach*. -Ital. *spinace* (pronounced *aachai*), 'the hearbe spinage,' F. Formed (as if from Low L. *spinac* from *spina*, a thorn, because the first sometimes very prickly; so also *Spinaca*. ¶ Or (F.-Span.-Arab.-) O.F. *espinace*. -Span. *espinaca*. -Arab. *fāndj* (Devic).

spinet, a kind of musical instrument. (F.-Ital.-L.) So called because played by a *spine* or pointed quill. O.F. *espinet*. -Ital. *spinetta*, a spinet, also a dimin. of *spina*, a thorn. -L. *spina*.

spinny, a thicket. (F.-L.) O.F. *pinoye*, 'a thicket, grove, a thorny place.' Cot. F. *épinacie*. -L. *spinetum*, a thicket of thorns. -L. *spina*, a thorn.

Spink, a finch. (Scand.) M.E. *spink*. -Swed. dial. *spink*, a sparrow; *gull-spink*, a gold-finch; Norw. *spikke* (for *spind*), a small bird. + Gk. *σπίγγος*, a finch, 'chirper;' from *σπίγειν*, to chirp. For the sound of chirping or piping; cf. *speng-ti*, to resound. Doublet, *finch*.

Spinney, Spinny; see *Spine*.

Spinster; see *Spin*.

Spiracle; see *Spirit*.

Spire (1), a tapering body, spire, steeple. (E.) A.S. *spīr*, spike, stall. Icel. *spira*, spar, stilt, Dan. *spire*, sprout, Swed. *spira*, a pistil, G. *spira*, spar. Perhaps allied to *spike* and *spire*. ¶ Distinct from *Spire* (2).

Spire (2), a coil, wreath. (F.-L.) *spire*. -L. *spira*, a coil, twist, wreath. + *σπειρα*, a coil; allied to *σπειράω*, to sow (✓ SPAR.) Der. *spir-al*, F. *spiral*, *spiralis*.

Spirit. (F.-L.) M.E. *spīrit*. -O. *espirit*, later *esprit*. -L. acc. *spiritus* from *spiritus*, breath. -L. *spirare*, breathe.

aspire. (F.-L.) F. *aspirer*, to beat, covet, aspire to. -L. *aspirare*, lit. to lean towards. -L. *a-* (for *ad*), to; *spirare*, breathe. Der. *aspir-ate*, to pronounce with a full breathing.

conspire. (F.-L.) F. *conspirer*. -con-*spirare*, to blow together, conspire.

expire. (F.-L.) O.F. *expirer*.

spirare, to breathe out, die. — *spirare*, to breathe.

(F. — L.) O. F. *enspirer*, also *ot.* — L. *in-spirare*, to breathe

ation, a sweating. (F. — L.) *tion.* — Late L. acc. *perspira-* breathing through. — L. *per-* breathe through.

to breathe, take rest. (F. — L.) — L. *re-spirare*, to breathe again

(F. — L.) F. *spiracle*, 'a hole'; Cot. — L. *spiraculum*, *air-virare*, to breathe.

ly, spritely. (F. — L.; with *Sprightly* is a false spelling;

a spirit. (F. — L.) The false *ight* is common, and is retained *sprightly*. M. E. *sprit*, *sprite*, the spirit; hence, a spirit. — acc. of *spiritus*; see **Spirit**

re, to ooze out. (L.) From *trans*, through; *spirare*, to

e spurt, under **Sprout**.

a skewer, iron prong for roast- (E.) M. E. *spite*. A. S. *spitu*, Du. *spit*, Dan. *spid*, Swed. *spett*, is; G. *spitze*, point, top. Prob. *pike*. Cf. W. *pid*, a tapering

to eject from the mouth. (E.) n. A. S. *spittan*; also *spētan*, e, to spit. + Icel. *spýta*, Dan. d. *spotta*, G. *spützen* (cf. G. Allied to **Spew**. (Base **SPUT**; Der. *spittle*, formerly *spettle*, A. S. *spōtl*.

ing of shell-fish. (E.) Formed, om the notion of *spitting* or e **spot** (below).

to besprinkle. (E.) The usual *pot*, and it is a frequentative of see **spot** (below).

lot, mark made by wet. (E.)

Allied to M. E. *spotil*, A. S. From the notion of spitting; thing spat out, a blot, wet *spat*, a speck, *spatten*, to be- *spott*, spittle, *spotta*, to spit; e **spot**. Cf. **Speck**.

e **Species**.

), saliva; see **Spit** (2).

), a hospital; see **Host** (1).

Splash, to dash water about. (Scand.) Coined, by prefixing *s-* (= O. F. *es-*, L. *ex*) used for emphasis, to *plash*, used in the same sense (White Kennett). — Swed. *plaska*, to splash, short for *platska**, as shewn under **Plash** (1); Dan. *pladske*, to splash. Cf. Swed. dial. *plätta*, to tap, pat. See **Pat**.

Splay; see **Ply**.

Spleen. (L. — Gk.) M. E. *splen*. — L. *splen*. — Gk. σπλήν, the spleen. + Skt. *plihan*; L. *lien*. Der. *splen-etic*.

Splendour. (F. — L.) F. *splendeur*. — L. *splendorem*, acc. of *splendor*, brightness. — L. *splendere*, to shine. Der. *re-splendent*.

Spleuchan, a tobacco-pouch. (Gael.) Gael. *spluchan*, Irish *spluchan*, a pouch.

Splice; see **Split**.

Splint, **Splent**; see **Split**.

Split. (Scand.) Dan. *splitte*, to split, Swed. dial. *splitta*, to disentangle or separate yarn. + Du. *splijten*, G. *spleissen*. Allied to Dan. *split*, Du. *spleet*, a split, rent, G. *spleisse*, a splinter. From Teut. base **SPALT**, variant of **SPALD**, to cleave; see **Spell** (4).

splice. (Du.) O. Du. *splissen*, to interweave rope-ends; so named from *splitting* the rope-ends beforehand; from Du. *splitsen*, to splice (really an older form). Formed by adding *s* to the base of Du. *splijten*, O. Du. *spletten*, *splitten*, to split. + Dan. *splidse*, to splice (put for *splisse**); from *splitte*, to split; Swed. *splissa*, G. *splissen*, to splice. Der. *splice*, sb.

splint, **splent**, a thin piece of split wood. (Scand.) Formerly *splent*. — Swed. *splint*, a kind of spike, a forelock (flat iron peg); Dan. *splint*, a splinter. — Swed. *splinta*, to splinter, from Swed. dial. *splitta*, to split, Dan. *splitte*, to split.

Splutter, to speak hastily and confusedly. (Scand.) Put for *sprutter*, frequentative of *sprout*, the orig. form of *spout*; see **Spout**.

Spurt. It means 'to keep on *spouting* out;' *spout* being formerly used (as now) in the sense 'to talk.' 'Pray, *spout* some French;' Beaum. and Fletcher, *Coxcomb*, iv. 4. Cf. Low G. *sprutten*, to spout, spurt.

Spoil, to plunder. (F. — L.) M. E. *spoil*. — F. *spolier*, 'to spoil;' Cot. — L. *spoliare*, to strip off spoil. — L. *spolium*, spoil, booty; orig. skin stripped off, dress of a slain warrior. Cf. Gk. σπύλον, spoil. Der. *spoil*, sb.; *spoliation*, from L. pp. *spoliatus*.

despoil (F. — L.) O. F. *despoiller* (F.

dépouiller), to despoil. — L. *de-spoliare*, to plunder.

Spoke; see **Spike**.

Spokesman; see **Speak**.

Spoliation; see **Spoil**.

Spondee. (L.—Gk.) The metrical foot marked (—). — L. *spondæus*. — Gk. σπονδαῖος, a spondee, used for solemn melodies at treaties or truces. — Gk. σπονδαί, a solemn treaty, truce; pl. of σπονδή, a drink-offering, libation to the gods. — Gk. σπένδειν, to pour out. Der. *sponda-ic*.

Sponge. (F.—L.—Gk.) O. F. *esponge* (F. *éponge*). — L. *spongia*. — Gk. σπγγία, a sponge; also σπγγος (Attic σφύγγος). + L. *fungus*, a fungus (from its spongy nature). Prob. allied to **Swamp**.

spunk, tinder; a match, spark, spirit, mettle. (C.—L.—Gk.) Orig. 'tinder.' — Gael. and Irish *spunc*, sponge, spongy wood, tinder. — L. *spongia* (above).

Sponsor. (L.) L. *sponsor*, a surety. — L. *sponsus*, pp. of *spondere*, to promise. Prob. allied to Gk. σπονδαί, a truce.

correspond. (L.) Coined from L. *cor-* (for *con-*, cum), together; and *respond* (below).

despond. (L.) L. *despondere*, (1) to promise fully, (2) to give up, lose (hence to despair). — L. *de*, (1) fully, (2) away; *spondere*, to promise.

espouse. (F.—L.) O. F. *espouser*, to espouse, wed. — O. F. *espouse*, a spouse. — L. *sponsa*, a betrothed woman; cf. *sponsus*, a betrothed man. — L. *sponsus*, pp. of *spondere*, to promise.

respond. (F.—L.) O. F. *respon dre*. — L. *respondere* (pp. *responsus*), to answer. — L. *re-*, back; *spondere*, to promise. Der. *response*, from O. F. *response*, an answer, from L. *responsum*, neut. of pp. *responsus*.

spouse. (F.—L.) From O. F. *espouse*, a spouse; see *espouse* (above).

Spontaneous. (L.) L. *spontaneus*, willing. — L. *spont-*, as seen in abl. *sponte*, of one's own accord, from a lost nom. *spons**. Perhaps allied to Skt. *chhand*, to please.

Spool, a reel for winding yarn on. (O. Low G.) M. E. *spole*. — O. Du. *spoel*, Du. *spoel*, a spool, quill; Low G. *spole*. + Swed. *spole*, Dan. *spole*, G. *spule*, spool, bobbin.

Spoom; see **Spume**.

Spoon, an instrument for supping liquids. (E.) M. E. *spoon*. A. S. *spón*, a chip, splinter of wood (which was the orig. spoon). + Du. *spaan*, Icel. *spánn*, *spónn*, Dan. *spaan*, Swed. *spån*, G. *span*, a chip.

span-new, quite new. (Scand.) M. E. *span-newe*. — Icel. *spánnýr*, *spánýr*, span-new, lit. 'new as a chip.' — Icel. *spánn*, a chip, shaving, spoon; *nýr*, new. See above.

Sporadic, **Spore**; see **Sperm**.

Sporran. (Gael.) Gael. *sporan*, a purse, pouch worn with the kilt; Irish *sparra*, the same.

Sport; see **Port** (1).

Spot; see **Spit** (2).

Spouse; see **Sponsor**.

Spout, to squirt out, rush out as a liquid out of a pipe. (Scand.) This word (like *speak*) has lost an *r*; it stands for *sprout*; the *r* is also preserved in *spurt*, with nearly the same sense as *spout*. — Swed. *spuda*, occasionally used for *spruta*, to squirt, spout, spurt; *spruta*, sb., a syringe, squirt; Dan. *sprude*, to spout, spurt; Du. *spuiten*, to spout, *sput*, a squirt (with lost *r*, as in E.); Low G. *sputtern*, *sprutten*, to spout. See **Sprout**, **Spurt**. β. The loss of *r* was prob. due to confusion with *spit*.

sputter. (Scand.) The frequentative of *spout* (above). It means 'to keep on spouting out;' hence to speak rapidly and indistinctly. ¶ Distinct from *spatter* and *spit*.

Sprack, **Sprag**; see **Spark** (2).

Sprain; see **Press**.

Sprat, a small fish. (Du.) M. E. *sprat*. — Du. *sprot*, a sprat; also a sprout or sprig of a tree. 'Sprat, a small fish, considered as the fry of the herring;' Wedgwood. Allied to *sprout*, with the sense of 'fry,' or young ones. See **Sprout**.

Sprawl, to toss about the limbs. (Scand.) M. E. *spraulen*. Short for *sprattle* or *sprottle*; cf. North E. *sprottle*, to struggle. — Swed. *sprattla*, dialectally *spralla*, to sprawl; Dan. *spratte*, *spralle*, to sprawl, flounder, toss the limbs about. + Du. *sprutelen*, to flutter, wrestle. (Base SPARK, from ✓ SPAR, to quiver.) See **Spar** (3).

Spray (1), foam tossed with the wind. (Du.?) A late word, given in Bailey's Dict. (1745). Of uncertain origin. Perhaps from Du. *spreiden*, to spread, scatter. Cf. Norw. *spreie*, used for *spreida*, to spread. Low G. *sprein* (for *spreiden*).

Spray (2), sprig of a tree. (Scand.) Dan. *sprag*, a sprig; Swed. dial. *spragg*, the same; Icel. *sprek*, a stick. Allied to Lat. *sproga*, a spray of a tree, also a rift. β. *sprog-ti*, to crackle, split, sprout, bust; *spraka*, to crackle. See **Spark** (1), β.

Spread. (E.) A. S. *spredan*, to ex-

u. *spreiden*, Low G. *spreiden*, G. *sprei-*
cf. Swed. *sprida*, Dan. *sprede*, to
d. Allied to Sprout, Spirit.

ree, a frolic. (C.) Irish *spre*, a spark,
animation, spirit; *spraic*, vigour.

rig. (E.) M. E. *sprigge*. A. S. *sprec-*
(ner). + Icel. *sprek*, a stick; Low G.
stick, twig. Allied to Spray (2).
rightly; see Spirit.

ring, verb. (E.) A. S. *springan*,
can, pt. t. *sprang*, *spranc*, pp. *sprungen*.

u. G. *springen*, Swed. *springa*, Dan.
ge; Icel. *springa*, to burst, split. β.

sense 'to split or crack,' as when we
hit a cricket-bat is *sprung*; or to
g (i.e. burst) a mine. Allied to Lith.

-ti, to crack; also to Spark (1),
k. (✓SPARG.) Der. *spring*, sb.,

p, also a burst out of water, also the
ing time of year, also a crack in a
; *springe*, a snare made with a flexible

ing) rod.

rinkle. (E.) Formerly *sprengle*,
tentative of A. S. *sprencan*, *sprengan*,

rinkle, scatter abroad; chusal of A. S.
can, *springan*, to spring (above). +

sprenkelen, frequent. of *sprengen*, the
l of *springen*; G. *sprenkeln*, frequent.

sprengen, to scatter, to spring a mine,
l of *springen*.

it; see Sprout.

ite; see Spirit.

out, to germinate. (O. Low G.)
spruten. [Not from A. S. *spreotan*,

rom A. S. *sprytan*.] - O. Fries. *spruta*,
g verb, pp. *spruten*, to sprout; Low

spruten, *sprouten*, to sprout. + Du.
ten, G. *sprissen* (pt. t. *spross*). β.

l to A. S. *spreotan*, pt. t. *spreat*, pp.
n, to sprout; also to Icel. *spretta*, to

spout (pt. t. *spratt*), prov. G. *spratsen*,
ckle, burst with heat. (Base SPRAT,

to SPRAK, to burst; see Speak.)
the cognate Swed. *spruta* means to

out water, and is the original of E.
; see Spout.

rit, a spar extending a fore-and-aft
(E.) M. E. *spret*, a pole. A. S. *spreht*,

; orig. a sprout, shoot, branch of a
- A. S. *spreotan*, to sprout (above).

urt (1), spirit, to sprout out. (E.)
older sense is to germinate. *Spurt*

for *sprut*; M. E. *sprutten*, to sprout or
A. S. *sprytan*, to produce as a sprout

ot; causal form from A. S. *spreotan*,
out. See Sprout. And see Spout.

art (2), a violent exertion. (Scand.)

Formerly *spirt*. - Icel. *sprettr*, a spurt,
spring, bound, run. - Icel. *spretta* (pt. t.
spratt), to start, spring; also to sprout, to
spout.

Spruce, fine, smart. (F. - G.) Hall's
Chronicle tells us that a particular kind
of fashionable dress was that in which men
'were appareyled after the manner of
Prussia or Spruce;' see Richardson's Dict.
M. E. *spruce*, Prussia, P. Plowman, C. vii.
279, B. xiii. 393; also written (more usually)
pruce. - O. F. *pruce* (F. *prusse*), Prussia. -
G. *Preussen*, Prussia. See Spruce-beer.

Spruce-beer, a kind of beer. (G.; con-
fused with F. and E.) Originally called
in German *sprossen-bier*, i.e. 'sprouts-beer,'
obtained from the young sprouts of the
black spruce fir. - G. *sprossen*, pl. of *spross*,

a sprout (from *sprissen*, to sprout); and
bier, cognate with E. *beer*; see Sprout

and Beer. β. But the word was Englished
as *Spruce-beer*, i.e. Prussian beer, where

Spruce meant Prussia; see Spruce above.

So also *spruce fir* meant Prussian fir; and
spruce leather meant Prussian leather.

Spry, active. (Scand.) Swed. dial. *sprygg*,
very active, skittish; allied to Swed. dial.

sprüg, *spräk*, spirited, mettlesome. See
Sprack, Spark (2).

Spue; see Spew.

Spume, foam. (L.) L. *spuma*, foam.
Cf. Skt. *phena*, A. S. *fám*, foam.

pounce (2), fine powder. (F. - L.) F.
pounce; 'pierre ponce, a pumice stone;' Cot.

- L. *pumicem*, acc. of *pumex*, pumice; see
below.

pumice. (L.) A. S. *pumic-stán*, pumice
stone. - L. *pumic*, stem of *pumex*, pumice.

Put for *spumex**, i. e. foam-like stone, from
its appearance. - L. *spuma*, foam.

spoom, to run before the wind. (L.)
Lit. 'to throw up *spume* or foam.' - L.

spuma, foam.

Spunk, tinder, &c.; see Sponge.

Spur. (E.) M. E. *spure*. A. S. *spura*,
spora, a spur. + Du. *spoor*, a spur, also a

track; Icel. *spori*, Dan. *spore*, Swed. *sporre*,
G. *sporn*, spur. (✓SPAR.) See Spar (3).

The orig. sense is 'kicker;' from its use on
the heel; cf. Lith. *spir-ti*, to kick.

speir, to ask. (E.) Northern E. A. S.
spyrian, to ask, track out. - A. S. *spor*, a

foot-track; allied to *spora*, a spur (above).
+ Icel. *spyrja*, G. *spüren*.

spoor, a trail. (Du.) Du. *spoor*; see
Spur. + A. S. *spor*, a foot-track (above).

spurn. (E.) M. E. *spurnen*, to kick

against, hence to reject. A.S. *speornan*, *gespornan*, to kick against (pt. t. *spearn*, pp. *spornen*). Allied to **Spur.** + Icel. *sperna* (pt. t. *sparn*); L. *spernere*, to despise, a cognate form, not one from which the E. word is merely borrowed. (Base SPARN; ✓ SPAR.)

Spurge, a plant; see **Pure**.

Spurious (L.) L. *spurius*, false.

Spurn; see **Spur**.

Spurry, a plant. (F. = G.) O.F. *spurrie*, 'spurry or frank, a Dutch [German] herb'; Cot. Of Teut. origin; cf. G. *spörgel*, *spergel*, *spark*, *spurry*.

Spurt (1), **Spirt**, to jet out; see **Spout**.

Spurt (2), a violent exertion; see **Spout**.

Sputter; see **Spout**.

Spy; see **Species**.

Squab, (1) to fall plump, (2) a sofa, a young bird. (Scand.) See *squab*, *squob* in Halliwell. And see *squab*, to fall plump, *squab*, with a sudden fall, in Johnson.

1. From Swed. dial. *sqvapp*, a word imitative of a splash; cf. G. *schwapp*, a slap, E. *swap*, to strike. 2. From Swed. dial. *sqvabb*, loose or fat flesh, *sqvabba*, a fat woman, *sqvabbig*, flabby; from the verb appearing in Norw. *sqvapa*, to tremble, shake, allied to M.E. *quappen*, to throb, and E. *quaver*; see **Quaver**. Cf. Icel. *kvap*, jelly, jelly-like things.

squabble, to wrangle. (Scand.) Swed. dial. *skvabbel*, a dispute. = Swed. dial. *skvappa*, to chide, lit. make a splashing, from the sb. *skvapp*, *sqvapp*, a splash. Cf. Prov. E. *swabble*, to squabble, allied to *swab*, to splash over, *swap*, to strike.

Squad, **Squadron**; see **Quadrant**.

Squalid (L.) L. *squalidus*, rough, dirty. = L. *squalere*, to be rough, parched, dirty. Der. *squalor*, sb.

Squall, to cry out. (Scand.) Swed. *sqvala*, to gush out violently, *sqval*, a rush of water, *sqval-regn*, a violent shower of rain (E. *squall*, sb., a burst of rain); Dan. *sqvaldre*, to clamour, *sqvalder*, clamour, noisy talk; Swed. dial. *skvala*, to gush out, cry out, chatter. + Gael. *sgal*, a loud cry, sound of high wind; allied to G. *schallen*, Icel. *skella* (pt. t. *skall*), to resound. (Base SKAL.)

Squander, to dissipate. (Scand.) Orig. to disperse, scatter abroad; Dryden, *Annus Mirabilis*, st. 67. Nasalised form of Lowl. Sc. *squatter*, to splash water about, scatter, squander, prov. E. *swatter*, to throw water about. These are representatives from Dan.

sqvalte, to splash, spurt, also to squander; Swed. *sqvälla*, to squirt, Icel. *skvetta*, to squirt out water. The *d* appears in O. Du. *swadderen*, to dabble in water; Swed. dial. *skvadra*, to gush out of a hole (as water). Cf. *scatter* and *squirt*.

Square; see **Quadrant**.

Squash, to crush. (F. = L.) O.F. *esquacher*, to crush, also spelt *escacher*, 'to squash'; Cot. (Mod. F. *écacher*.) The F. *cacher* answers to Sardinian *cattare* L. *co-actare*, to constrain, force, press. The prefix *es* = L. *ex*, extremely. β. Thus the etymology is from L. *ex*; and *coactare*, formed from *coact-us*, pp. of *cogere* (= *co-agere*), to drive together. See **Ex-** and **Cogent**; also **Con-** and **Agent**. Der. *squash*, sb., an unripe peascod.

squat, to cower. (F. = L.) Lit. to lie flat, as if pressed down; the old sense is to press down, squash. M.E. *squatlen*, to crush flat. = O.F. *esquatir*, to flatten, crush. = O.F. *es-* (= L. *ex*), extremely; *quatir*, to press down. Diez shews that O.F. *quatir* is a derivative of L. *coactus*, pp. of *cogere*, to press, compel; see above.

Squaw, a female. (W. Indian.) Massachusetts *squa*, *eshqua*, Narragansett *squins*, a female (Webster).

Squeak, to cry out shrilly. (Scand.) Swed. *sqvåka*, to croak; Norw. *skvaka*, to cackle; Icel. *skvakka*, to sound like water shaken in a bottle. Allied to **Quack**.

squeal. (Scand.) Swed. *sqvälla*, Norw. *skvella*, to squeal. Used (instead of *squeak*) as a frequentative of *squeak*, and applied to a continuous cry.

Squeamish; see **Swim** (2).

Squeeze, to crush, press tightly. (E.) The prefixed *s* is due to O.F. *es-* (= L. *ex*), very; *queere* = M.E. *queisen*, to squeeze. This M.E. *queisen* is from A.S. *cwisan*, *cwýsan*, also *cwélsan*, to crush. Allied to Goth. *kwistjan*, to destroy, Swed. *qvåsa*, to squeeze, bruise, G. *quetschen*, to squash, bruise.

Squib, (1) a paper tube, with combustibles; (2) a lampoon. (Scand.) L. *Squibs* were sometimes fastened slightly to a rope, so as to run along it like a rocket; whence the name. From M.E. *sqwippen*, *swippen*, to move swiftly, fly, sweep, dash. = Icel. *svipa*, to flash, dart, *svipa*, a swift movement; Norw. *svipa*, to run swiftly. Allied to **Sweep**, **Swift**. 2. A *squib* also means a political lampoon, but was formerly applied, not to the lampoon itself, but to the writer of it; see **Tatler**, v.

1709. A *squib* thus meant a fire-flashy fellow, making a noise, but no harm. *Squib* also means child's rom its shooting out water instead

l; see Schism.

ancy, old spelling of *quinsy*; see

it, to look askew. (Scand.) The prov. E. (Suffolk) *squink*, to wink. *svinka*, to shrink, flinch (whence on of looking aside), nasalised form, to balk, flinch, fail; cf. O. Swed. to beguile. ¶ This is the most account of a difficult word.

e (1), the same as Esquire.

e (2), a carpenter's rule; see

rel. (F. - L. - Gk.) M.E. *squirel*,

- O. F. *escurel* (F. *écureuil*). -

scurellus, a squirrel; put for

*, dimin. of *sciurus*, a squirrel.

skoupos, a squirrel; lit. 'a shadow-

om his bushy tail. - Gk. *ski-a*,

; *oûpa*, tail.

t, sb. (Scand.) The *r* appears to

sive; allied to prov. E. *squitter*, to

nd *squitter*, diarrhoea. - Swed. dial.

, to sprinkle all round, frequentative

tta, to squirt, Swed. *squätta*, to

Cf. Dan. *squatte*, to splash. Allied

nder.

(C.) Irish *stob-aim*, I stab; Gael.

fix a stake in the ground, from *stob*,

pointed iron or stick, stub. Allied

; q. v. Der. *stab*, sb.

e, *Stablish*; see State.

; see Stick (1).

(E.) A.S. *staf*; pl. *stafas*, staves.

staf, Icel. *stafr*, Dan. *stab*, *stav*,

staf, G. *stab*; Gael. *stob*, a stake,

Allied to Skt. *sthāpaya*, to place,

up a post), causal of *sthā*, to stand.

), a piece of a cask, part of a piece

e. (E.) Merely another form of

staven, prow; Icel. *stafr*, *stamn*, stem of vessel, *stofn*, trunk; Dan. *stamme*, trunk, *stavn*, prow; Swed. *stam*, trunk, *stäf*, prow, *fram-stam*, fore-stem, *bak-stam*, back-stem, stern; G. *stamm*, trunk, *vorder steven*, prow-post, stem, *hinter steven*, stern-post.

stem (2), prow of a vessel. (E.) The same word as the preceding.

stem (3), to check, stop. (E.) From *stem* (1), the stem of a tree; from the throwing of a tree-trunk into a river, which checks the current. So Icel. *stemma*, Dan. *stemme*, to dam up, from *stamme*, trunk; G. *stammen*, to fell trees, dam up water.

Stag; see Stair.

Stage; see State.

Stagger; see Stick (1).

Stagnate, to cease to flow. (L.) From L. *stagnatus*, pp. of *stagnare*, to be still, cease to flow. - L. *stagnum*, a still pool, a stank; see *stank* (below). Der. *stagnant*, from stem of pres. pt. of *stagnare*.

stanch, staunch, to stop a flow of blood. (F. - L.) O. F. *estancher*, to stanch.

- Low L. *stancare*, to stanch, a variant of late L. *stagnare*, to stanch, the same as L. *stagnare*, to cease to flow (above). Der. *stanch*, adj., firm, sound, not leaky.

stank, a pool, tank. (F. - L.) An old word; once common. - O. F. *estang*, a pond. (The same as Prov. *estanc*, Span. *estangue*, Port. *tanque*, a pond, pool.) - L. *stagnum*, a pool of stagnant or standing water. Put for *stac-num**, allied to Skt. *stak*, resist (hence to be firm or still). (Base STAK, from ✓STA.)

tank, a pool. (Port. - L.) Port. *tanque*, cognate with Span. *estangue*, O. F. *estang* (above).

Staid; see Stay (1).

Stain; see Tinge.

Stair, a step up. (E.) M.E. *steir*, *steyer*. A.S. *stāger*, a stair, step; lit. a step to climb by. - A.S. *stāg* (also *stāh*), pt. t. of *stigan*, to climb. + Du. *steiger*, a stair, Icel. *stegi*, step, Swed. *stige*, ladder, Dan. *stige*, ladder, G. *steg*, a path; from Du. *stijgen*, Icel. *stíga*, Swed. *stiga*, Dan. *stige*, G. *steigen*, to mount, climb. Allied to Skt. *stigh*, to ascend, Gk. *στρίγειν*. (✓STIGH.)

stag, a male deer. (Scand.) Also applied (in dialects) to a male animal generally. - Icel. *steggr*, *steggi*, a he-bird, drake, tom-cat. Lit. 'mounter;' from Icel. *stíga*, to mount. Spelt *stugga*; Laws of Cnut.

stile (1), a set of steps for climbing over. (E.) M.E. *stíle*. A.S. *stigel*, a stile.

— A.S. *stig-en*, pp. of *stigan*, to climb; with suffix *-el* of the agent.

stirrup. (E.) Put for *sty-rope*, i.e. a rope to mount by; the orig. stirrup was a looped rope for mounting into the saddle. M.E. *stirop*. A.S. *stl-ráp*, *stig-ráp*. — A.S. *stig-en*, pp. of *stigan*, to mount; *ráp*, a rope; see **Rope**.

sty (1), enclosure for swine. (E.) M.E. *stie*. A.S. *stigo*, a sty, a pen for cattle. + Icel. *stla*, *sti*, sty, kennel, Swed. *stia*, pigsty, pen for geese, Swed. dial. *sti*, *steg*, pen for swine, goats, or sheep, G. *steige*, pen, chicken-coop. β. Certainly from ✓ **STIGH**, to ascend; though the reason is not clear; but cf. Gk. *στοῖχος*, a row, file of soldiers, also a row of poles with hunting-nets into which game was driven, i.e. a pen or *sty*.

sty (2), small tumour on the eye-lid. (E.) The A.S. name was *stigend*, lit. 'rising'; from the pres. pt. of *stigan*, to ascend, climb, rise. Short for *stigend eage*, lit. 'rising eye;' which, being ill understood, was corrupted into M.E. *styanne*, as if it meant 'sty on eye;' after which *-anne* was dropped, and the word *sty* was the result. + Low G. *stieg*, *stige*, sty on the eye; from *stigen*, to rise.

Staithe; see **Stead**.

Stake; see **Stick** (1).

Stalactite, a kind of crystal hanging from the roof of some caverns. (Gk.) Formed, with suffix *-ite* (Gk. *-ιτης*), from *σταλακτ-ος*, trickling. — Gk. *σταλάζειν* (= *σταλάγ-ειν*), to drip; from *σταλάειν*, to drip. (Base **STAL**, to be still; ✓ **STA**.)

stalagmite, a cone of carbonate of lime on the floor of some caverns. (Gk.) Gk. *στάλαγμα*, a drop; with suffix *-ite* (Gk. *-ιτης*). — Gk. *σταλάζειν* (above).

Stale (1), too long kept; see **Stall**.

Stale (2), a snare; see **Steal**.

Stale (3), a handle; see **Stall**.

Stalk (1) and (2); see **Stall**.

Stall, a standing-place for cattle, &c. (E.) M.E. *stal*. A.S. *stal*, *stæl*, station, stall. + Du. *stal*, Icel. *stallr*, Dan. *stald*, Swed. *stall*, G. *stall*; Lith. *stalas*, a table; Skt. *sthāla*, firm ground, from *sthā*, to stand. (Base **STAL**; ✓ **STA**.)

stale (1), too long kept, vapid, trite. (Scand.) *Stale*, as a sb., means urine of cattle or horses. — Swed. *stalla*, to put into a stall, also to stale (as cattle); Dan. *stalde*, to stall-feed, *stalle*, to stale (as horses). — Swed. *stall*, Dan. *stald*, a stable, *stall*. *Stale* is that which reminds one of

the stable, tainted, &c. β. In one sense, we may explain *stale* (in the case of unsold provisions) as 'too long exposed to sale.' — O.F. *estaler*, to display wares on stalls; from *estal*, a stall. — G. *stall*, a stall (above). It comes to much the same thing.

stale (3), steal, the handle of anything. (E.) M.E. *stele*. A.S. *stæl*, *stæl*, stalk, stem. + Du. *steel*, stalk, stem, handle; G. *stiel*, stalk, handle. Allied to *still* and *stall*; the *stale* being that by which the tool is held firm and unmoved.

stalk (1), a stem. (E.) M.E. *stallh*, of which one sense is the side-piece (stem) of a ladder. A dimin. form, with suffix + from A.S. *stal*, *stæl*, a stalk; see **stal** (3) above. + Icel. *stilkur*, Swed. *stjeln*, Dan. *stilk*, stalk; Gk. *στέλεχος*, stem of a tree *στέλεον*, a handle.

stalk (2), to stride. (E.) M.E. *stailen*, A.S. *stalcen*, to walk warily; allied to *steale*, high. + Dan. *stalke*, to stalk. The notion is that of walking on *stalks* or lengthened legs, i.e. on tip-toe and cautiously, lifting the feet high. See **stalk** (1) above. Der. *stalk-ing-horse*, a horse for stalking game; see **Halliwel**.

stallion, an entire horse. (F. — O.H.G.) M.E. *stalon*. — O.F. *estalon* (F. *italon*), a stallion; so called because kept in a stall and not made to work. — O.H.G. *stal* (G. *stall*), a stall, stable; see **Stall** (above).

still (1), motionless. (E.) M.E. *stille*. A.S. *stille*, still; allied to *stillan*, verb, to remain in a place or stall. — A.S. *stal*, *stal*, a stall, place; see **Stall** (above). + Du. *stil*, still, *stillen*, to be still, *stellen*, to place, from *stal*, a stall; Dan. *stille*, Swed. *stilla*, G. *still*, still; Dan. *stille*, to still, also to place, Swed. *stilla*, to quiet, G. *stillen*, to still, *stellen*, to place; Dan. *stald*, Swed. G. *stall*, a stall. *Still* is to be explained from Teut. base **STELLVA**, to put into a stall or place, to make still, from the sb. *stall*; and means 'brought to a resting-place.' Der. *still*, adv., A.S. *stille*, continually, ever.

Stalwart, sturdy. (E.) For *stalworth*, M.E. *stalworth*, *stalewurde*, *stealewurde*, *stalewurde*. A.S. *stalcwyrde*, pl., servicable (said of ships); A.S. Chron. an. 866. β. We find A.S. *gestalan* used as short for *gestædelian*. Hence Sievers explains the form *stal*- or *stæl*- as being short *stædel*, a foundation. Thus *stal-w*,

is for **stædel-wyrðe*, lit. 'foundation-worthy,' i.e. firmly fixed, firm, constant. Leo explains it as *stall* worthy, i.e. worthy of a stall or place, which is hardly intelligible, and does not suit the M. E. forms.

Stamen; see **State**.

Stamin, **Tamine**, **Taminy**, **Tammy**, a kind of stuff; see **State**.

Stammer, to stutter. (E.) M. E. *stammeren*, vb.; from A. S. *stamer*, *stamur*, adj., stammering. The suffix *-er*, *-ur* is adjectival, expressing 'disposed to;' thus *stam-er* = disposed to come to a stand-still, from a base **STAM**, extended from ✓**STA**, to stand, remain fixed. + Du. *stameren*, *stamelen*, Icel. *stamma*, Dan. *stamme*, Swed. *stamma*, G. *stammern*, *stammeln*, to stammer; Icel. *stamr*, O. H. G. *stam*, Goth. *stammis*, adj., stammering.

Stamp, to tread heavily, to pound. (E.) M. E. *stampen*. A. S. *stempian*. + Du. *stampen*, Icel. *stappa*, Swed. *stampa*, Dan. *stampe*, G. *stampfen*; also Gk. *στῆναι*, to stamp, Skt. *stambh*, to make firm, stop, make hard, *stamba*, *stambha*, a post. Allied to **Step**. (✓**STABH**; from ✓**STA**.)

stampede, a panic. (Span. — Teut.) *Stampede* is a sudden panic, causing cattle to take to flight and run for many miles; any sudden flight due to panic. — Span. (and Port.) *estampido*, a crash, sudden sound of anything bursting or falling. Formed as if from a verb *estampir**, akin to *estampar*, to stamp. The reference appears to be to the noise made by the blows of a pestle upon a mortar. Of Teut. origin; see above.

Stanch, **Staunch**; see **Stagnate**.

Stanchion, a support, beam, bar. (F. — L.) O. F. *estanchon*, *estanson*, 'a prop, stay;' Cot. Not derived from the O. F. *estancher*, to prop (allied to E. *stanch*), but a diminutive of O. F. *estance*, a situation, condition, also a stanchion (Scheler). — Low L. *stantia*, a chamber, a house, lit. 'that which stands firm.' — L. *stant-*, stem of pres. pt. of *stare*, to stand. See **State**. ¶ But the word may have been confused with O. F. *estancher*, to prop (as above), which is the same word as *estancher*, to stanch; for which see **Stanch**. The root is the same either way. (✓**STA**.)

Stand. (E.) A. S. *standen*, pt. t. *stōd*, pp. *stānden*. + Icel. *standa*, Goth. *standan*; Du. *staan* (pt. t. *stond*); Swed. *stå* (pt. t. *stod*); G. *stehen* (pt. t. *stand*). All from

base **STAND**. + L. *stare*; Gk. *ἵστηναι*, to stand, Russ. *stoiat*, Skt. *sthā*, to stand. (✓**STA**.) For allied words, see **State**. Der. *stand*, sb.; *standish*, put for *standish*, a standing dish for pen and ink.

standard. (F. — O. H. G.) O. F. *estandard*, a standard or ensign, a standard measure. The flag was a large one, on a fixed (standing) pole. — O. H. G. *standan*, to stand; with suffix *-art* (= O. H. G. *hart*, a suffix, orig. the same as *hart*, adj., hard) ¶ Cf. Span. *estandarte*, a standard; O. Du. *standaert*, 'a standard or a great trophy, a pillar, column, mill-post' (Hexham), evidently from the verb *stand*. The O. F. *estandard*, Ital. *standardo* are modified forms, as if from L. *extendere*, to spread out.

understand. (E.) A. S. *understandan*, lit. to stand under or among, hence, to comprehend (like L. *intel-ligere*). — A. S. *under*, under; *standan*, to stand.

withstand. (E.) A. S. *wiðstandan*, to resist, lit. stand against. — A. S. *wið*, against; *standan*, to stand; see **With**.

Stang, a pole; see **Sting**.

Stank, a pool; see **Stagnate**.

Stannary, relating to tin-mines. (L.) Low L. *stannaria*, a tin-mine. — L. *stannum*, tin.

Stanza; see **State**.

Staple, (1) and (2); see **Step**.

Star. (E.) M. E. *sterre*. A. S. *steorra*. + Du. *ster*; O. H. G. *sterro*. Cf. Icel. *stjarna*, Dan. *stjerne*, Swed. *stjärna*, Goth. *stairno*; also L. *stella* (for *ster-ula**), Gk. *ἀστήρ*, Corn. *steren*, W. *seren*, Skt. *tdrd*. Orig. sense 'sprinkler' of light; from ✓**STAR**, to sprinkle (Max Müller).

Starboard; see **Steer** (2).

Starch; see **Stark**.

Stare (1), to gaze fixedly. (E.) A. S. *starian*; from a Teut. adj. **STARA**, fixed, appearing in G. *starr*, fixed; cf. Skt. *sthira*, fixed, allied to *sthā*, to stand. (✓**STA**.) + Icel. *stara*, *stira*, to stare; Swed. *stirra*, Dan. *stirre*, to stare. ¶ Hence 'staring hair' is 'stiff-standing hair.'

stare (2), to glitter. (E.) M. E. *staren*; whence *staring colours* = bright colours. The same word as *stare* (1); from the glittering of staring eyes.

Stark, stiff, rigid, entire. (E.) A. S. *steare*, stiff, strong. + Du. *sterk*, Icel. *sterkr*, Dan. *stærk*, Swed. G. *stark*. Orig. 'rigid,' from the sense of stretched tight; allied to **Stretch**. Der. *stark*, adv., as in *stark mad*.

G. *sterz*, a tail.

Starling. (E.) M. E. *sterling*, double dimin. of M. E. *stare*, a starling.—A. S. *star*, a starling.—Icel. *starri*, *stari*, Dan. *star*, Swed. *stare*, G. *staar*, L. *sturnus*.

Start, to move suddenly. (E.) M. E. *sterlen*; pt. t. *stirte* (Havelok, 873), *sturte*, *storte* (Layamon, 23951). Allied to Du. *storten*, to precipitate, fall, rush, G. *stürzen*; also to O. Du. *steerten*, to flee, run away, which prob. meant 'to turn tail,' or 'shew the tail,' hence to turn over suddenly, and is allied to A. S. *steort*, a tail. See **Stark-naked**.

Starve. (E.) M. E. *steruen* (*sterven*), to die (without reference to the means of death). A. S. *steorfan*, pt. t. *stearf*, pp. *storfen*, to die; whence *sterfan*, to kill (weak verb).+ Du. *sterven*, G. *sterben*. (Base STARB.) Der. *starve-l-ing*, double dimin., expressive of contempt; *starv-ation*, an ill-coined hybrid word, introduced from the North about 1775.

State, a standing, position, condition, &c. (F.—L.) O. F. *estat*.—L. *statum*, acc. of *status*, condition.—L. *status*, pp. of *stare*, to stand.+ Gk. *ἵστην*, I stood; Skt. *sthā*, to stand; cognate with E. *stand*. (✓STA.)

arrest, to stop. (F.—L.) O. F. *arrestier* (F. *arrêter*), to stay.—O. F. *a* (= L. *ad*), to; L. *restare*, to stay, from *re-*, and *stare*; see **rest** (2) below.

assist. (F.—L.) F. *assister*.—L. *assistere*, to step to, approach, assist.—L. *as-* (for *ad*) to; *sistere*, to place, stand from

to stand against.

cost. (F.—L.) M. E. *cost* *coster* (F. *coûter*), to cost.—L. *costare*, to stand together, last, also to cost.

desist. (F.—L.) O. F. *desister*, to cease.—L. *desistere*, to put away, desist.—L. *de*, away; *sistere*, to stand.

destine. (F.—L.) O. F. *destiner*, to ordain.—L. *destinare*, to destine, L. *destina*, a prop, support.—L. *destina*, and *stina**, a prop, derivative of STA, to stand. See **obstinate**.

destitute. (L.) L. *destituere*, to place alone; pp. of *destituere*, to place alone, L. *de*, away; *statuere*, to place, stare.

distant. (F.—L.) O. F. *distantem*, acc. of *distant*, pres. pt. of *stare*, to stand apart.

establish. (F.—L.) M. E. *establi*, O. F. *establiis*, base of pres. pt. *establis*, to establish.—L. *stabilire*, to establish, firm; see **stable** (1) below.

estate. (F.—L.) O. F. *estat*, acc. of *status*, state; above.

exist, to continue to be. (F.—L.) *sistere*, better *existere*, to come to be.—L. *ex*, out; *sistere*, to set, to stand.

extant, existing. (L.) Late stem of *extans*, for *exstans*, pres. pt. of *stare*, to stand forth, exist.

insist. (F.—L.) F. *insister*.

interstitium, an interval of space. — *L.* *stare*, between; *stātus*, pp. of *sistere*, to be, from *stare*, to stand.

obstacle. (F. — L.) F. *obstacle*. — *obstaculum*, a hindrance. — *L.* *obstare*, to stand; *staculum*, double dimin. from *stare*, to stand.

obstetric, pertaining to midwifery. (L.) *obstetricus*, adj., from *obstetrici*, crude form of *obstetrix*, a midwife; lit. an assistant, stander near. — *L.* *ob-stare*, to stand near; with fem. suffix *-trix* (of the agent).

obstinate. (L.) *L.* *obstinatus*, resolute; pp. of *obstinare*, to set about, be reposed on. — *L.* *ob*, near; and *stina**, a place, from *STA*. See *destine* (above).

persist. (F. — L.) F. *persister*. — *L.* *per-sistere*, to continue, persist. — *L.* *per*, enough; *sistere*, to stand, from *stare*.

press (2), to hire men for service. (F. —

Press is a corruption of the old word *prest*, ready; whence *prest-money*, ready money advanced to a man hired for service, earnest money; also *imprest*, a verb (now *press*), to give a man earnest money. When it became common to use *compulsion* to force men into service, it was connected with the verb to *press*. *Prest money* is money lent. — O. F. *prester* (F. *prêter*), to lend, advance money. — *L.* *præ-stare*, to stand forward, also to come forward, provide, furnish, give, offer. Der. *press-gang*, *press*, *impressment*.

prostitute. (L.) *L.* *prostitutus*, pp. of *prostituere*, to expose openly, prostitute. — *L.* *pro*, forth; *statuere*, to place, causal of *stare*.

resist. (F. — L.) O. F. *resister*. — *L.* *resistere*, to stand back, withstand. — *L.* *re*, back; *sistere*, to stand, from *stare*.

rest (2), to remain, be left over. (F. —

F. *rester*, to remain. — *L.* *re-stare*, to stand behind, remain. ¶ Distinct from *rest* (1), repose.

restitution. (F. — L.) F. *restitution*. — *L.* *restitutionem*, acc. of *restitutio*, a returning. — *L.* *restitutus*, pp. of *restituere*, to restore. — *L.* *re*, again; *statuere*, to place, causal of *stare*, to stand.

restive. (F. — L.) Confused with *restless*, but it really means stubborn, refusing to move. — F. *restif*, 'restive, stubborn, turning backward'; Cot. — F. *rester*, to remain; see *rest* (2) above. ¶ Hence *rusty* in the phr. *to turn rusty* = to be stubborn.

stable (1), a stall for horses. (F. — L.)

O. F. *estable*, a stable. — *L.* *stabulum*, a stall. — *L.* *stare*, to stand still.

stable (2), firm. (F. — L.) O. F. *estable*. — *L.* *stabilis*, firm. — *L.* *stare*.

stablish. (F. — L.) Short for *establish* (above).

stage. (F. — L.) O. F. *estage*, 'a story, stage, loft, also a dwelling-house'; Cot. [Hence it meant a stopping-place on a journey, or the distance between stopping-places.] Cf. Prov. *estatge*, a dwelling-place; answering to a Low L. form *staticum**, a dwelling-place. — *L.* *stat-um*, supine of *stare*.

stamen, male organ of a flower. (L.) Lit. 'a thread.' — *L.* *stamen*, a thread, the warp standing up in an upright loom. — *L.* *stare*, to stand. Der. *stamina*, orig. pl. of *stamen*, lit. threads, in a warp, firm texture.

stamin, a kind of stuff. (F. — L.) M. E. *stamin*. — O. F. *estamine*, 'the stuff tamine'; Cot. — *L.* *stamineus*, consisting of threads. — *L.* *stamin*, stem of *stamen*, a thread (above).

stanza. (Ital. — L.) Ital. *stanza*, O. Ital. *stantia*, 'a lodging, chamber, dwelling, also stance or staffe of verses'; Florio. So called from the stop or pause at the end of it. — Low L. *stantia*, an abode. — *L.* *stant*, stem of pres. pt. of *stare*.

station. (F. — L.) F. *station*. — *L.* *stationem*, acc. of *statio*, a standing still. — *L.* *status*, pp. of *stare*. Der. *station-er*, orig. a bookseller who had a *station* or stall in a market-place; hence *station-ery*, things sold by a *stationer*. Also *station-ary*, adj.

statist, a statesman, politician. (F. — L.; with Gk. suffix.) Coined from *state* by adding *-ist* (L. *-ista*, Gk. *-ιστης*).

statue. (F. — L.) O. F. *statue* (trissyllabic). — *L.* *statua*, a standing image. — *L.* *statu-*, crude form of *status*, a position, standing. — *L.* *status*, pp. of *stare*.

stature, height. (F. — L.) F. *statuere*. — *L.* *statura*, an upright posture, height. — *L.* *status*, pp. of *stare*.

status, condition. (L.) *L.* *status*; see *State* (above).

statute. (F. — L.) F. *statut*. — *L.* *statutum*, a statute; neut. of *statutus*, pp. of *statuere*, to place, set, causal of *stare*.

subsist, to live, continue. (F. — L.) F. *subsister*, 'to subsist'; Cot. — *L.* *subsistere*, to stay, abide. — *L.* *sub*, near to; *sistere*, to stand, from *stare*, to stand.

substance. (F.—L.) F. *substantia*.—L. *substantia*, substance, essence.—L. *substant-*, stem of pres. pt. of *substare*, to exist, lit. 'to stand near or beneath.'—L. *sub*, near; *stare*, to stand. Der. *substanti-al*; also *substant-ive*, F. *substantif*, L. *substantivus*, self-existent, used of the verb *esse*, and afterwards applied, as a grammatical term, to nouns substantive.

substitute, sb. (F.—L.) F. *substitut*, a substitute.—L. *substitutus*, pp. of *substituere*, to put in stead of.—L. *sub*, near, instead of; *statuer*, to put, causal of *stare*, to stand.

superstition. (F.—L.) F. *superstition*.—L. acc. *superstitionem*, a standing near a thing, amazement, dread, religious awe, scruple.—L. *superstiti-*, crude form of *superstes*, one who stands near, a witness.—L. *super*, above, near; *statum*, supine of *sistere*, to stand, from *stare*, to stand.

transubstantiation, the doctrine that the bread and wine in the Eucharist are changed into Christ's body and blood. (F.—L.) F. *transsubstantiation*.—Late L. acc. *transsubstantiationem*; see Hildebert of Tours (died 1134), sermon 93.—Late L. *transsubstantiatum*, pp. of *transsubstantiare*: coined from *trans*, across (implying change) and *substantia*, substance; see *substance* (above).

Statics, the science treating of bodies at rest. (Gk.) From Gk. *statikos*, at a standstill; ἡ *στατική*, statics.—Gk. *στατ-ίς*, placed, standing; verbal adj. from *στα-*, base of *στημι*, I place, stand. (✓STA.)

apostasy. (F.—L.—Gk.) F. *apostasie*; Low L. *apostasia*.—Gk. ἀποστασία, late form of ἀποστάσις, revolt, lit. 'a standing away from.'—Gk. ἀπό, off, away; *στάσις*, a standing, from *στα-*, base of *στημι* (above).

apostate. (F.—L.—Gk.) O.F. *apostate*, *apostat*.—Low L. *apostata*.—Gk. ἀποστάτης, a deserter, apostate.—Gk. ἀπό, off; -στάτης, standing, from *στα-* (above).

ecstasy. (F.—L.—Gk.) Englished from O.F. *ecstase*.—Low L. *ecstasis*, a trance.—Gk. ἔκστασις, displacement; also, a trance.—Gk. ἐκ, out; *στάσις*, a standing; see *apostasy* (above).

system, method. (L.—Gk.) XVII cent.—L. *systema*.—Gk. σύστημα, a complex whole put together, a system.—Gk. σύ-ν, together; *στή-ναι*, to stand, from *στημι*, I stand.

Station, **Statist**, **Statue**; see **State**.

Stature, **Status**, **Statute**; see **State**.
Staunch; see **Stagnate**.

Stave; see **Staff**.

Stay (1), to remain, prop, delay. (O. Du.) O.F. *estayer*, 'to prop, stay.'—Cot.—O.F. *estaye*, sb. fem. 'a prop, stay.'—O. Du. *stade* or *stacye*, 'a prop, stay.'—Hexham; O. Flem. *stacy*, a prop. Allied to E. **Stead**. The loss of *d* between vowels is not uncommon in Dutch.

staid, brother, *teer* (for *teder*), tender.

staid, grave. (F.—O. Du.) F. *stay'd*, pp. of *stay*, verb, to support, to steady.

stays, a bodice. (F.—O. Du.) M.

a pl. of *stay*, a support. (So also *bed bodies*.)

Stay (2), a rope supporting a mast.

A.S. *stag*, a stay. + Du. *stag*, Icel.

Swed. G. *stag*. Der. *stay-sail*.

Stead. (E.) M.E. *stede*. A.S. *stede*

place. + Du. *stad*, a town, Icel. *staðr*, a

place; Dan. Swed. *stad*, town, Dan.

place; G. *stätt*, *statt*, town, place, G.

stath, place. Allied to L. *statio*, a station.

(✓STA.) Der. *home-stead*, *bed-stead*

bestead. (Scand.) Chiefly as a place.

Dan. *bestedt*, placed, bestead; with

same use as in E.—Dan. *be-* (= E. *be-*,

sted, a place; with pp. suffix *-t*.

instead. (E.) For *in stead*, i.e. in

place.

staithe, a landing-place. (E.)

stæð, *stēð*, bank, shore. + Icel. *stōð*,

bour, roadstead. Allied to **Stead**.

steadfast. (E.) A.S. *stedefast*,

in its place.—A.S. *stēde*, place;

firm; see **Fast**. + O. Du. *stedvast*,

stæðfast, Dan. *stadfast*.

steady, firm. (E.) M.E. *stedy*.

stæðsig, *stēðsig*, steady.—A.S. *stæð*, stand,

see **staithe** (above). + O. Du. *stadig*,

stōðugr, Dan. *stadig*, Swed. *stadig*,

stättig, continual, from *statt*, a place.

stith, an anvil. (Scand.) M.E. *stith*

—Icel. *stēði*, an anvil; allied to *stith*

fixed place; named from its firmness.

Swed. *stād*, an anvil. Der. *stith-y*,

perly a smithy, also an anvil.

Steak; see **Stick** (1).

Steal. (E.) A.S. *stelan*, pt. t. *stel*,

stolen. + Du. *stelen*, Icel. *stela*, Dan.

Swed. *stjåla*, G. *stehlen*, Goth. *stilian*.

Gk. *στέλλειν*, to put away.

stale (1), a snare. (E.) M.E. *stale*

theft, a trap. A.S. *stala*, theft.—A.

stel, pt. t. of *stelan*, to steal.

er, (E.) M. E. *steem*. A. S. *stēan*, to steam, smell, smoke. + Du. *stoom*, steam, vb.

horse; see Stud (1).

(2) M. E. *steel*. A. S. *stēll**, only found as *style*, steel, which is still in use. + Du. *staal*, Icel. *stál*, Swed. *stål*, G. *stahl*, O. H. G. *stah-al* shews the root, as in Skt. *stak*, to resist, to stake. Named from its use. Der. *steel*, vb., A. S. *stýlan*

to stake. (E.) Orig. the *yard* in which *steel* was sold by German merchants; hence a weighing machine in this yard; now generally used as meaning a yard or bar

precipitous. (E.) M. E. *steep*. Icel. *steypðr*, steep, ad to *Stoop*, whence the notion of steep, or tilted up; cf. Swed. *stupa*, to fall, to stoop; Norweg. *stupa*, to fall, to stoop. See *Stoop*.

(E.) A. S. *stýpel*, a lofty stepel; so called from its steepness; hence a weighing machine in this yard; now generally used as meaning a yard or bar

to soak; see *Stoop* (1).

see *Stoop* (1).

a young ox. (E.) A. S. *stēdr*, a bull, Icel. *stjórr*, Goth. *staur* (for *staurus**), Gk. *ταῦρος* (*); Russ. *твр*, W. *tarw*. β. merely 'full-grown' or 'large,' *stūla* (for *stūdra*), great, large, *stūra*, a man, *stūrin*, a pack-saddle. A. S. *stōr*, Icel. *stórr*, Dan. *stør*. (✓STU; for ✓STA.) a bullock, A. S. *stýr-ic* (with *ic* from *ed* to *y*.)

to guide. (E.) M. E. *steren*, to steer, + Du. *sturen*, an. *styre*, Swed. *styra*, G. *steuern*, to steer, oth. *stürjan*, to confirm. β. from the sb, appearing in M. E. *stuur*, Icel. *stýri*, G. *steuer*, a retained in *star board*; see *star* (w).

ard, the right side of a ship. *sterebourde*. A. S. *stēorbord*, i.e. the side on which the steersman in the first instance, he prods a paddle, not a helm. Cf. *stēor*, at the helm, or on the starboard. A. S. *stēdr*, a rudder or paddle

to steer with; *bord*, board, border, edge or side; see *Board*. The O. H. G. *stiura* means a prop, staff, paddle, rudder, allied to Icel. *staurr*, a post, stake, Gk. *σταυρός*, an upright pole or stake. (✓STU, allied to ✓STA.) + Du. *stuurboord*, Icel. *stjórn-borði*, Dan. Swed. *styrbord*; all similarly compounded.

stern (2), hind part of a vessel. (Scand.) Icel. *stjórn*, a steering, steerage, helm; hence a name for the hind part of a vessel. From Icel. *stjór-i*, a steerer, allied to E. *steer* (2).

Stellar. (L.) L. *stellaris*, starry. = L. *stella*, star; short for *ster-ula**, a diminutive form allied to E. *Star*.

constellation. (F. = L.) F. *constellation*. = L. acc. *constellationem*, cluster of stars. = L. con- (cum), together; *stella*, star.

Stem (1), (2), and (3); see *Staff*.

Stench; see *Stink*.

Stencil; see *Scintillation*.

Stenography, shorthand writing. (Gk.) From Gk. *στενός*, narrow, close; *γραφειν*, to write.

Stentorian, extremely loud. (Gk.) From Gk. *Στέντωρ*, Stentor, a Greek at Troy, with a loud voice (Homer). = Gk. *στενέω*, to groan; with suffix *-τωρ*. (✓STAN.) See *Stun*.

Step, a pace, degree, foot-print. (E.) M. E. *steppe*. A. S. *stape*. = A. S. *stapan*, to go, advance; pt. t. *stóp*, pp. *stapen*; whence *steppan*, weak verb, which corresponds better to the mod. E. word. Cf. Du. *stap*, G. *stapfe*, a footstep; Russ. *stopa*, a step; Skt. *stambh*, to make firm. (✓STABH, from ✓STA.) See also *Stamp*.

staple (1), a loop of iron. (E.) A. S. *stapul*. Orig. sense a prop, something that holds firm. = A. S. *stapan*, strong verb, to step, tread firmly. + Du. *stapel*, staple, stocks, a pile; Dan. *stabel*, Swed. *stapel*; G. *staffel*, a step, *stapel*, a staple (below).

staple (2), a chief commodity of a place. (F. = Low G.) The sense has changed; it formerly meant a chief market, with reference to the place where things were most sold. = O. F. *estaple*, 'a staple, a mart or general market, a public storehouse; Cot. (F. *étape*). = Low G. *stapel*, a heap; hence a heap laid in order, store, store-house; the same word as *staple* (1). The Du. *stapel* means (1) a staple, (2) the stocks, (3) a pile or heap. All from the notion of fixity or firmness.

Stepchild. (E.) A.S. *steþcild*; where *cild* = E. *child*; see **Child**. We also find A.S. *steþbearn*, step-bairn, stepchild, *steþfader*, stepfather, *steþmóðer*, step-mother, &c. **β**. The sense of *steþ* is 'orphaned,' and *steþcild* is the oldest compound; we find A.S. *ástedþte*, pl., made orphans, also O.H.G. *stiufan*, to deprive of parents. + Du. *stiefkind*, stepchild; Icel. *stjúpþarn*, step-bairn; Swed. *styfbarn*; G. *stiefkind*.

Steppe, a large plain. (Russ.) Russ. *stepe*, a waste, heath, steppe.

Stereoscope, an optical instrument for giving an appearance of solidity. (Gk.) From Gk. *στερεός*, solid, stiff; *σκόπεω*, to behold.

stereotype, a solid plate for printing. (Gk.) Gk. *στερεός*, hard, solid; and *type*, q.v.

Sterile. (F. = L.) O.F. *sterile*. = L. *sterilem*, acc. of *sterilis*, barren.

Sterling; see **East**.

Stern (1), severe, austere. (E.) M.E. *sterne*. A.S. *styrne*, stern (which should rather be spelt *sturn*). Allied to Du. *stuursch*, stern, Swed. *stursk*, refractory; Goth. *andstaurran*, to murmur against.

Stern (2); see **Steer** (2).

Sternutation, sneezing. (L.) L. *sternutatio*, a sneezing. = L. *sternutatus*, pp. of *sternutare*, to sneeze, frequentative of *sternuere*, to sneeze. Allied to Gk. *πράτνω*, to sneeze.

Stertorous, snoring. (L.) Coined from L. *stertere*, to snore.

Stethoscope, the tube used in auscultation, as applied to the chest. (Gk.) Lit. 'chest-examiner.' = Gk. *στήθος*, chest; *σκόπεω*, to consider.

Stevadore; see **Stipulation**.

Stew, to boil slowly. (F. = Teut.) M.E. *stuwon*, orig. to bathe; formed from the old sb. *stew* in the sense of bath or hot-house (as it was called); the pl. *stews* generally meant brothels. An Anglicised form of O.F. *estuve*, a stew, stove, hot-house (F. *étuve*). = O.H.G. *stupa*, a hot room for a bath (mod. G. *stube*, a chamber). Allied to **Stove**, q.v.

Steward. (E.) A.S. *sthlweard*, *sthlward*, a steward. Lit. 'a sty-ward:' from A.S. *stigo*, a sty, *weard*, a ward. The orig. sense was one who looked after the domestic animals, and gave them their food; hence, one who provides for his master's table, or who superintends household affairs. We also find *sthlwita*, *stigwita*, a

steward, with the same prefix. See **under Stair**; and **Ward**.

Stick (1), to stab, pierce, thrust here. (E.) The orig. sense was pierce, stab, fasten into a thing; to be thrust into a thing, to adhere. They are confused in mod. E., viz. (1) pierce; (2) *stick*, to be fixed in. a. (1) M.E. *steken*, strong verb, to p. t. *stak*, pp. *steken*, *stiken*; answ. an A.S. *stecan**, pt. t. *stac**, pp. (not found); cognate with Low (pt. t. *stak*, pp. *steken*), G. *stechen*, pp. *gestochen*. Further: Gk. *στίγειν* (= *stí-gyein*), to prick, *stigare*, to prick, Skt. *tij*, to be sh. to E. *sting*. (✓ **STAG**, **STIG**.) also find (2) A.S. *stician*, pt. *sticio* verb; allied to Icel. *stikka*, to dri. Swed. *stikka*, Dan. *stikke*, to sta. G. *stechen*, to stick, set, also to s. remain.

etiquette, ceremony. (F. = G.) *quette*, a label, ticket, also a form duction. = O.F. *etiquet* (for *esth*, little note, such as is *stuck up* on of a court, &c.; Cot. = G. *stechen*, put, set, fix; allied to G. *stechen*, pierce (above); see **ticket** (below) **stack**, a large pile of wood, &c. M.E. *stak*. = Icel. *stakkr*, a stack *stakka*, a stump (as in our chimney). Swed. *stack*, a rick, heap, stack; I. The sense is 'a pile,' that which up. Allied to **stake** (below).

stagger, to reel, vacillate. (Sc. weakened form of *stacker*, M.E. = Icel. *stakra*, to push, to stagger, frequentative of *staka*, to punt, push. to Icel. *stjaki*, a punt-pole; and (below).

stake, a post, strong stick. (E.) *stake*. A.S. *staca*, a stake. F. Teut. base **STAK**, to pierce, appe. G. *stach*, pt. t. of *stechen*, to stick see **Stick** (1) (above).

steak, a slice of meat for (Scand.) M.E. *steike*. = Icel. *steik*; so called from being st. wooden peg, and roasted before th. Icel. *stíkjá*, to roast, on a spit. Allied to Icel. *stíka*, a stick; and (1). + Swed. *stek*, roast meat, roast; allied to *stick*, a prick, a stick, stab; Dan. *steg*, a roast, a *steg*, to turn the spit. Cf. G. *anstechen*, to pierce.

stick (2), a small branch of a tree. M. E. *stikke*. A. S. *sticca*, a stick, nail. So called from its piercing or sticking into anything; the orig. sense being 'peg,' then a small bit of a tree. See **Stick** (1) above. + Icel. *stika*, stick.

stickleback, a small fish. (E.) So called from the *stickles* or small prickles on back. *Stick-le* is dimin. of *stick* (2).

stitch, a pain in the side, a passing rough stuff of a needle and thread. (E.)

F. *stiche*. A. S. *stice*, a pricking, sation. — A. S. *stician*, to prick, pierce.

stoccado, stoccata, a thrust in fencing. (L. — Teut.) *Stoccado* is an accommodated form, as if it were Spanish. — Ital. *sata*, 'a foyne, thrust,' Florio. — Ital. *co*, 'a short sword, a tuck,' Florio; th pp. suffix *-ata*. — G. *stock*, a stick, trunk, stump; cognate with E. *stock* (low).

stock, a post, &c. (E.) The sense is as *stuck* or fixed, hence a post, trunk, &c. a fixed store, fund, capital, cattle, &c. butt-end of a gun, &c. A. S. *stoc*, stick, post. Formed as if from an A. S. *stocen**, pp. of a strong verb *stecan**, noted s. v. **Stick** (1) above. + G. *st*, O. H. G. *stock*, from *gestochen*, pp. *stechen*, to stick, pierce; Du. *stok*, Icel. *stok*, Dan. *stok*, Swed. *stock*.

stockade, a breastwork formed of logs. (E.; with F. suffix.) Coined in imitation of F. *estocade*, which only meant thrust in fencing. From E. *stock* (low).

stocking. (E.) *Stocking* is a dimin. of *stock*, used as short for *nether-stock*. It has des chausses, a *stocking*, or *nether-stock*; Cot. The clothing of the lower part of the body consisted of a single garment, called *hose*, in F. *chausses*. It was afterwards cut in two at the knees, and divided into *upper-stocks*, and *nether-stocks* or *stockings*. In this case, *stock* means a piece or stump, a piece cut off; see *stock* (low).

stoker, one who tends a fire. (Du.) It is used to mean one who looked after a fire in a brew-house (Phillips). — Du. *stoker*, kindler, or setter on fire, Hexham. — *stoken*, to kindle a fire, stir a fire. — *stok*, a stock, stick (hence, a poker for fire). Cognate with *stock* (above).

stick (5), credit. (F.—G.) Short for *st*; Nares shews that to take things

without immediate payment was to take *on ticket*, afterwards shortened to *on tick*; see below.

ticket, a bill stuck up, a marked card. (F.—G.) O. F. *etiquet*, 'a little note, bill, or ticket, esp. such as is stuck up on the gate of a court;' Cot. — G. *stechen*, to stick, stick, up, fix; cognate with E. *stick*.

tuck (2), a rapier. (F.—Ital.—G.) F. *estoc*, 'the stock of a tree, a rapier, a tuck;' Cot. — Ital. *stocco*, a truncheon, rapier, tuck; Florio. — G. *stock*, a stock, stump, &c.; see *stock*, *stoccado* (above).

Stick (2), a staff, twig; see **Stick** (1).

Stickleback, a fish; see **Stick** (1).

Stickler, one who parts combatants, or settles disputes between two who are fighting. (E.) Now only used of one who insists on etiquette or persists in an opinion. Corruption of M. E. *stightlen*, *stightilen*, to dispose, order, arrange, govern, subdue; commonly used of a steward who arranged matters, acting as a master of ceremonies. See Will. of Palerne, 1199, 2899, 3281, 3841, 5379; Destruction of Troy, 117, 1997, 2193, 13282, &c. This M. E. *stightlen* is a frequentative of A. S. *stihtan*, *stihtian*, to control. Cognate with O. Du. *stichten*, to build, impose a law; Dan. *stifte*, to institute, Swed. *stifta*, *stikta*, G. *stiften*, to found, institute.

stiff. (E.) M. E. *stif*. A. S. *stif*, stiff. + Du. *stijf*, Dan. *stiv*, Swed. *styf*. Allied to Lith. *stiprus*, strong, *stip-ti*, to be stiff, L. *stipes*, a stem; also to E. **Staff**.

stifle. (Scand.; confused with F.—L.) Icel. *stifla*, to dam up, choke. Norweg. *stivla*, to stop, hem in, lit. to stiffen; *stivra*, to stiffen; frequentatives of Norw. *stiva*, Dan. *stive*, to stiffen. All from the adj. above. Confused with O. F. *estiver*, to pack tight, stive; see *stevadore*.

Stigmatise. (F.—Gk.) F. *stigmatiser*, to brand with a hot iron, defame. — Gk. *στυγματίζω*, to mark, brand. — Gk. *στυγματ-*, base of *στυγμα*, a prick, mark, brand. — Gk. *στίξω* (= *στίγγω*), to prick. Allied to **Stick** (1). (✓STIG.)

Stile (1), a set of steps; see **Stair**.

Stile (2), the correct spelling of **Style** (1), q. v.

Stiletto; see **Style** (1).

Still (1), calm; see **Stall**.

Still (2), to distil, trickle down. (L.; or F.—L.) In some cases, it represents L. *stillare*, to fall in drops; more often, it is short for *distil* (below).

distil. (F. - L.) O. F. *distiller*. - L. *distillare, destillare*, to drop or trickle down. - L. *de*, down; *stillare*, to drop, from *stilla*, a drop.

instil. (F. - L.) F. *instiller*. - L. *instillare*, to pour in by drops. - L. *in*, in; *stillare*, to drop (above).

still (3), sb., an apparatus for distilling. (L.) Short for M. E. *stillatorie*, a still, from *stillat-us*, pp. of *stillare* (above).

Stilt. (Scand.) M. E. *stille*. - Swed. *stylda*, Dan. *stytte*, a stilt; Dan. *stytte*, to walk on stilts. + Du. *stelt*; G. *stels*, a stilt; O. H. G. *stelsa*, prop, crutch. Allied to *Stalk* (1). Also to Gk. *στήλη*, a column; orig. sense a high post, upright pole.

Stimulate. (L.) From pp. of L. *stimulare*, to prick forward. - L. *stimulus*, a goad (put for *stig-mulus**). Allied to *Stick* (1) and *Stigmatise*. (✓STIG.)

instigate, to urge on. (L.) From pp. of *instigare*, to goad on. - L. *in*, on; and base *STIG*, to prick; cf. L. *stinguere*, to prick; see *Distinguish*.

Sting. (E.) A. S. *stingan*, pt. t. *stang*, pp. *stungen*. + Icel. *stinga*, Swed. *stinga*, Dan. *stinge*. Nasalised form of *Stick* (1).

stang, a pole, stake. (Scand.) M. E. *stange*. - Icel. *stöng* (gen. *stangar*), a pole, stake; Dan. *stang*, Swed. *stång*, Du. *stang*, G. *stange*. From the pt. t. of the verb *to sting* (above).

stingy, mean. (E.) The same as Norfolk *stingy* (pronounced *stin-jī*), nipping, unkindly, ill-humoured. Merely the adj. from *sting*, sb., which is pronounced *stinj* in Wiltshire. So also Swed. *sticken*, pettish, fretful, from *sticka*, to sting.

Stink. (E.) A. S. *stincan*, pt. t. *stanc*, pp. *stuncen*. + Du. *stinken*, Icel. *stökkva* (pt. t. *stökk*), Dan. *stinke*, Swed. *stinka*, G. *stinken*; Goth. *stiggkwan* (for *stingkwan*), to smite, strike, thrust. The orig. sense seems to have been 'to strike against;' hence to strike against the sense of smell.

stench, sb. (E.) A. S. *stenc*, a strong smell, often in the sense of fragrance. - A. S. *stanc*, pt. t. of *stincan* (above). + G. *stank*.

Stint; see *Stunted*.

Stipend; see *Stipulation*.

Stipple, to engrave by means of small dots. (Du.) Du. *stippelen*, to speckle, dot over. - Du. *stippel*, a speckle; dimin. of *stip*, a point. Allied to *Stab*.

Stipulation, a contract. (F. - L.) F.

stipulation. - L. acc. *stipulationem* covenant. - L. *stipulatus*, pp. of *stipulo* to settle an agreement. - O. Lat. *stips* firm, fast; allied to *stipes*, a (✓STAP, from ✓STA.) ¶ Not *stipula*, a straw, though this is an al word, dimin. of *stipes*.

constipate. (L.) From pp. of L. *stipare*, to join closely, press together.

costive. (F. - L.) From O. F. *cost* = L. *constipatus*, constipated. See *const* in *Littre*.

stevadore, one who stows a cargo. (Span. - L.) Span. *estivador*, a w packer; hence a stower of wool exportation, and generally, one who st a cargo. - Span. *estivar*, to compress w to stow a cargo. - L. *stipare*, to p together. Cf. Span. *estiva*, O. F. *es* stowage; Ital. *stiva*, ballast.

stipend, salary. (L.) L. *stipendium* tax, tribute; put for *stipi-pendium*, payment in money. - L. *stipi*, crude of *stips*, small coin; *pendere*, to weigh pay; see *Pendant*. β. *Stips* is supposed to mean 'pile of money;' from *stipare* heap together; cf. *stipes*, a post (perhaps).

Stir. (E.) M. E. *stiren*, *sturen*. *stirian*, to move, stir. Allied to *styr*, a stir, Du. *stören*, Swed. *störa* *stören*, to disturb, O. H. G. *stören* scatter, destroy, disturb. Further allied L. *sternere*, to scatter. (✓STAR.)

storm. (E.) A. S. *storm*, storm; 'that which lays low.' + Icel. *storm*, Swed. Dan. *storm*, G. *sturm*. From same root as E. *stir* and L. *sternere*; above.

sturgeon, a fish. (F. - O. H. O. F. *esturgeon*, *esturgeon*; Low L. *sturionem*, from nom. *sturio*. - O. H. *sturjo*, *sturo*, a sturgeon; lit. 'a stir because it stirs up mud by floundering the bottom of the water. - O. H. G. *sto* to spread, stir (G. *stören*); see *Stir* (above). + A. S. *styria*, *stiriga*, a stirrer, a geon, from *stirian*, to stir; Swed. *stör*, sturgeon, from Swed. *störa*, to stir.

Stirk; see *Steer* (1).

Stirrup; see *Stair*.

Stitch; see *Stick* (1).

Stith, an anvil; see *Stead*.

Stiver, a Dutch penny. (Du.) *stuiver*, a small coin. Perhaps orig. 'a small piece;' cf. G. *stüber*, a st which appears to be related to G. *stüb*

ut, be scattered, *staub*, dust, atom.

animal. (Scand.) *Stoat* also allion (Bailey); M. E. *stot*, a bull, bullock. It was, in fact, general name for a male animal; a bull, Swed. *stut*, Dan. *stud*, dial. *stut*, a young ox, young *stut*, a bullock, an ox-horn. 'asher,' hence ox-horn, strong ale. Allied to Du. *stooten*, to *stooter*, stallion, Swed. *stöla*, G. *stossen*, Goth. *stantan*, to *STUT*.)

Stoccata; see *Stick* (1).

Stockade, *Stocking*; see

(-Gk.) L. *Stoicus*. - Gk. *stoic*; lit. 'belonging to a colonnade Zeno taught under a colonnade.' - Gk. *στοά* (Attic *στοά*), a row of pillars. (✓ STA.)

see *Stick* (1).

g robe, scarf. (L.-Gk.) L. *στολή*, equipment, robe, stole. *ειν*, to equip. Allied to Stall, dilatation of the heart. (Gk.) *ειν*, a drawing asunder, dilatation. *ειλλειν*, to put aside or apart. *ειν*, apart; *ειλλειν*, to place,

a letter. (F.-L.-Gk.) O. F. *epistre*. - L. *epistola*. - Gk. *επιστολή*, message, letter. - Gk. *επιστέλλειν*, - Gk. *επι*, to; *ειλλειν*, to

contraction of the heart, of a syllable. (Gk.) Gk. *συν*, drawing together. - Gk. *συν*, draw together. - Gk. *συν*, to place, put. See also

upid. (L.) L. *stolidus*, firm, stupid. Allied to *Stultify*, and

(F.-L.-Gk.) M. E. *stomak*. - L. acc. *stomachum*. - Gk. *στόμαχος*, gullet, stomach; dimin. *στόμαχον*.

(F.-L.) M. E. *stoon*. A. S. *stán*. + Icel. *steinn*, Dan. Swed. *sten*, Goth. *stains*. Cf. Gk. *στία*, a

(F.-L.) M. E. *stool*. A. S. *stól*, seat, Icel. *stóll*, Dan. Swed. *stol*, seat, chair; G. *stuhl*, chair, Lith. *stól*, table, Lith. *stólas*,

table. Lit. 'that which stands firm;' cf. Gk. *στήλη*, pillar. (✓ STA.)

Stoop (1), to lean forward. (E.) A. S. *stūpian*. + O. Du. *stuypen*, O. Icel. *stúpa*, to stoop; Swed. *stupa*, to tilt, fall. Allied to *Steep* (1).

steep (2), to soak in a liquid. (Scand.) M. E. *stepen*, Icel. *steypa*, to make to stoop, overturn, pour out liquids, cast metals (hence to pour water over grain or steep it); causal of *stúpa*, to stoop (above); so also Swed. *stöpa*, to cast metals, steep corn, Dan. *støbe*, the same.

Stoop (2), a beaker; see *Stoup*.

Stop. (L.) Not E., but L. M. E. *stoppen*, A. S. *stoppan*, to stop up; so also Du. *stoppen*, to stop, stuff, cram, Swed. *stoppa*, Dan. *stoppe*, G. *stopfen*, Ital. *stoppare*, to stop up with tow, Low L. *stupare*, to stop up with tow, cram, stop. All from L. *stupa*, *stuppa*, coarse part of flax, hards, oakum, tow. Cf. Gk. *στυπή*, *στυπήνη*, the same; Skt. *stumbh*, to stop. Allied to *Stub*, *Stupid*, *Stump*. Der. *stopp-le*, i.e. stopper.

estop. (F.-L.) A law term; to stop, impede. - O. F. *estoper*; Low L. *stupare* (above).

Storax, a resinous gum. (L.-Gk.) L. *storax*, *styrax*. - Gk. *στυράξ*.

Store, sb. (F.-L.) M. E. *stor*, *stoor*, provisions. - O. F. *estor*, a nuptial gift; *estoire*, store, provisions; Low L. *staurum*, the same as *instaurum*, store. - L. *instaurare*, to construct, build, restore; Low L. *instaurare*, to provide necessaries. - L. *in*, in; *staurare**, to set up, place; also found in *re-staurare*, to restore. From an adj. *staurus** = Skt. *sthāvara*, fixed; cf. Gk. *σταυρός*, an upright pole. (✓ STA.) Der. *store*, verb, O. F. *estorer*, from Low L. *staurare** = *instaurare*.

restaurant. (F.-L.) Mod. F. *restaurant*, lit. 'restoring;' pres. pt. of *restaurer*, to restore, refresh (below).

restore. (F.-L.) O. F. *restorer*, also *restaurer*. - L. *restaurare*, to restore. - L. *re*-, again; *staurare**; see *Store*.

story (2), set of rooms on a level or flat. (F.-L.) Orig. merely 'a building' or 'thing built.' - O. F. *estorde*, a thing built; fem. of pp. of *estorer*, to build. - Low L. *staurare**, put for L. *instaurare*, to construct, build, &c. See *Store*. Der. *clere-story*, i.e. *clear-story*, story lighted with windows, as distinct from *blind-story*.

Stork, bird. (E.) A. S. *storc*. + Du. *stork*, Icel. *storkr*, Dan. Swed. G. *stork*. Cf. Gk. *τόρυξ*, large bird. Prob. allied to **Stalk** (2); cf. A. S. *stealc*, high; also to **Stark**.

Storm; see **Stir**.

Story (1), a narrative; see **History**.

Story (2), set of rooms; see **Store**.

Stot, stallion, bullock; see **Stoat**.

Stoup, **Stoop**, flagon. (Scand.) M. E. *stope*. — Icel. *staup*, a knobby lump, also a stoup; Swed. *stop*, three pints. + A. S. *st/af*, a cup; Du. *stoop*, a gallon; G. *stauf*, a cup. Orig. a lump, mass; properly a mass of molten metal; cf. Icel. *steyfa*, to cast metals; see **steep** (2), under **Stoop**.

Stout. (F. — O. Low G.) M. E. *stout*. — O. F. *estout*, stout, bold. — O. Du. *stolt*, stout, stout, bold; Low G. *stolt*, A. S. *stolt*, the same. + G. *stolz*, proud. Allied to **Stolid**. Der. *stout*, sb., a strong beer.

Stove. (E.) A. S. *stofa*. + O. Du. *stove*, 'a stewe, hot-house, or a baine,' Hexham; Low G. *stove*. + Icel. *stofa*, *stufa*, a bathing-room with a stove; G. *stube*, a room.

stew, vb. (F. — Teut.) The verb was formed from the sb. *stew*, orig. a bath, hot-house; pl. *stews*, a brothel. The sb. was commonly used in the pl. *stues*, *stewes*, *stuwes*, &c., various spellings of O. F. *estuves*, 'stews, stoves, or hot-houses;' Cot. Mod. F. *stuve*. — O. H. G. *stupa*, a hot room for a bath (G. *stube*, a room); cognate with O. Du. *stove* (above). Der. *stew*, sb., stewed meat.

Stover, food for cattle. (F. — L. ?) In Shak.; M. E. *stouer* (*stover*), necessities. — O. F. *estover*, *estovoir*, necessities; orig. the infin. mood of a verb which was used impersonally with the sense 'it is necessary.' Perhaps from L. *studere*, to endeavour.

Stow, to pack away. (E.) M. E. *stowen*, lit. to put in a place. — A. S. *stōw*, a place. + Icel. *eld-sto*, fire place; Lit. *stowa*, place where one stands, from *stōti*, to stand. (✓ STA.)

bestow. (E.) From *stow*, with prefix *be-*.

Straddle; see **Stride**.

Straggle. (E.) Formerly *stragle*. Put for *strackle*; cf. prov. E. *strackle-brained*, thoughtless. Frequentative of M. E. *straken*, to roam, wander; P. Plowman's Crede, 82. Allied to **Strike**, q. v.

Straight; see **Stretch**.

Strain, **Straight**; see **Stringent**.

Strand (1), shore. (E.) A. S. *strand*. +

Icel. *strönd* (gen. *strandar*), margin, edge; Dan. Swed. G. *strand*.

Strand (2), thread of a rope. (Du.) The final *d* is added. — Du. *streun*, a skein, hank of thread. + G. *strähne*, a skein, hank (Prob. allied to *stretch* and *string*.)

Strange; see **Exterior**.

Strangle, to choke. (F. — L. — Gk.) O. F. *estrangler*. — L. *strangulare*. — Gk. *στραγγαλδεν*, *στραγγαλίζειν*, to strangle. — Gk. *στραγγάλη*, a halter. — Gk. *στραγγή*, twisted. Allied to **String** and **Streich** (✓ STARG.)

strangury. (L. — Gk.) L. *stranguria*. — Gk. *στραγγουρία*, retention of urine, when it falls by drops. — Gk. *στραγγ*, base of *στράγγι*, a drop, that which oozes out (allied to *στραγγός*, twisted); *οὐρον*, urine.

Strap. (L.) Prov. E. *strop*; A. S. *stropp*. — L. *strappus*, strap, thong, fillet. Allied to Gk. *σπρόφος*, a twisted band; see **Strophe**. (Hence also F. *étrope*.)

strop, a piece of leather, for sharpening razors. (L.) A. S. *stropp*, a strap; see **Strap** (above).

Strappado. (Ital. — Teut.) A modified form of *strappata* (just as *stoccado* was used for *stoccata*). — Ital. *strappata*, a pulling, a wringing, the strappado. — Ital. *strappare*, to pull, wring. — H. G. (Swiss) *straffien*, to pull tight, allied to G. *straff*, tight. ¶ Perhaps not really Teutonic, but borrowed from L. *strappus*; see **Strap**.

Stratagem. (F. — L. — Gk.) O. F. *stratageme*. — L. *strategema*. — Gk. *στρατηγία*, the device of a general. — Gk. *στρατηγός*, general, leader. — Gk. *στρατ-ία*, army (orig. camp, allied to L. *stratus*, see below); *ἀγ-ειν*, to lead.

Stratum. (L.) L. *stratum*, a layer, that which is spread flat; neut. of *stratus*, pp. of *sternere*, to spread. + Gk. *στέρνωμι*, I spread out. (✓ STAR.)

consternation. (F. — L.) F. *consternation*. — L. acc. *consternationem*, fright. — L. *consternatus*, pp. of *consternare*, to frighten; intensive form of *consuere*, to bestrew, throw down. — L. *con-* (cum), together; *sternere*, to strew.

prostrate. (L.) L. *prostratus*, pp. of *pro-sternere*, to throw forward on the ground. Der. *prostrat-ion*.

stray, to wander. (F. — L.) O. F. *estraier*, to wander; orig. to rove about the streets or ways. Cf. Prov. *estrade*, a wanderer in the streets, one who strays from Prov. *estrada* (= O. F. *estree*), a way

stradiotto, a wanderer, from *strada*,
- L. *strata*, a street; see below.
ray, *estray*, sb.

et. (L.) A.S. *stræt*. - L. *strata*,
strata uia, a paved way; *strata* being
pp. of *sternere*, to strew, pave.

v, sb. (E.) A.S. *streaw*, *strecow*,
Du. *stroo*, Icel. *strá*, Dan. *straa*,
G. *stroh*. Allied to L. *stramen*,
Lit. 'what is scattered'; see *Straw*.
✓STAR.)

w-berry. (E.) A.S. *stredberige*,
erry; from the resemblance of its
to straws.

w, straw, vb. (E.) M.E. *strewen*,
rowian, to strew, lit. scatter straw.
streaw, straw. + Du. *strooijen*, to
from *stroo*, straw. Der. *be-strew*.
r; see *Stratum*.

lk; see *Strike*.

um. (E.) A.S. *stredm*, + Du. *stroom*,
aumr, Swed. Dan. *ström*, G. *strom*.
to Russ. *struia*, Irish *stroth*, a stream.
m ✓SRU, to flow, which in Teut.
ss. became STRU; cf. Skt. *sru*, Gk.
to flow.

t; see *Stratum*.

igth; see *Strong*.

uous. (L.) L. *strenuus*, vigorous,
+ Gk. *στυφνής*, strong, *στυφός*, firm.
s; see *Stringent*.

ch. (E.) M.E. *strecchen*. - A.S.
, pt. t. *strechte*, pp. *strecht*. Formed
causal verb from A.S. *strec*, *strec*,
strong, variant of A.S. *stearc*,
see *Stark*. Thus *stretch* = to make
hard, as in straining a cord. + Du.
, Dan. *strække*, Swed. *sträcka*; G.
, from *strack*, adj., straight. Allied
agent. (✓STAR.G.)

ight. (E.) M.E. *streijt*, orig. pp.
, *strecchen*, to stretch; A.S. *strecht*,
treccan (above). Der. *straight*, adv.,
treijt; *straight-way*; *straight-en*.

r; see *Straw*.

ken; see *Strike*.

; see *Stringent*.

e, vb. (E.) M.E. *striden*, pt. t.
strood. A.S. *stridan*, to strive, also
e, pt. t. *stridd*. So also Low G.
(pt. t. *streed*), to strive, to stride;
iden, G. *streiten*, Dan. *stride*, strong
to strive, contend; Icel. *stríða*,
stríða, weak verbs, to strive. β.
sense was 'to contend,' hence to
g steps (as if in contention with
). Der. *be-stride*.

straddle. (E.) Formerly *striddle*
(Levins); frequentative of *stride*.

strife. (F. - Scand.) O.F. *estrif*, *strife*.
- Icel. *stríð*, *strife*, contention. Cf. O.
Sax. and O. Fries. *strid*, *strife*. From the
verb *Stride* (above).

strive. (F. - Scand.) M.E. *striuen*
(*striven*), properly a weak verb. - O.F.
estriver, to strive. - O.F. *estrif*, *strife*
(above).

Strike, to hit. (E.) M.E. *striken*, orig.
to proceed, advance, to flow; hence used
of smooth swift motion, to strike with a
rod or sword. The verb is strong; pt. t.
strak, pp. *striken*; the phrase '*stricken* in
years' meant '*advanced* in years.' A.S.
strican, to go, proceed, advance swiftly and
smoothly; pt. t. *stríc*, pp. *stricen*. + Du.
strijken, to smooth, rub, stroke, spread,
strike; G. *streichen*, the same. Cf. Icel.
strjúka, to stroke, rub, wipe, strike; Swed.
stryka, Dan. *stryge*, the same. Allied to
L. *stringere*, to graze, touch lightly with a
swift motion. Der. *strike*, sb., the name of
a measure, orig. an instrument with a
straight edge for levelling (striking off) a
measure of grain.

streak, a line or long mark. (Scand.)
M.E. *streke*. - Swed. *strek*, a dash, streak,
line; Dan. *strøg*, the same. + Goth. *striks*,
a stroke with the pen; A.S. *strica*, a line
(whence M.E. *strike*).

stroke (1), a blow. (E.) M.E. *strook*.
- A.S. *stríc*, pt. t. of *strican*, to strike.

stroke (2), to rub gently. (E.) M.E.
stroken. A.S. *strácan*, to stroke; a causal
verb, from *stríc*, pt. t. of *strican* (above).
Cf. G. *stréicheln*, to stroke, from *streichen*,
to rub.

String; see *Strong*.

Stringent. (L.) L. *stringent-*, stem of
pres. pt. of *stringere*, to draw tight, com-
press, urge; pp. *strictus*. Allied to *Strong*.

striction. (L.) From L. *astrectio*,
a drawing together. - L. *astrectus*, pp.
of *astringere* (below).

astrigent. (L.) From stem of pres.
pt. of *astringere*, to bind or draw closely
together. - L. *a-* (for *ad*), to; *stringere*, to
draw tight.

constrain, to compel. (F. - L.) O.F.
constraindre, later *contraindre*. - L. *con-*
stringere, to bind together, fetter.

distrain. (F. - L.) O.F. *destraindre*,
to strain, press, vex extremely (hence to
seize goods for debt). - L. *di-stringere*, to
pull asunder.

distress, calamity. (F. - L.) O. F. *destresse*, oldest form *destrece*. A verbal sb. from a Low L. *districtiare* * (not used), regularly formed from L. *districtus*, pp. of *distringere*, to pull asunder (in late L. to punish, afflict); see above.

district, a region. (F. - L.) O. F. *district*. - Low L. *districtus*, territory wherein a lord has power to distract (Ducange). - L. *districtus*, pp. of *di-stringere*.

obstriction, obligation. (L.) Coined from L. *obstrictus*, pp. of *ob-stringere*, to bind, fasten.

restrain. (F. - L.) O. F. *restraintre* (F. *restraintre*), to restrain. - L. *re-stringere*, to draw back tightly, bind back. Der. *restraint*, from O. F. *restrainte*, fem. of pp. of *restraintre*.

restrict. (L.) From L. *restrictus*, pp. of *re-stringere*, to bind back.

strain. (F. - L.) O. F. *estraindre*, 'to wring hard'; Cot. - L. *stringere*, to draw tight.

strait, adj. (F. - L.) M. E. *streit*. - O. F. *estreit* (F. *etroit*), narrow, strict. - L. *strictum*, acc. of *strictus*; see **strict** (below).

stress, strain. (F. - L.) Sometimes short for *distress*; see **distress** (above). Otherwise, from O. F. *estreoir*, *estroissir*, to straiten, pinch, contract. This answers to a Low L. *strictiare* * (not used), regularly formed from L. *strictus* (below).

strict. (L.) L. *strictus*, pp. of *stringere*, to tighten, draw together, &c.

Strip. (E.) M. E. *stripen*. A. S. *strýpan*, to plunder, strip. + Du. *stroopen*, to plunder, *strippen*, to strip off leaves, *strep*, to stripe. Der. *strip*, sb., a piece stripped off.

stripe. (Du.) Orig. a streak; M. E. *stripe*; not an old word; prob. a weaver's term. - O. Du. *strijpe*, a stripe in cloth; Du. *streep*; Low G. *stripe*, a stripe or strip. + G. *streif*. From the notion of flaying; the O. Du. *stroopen* meant to flay; hence *strijpe*, a strip, mark of a lash, a stripe.

stripling. (E.) A double dimin. from *strip*; hence a lad as thin as a *strip*, a growing lad not yet filled out.

Strive; see **Stride**.

Stroke, (1) and (2); see **Strike**.

Stroll, to wander. (Scand.) Formerly *strolle*, *stryole*. (A contracted form, as if for *struggle* *.) Frequentative of Dan. *stryge*, to stroll, Swed. *stryka*, to stroke, also to ramble. Allied to **Strike**; cf. M. E. *striken*, to go, proceed, wander.

Strong. (E.) A. S. *strang*, *streng*. + Du. *streng*, Icel. *strangi*, Dan. *streng*. Swed. *sträng*; G. *streng*, strict. Nasalised form of **Stark**. Cf. Gk. *σπαγγός*, tightly twisted.

strength. (E.) A. S. *strengþu*. - A. S. *strang*, strong.

string. (E.) A. S. *streng*, cord; from its being tightly twisted. - A. S. *strang*, strong, violent. Cf. Gk. *σπαγγάλη*, a halter; from *σπαγγός*, tightly twisted. + Du. *streng*, string, from *streng*, severe; so also Icel. *streng*, Dan. *strang*, Swed. *sträng*, G. *strang*, cord, string.

Strop; see **Strap**.

Strophe, part of a poem or dance. (Gk.) Gk. *στροφή*, a turning; the turning of the chorus, dancing to one side of the orchestra, or the strain sung during this evolution; the *strophe*, to which the *antistrophe* answers. - Gk. *στρέφειν*, to turn.

antistrophe. (Gk.) Gk. *ἀντιστροφή*, a return of the chorus (see above). - Gk. *ἀντί*, over against; *στροφή*, a strophe.

apostrophe. (L. - Gk.) L. *apostrophe*. - Gk. *ἀποστροφή*, a turning away, the mark called an apostrophe; in rhetoric a turning away to address one person only. - Gk. *ἀπό*, away; *στρέφειν*, to turn. See also **Catastrophe**.

Strow; see **strew**, under **Straw**.

Structure. (F. - L.) F. *structure*. - L. *structura*, a structure. - L. *structus*, pp. of *struere*, to build, orig. to heap together. Allied to **Stratum**.

construct. (L.) From L. *constructus*, pp. of *construere* (below).

construe. (L.) L. *construere*, to heap together, build, also to construe a passage. - L. *con-* (cum), together; *struere*, to pile build. Der. *mis-construe*.

destroy. (F. - L.) M. E. *destroien*. - O. F. *destruire*. - L. *de-struere*, to pull down, unbuild, overthrow (pp. *destructus*). Der. *destruction* (from the pp.).

instruct. (L.) From L. *instruere*, pp. of *in-struere*, to build into, instruct.

instrument. (F. - L.) F. *instrument*. - L. *instrumentum*, an implement, tool. - L. *instruere* (above); with suffix *-mentum*.

obstruct. (L.) From L. *obstructus*, pp. of *ob-struere*, to build in the way of anything, lit. build against.

superstructure. (L.) From L. *super*, above; and **Structure**.

Struggle, vb. (Scand.) M. E. *streghen*; a weakened form of *strokelan* *, not found.

A frequentative verb; from Icel. *strok*, stem of *strokin*, pp. of *stryka*, to strike, beat, flog (hence, to use violence); cf. Icel. *strokka*, to churn with a hand-churn (called *strokkur*) made with an upright shaft which is worked up and down. Note also Swed. *stryka*, to strike, Dan. *stryge*, to strike, to stroke; the weakening from *k* to *g* being common in Danish.

Strum, to thrum on a piano. (Scand.) An imitative word, put for *sthrum* *. Made by prefixing an intensive *s*. (= O. F. *es* = L. *ex*), very, to Thrum, q. v.

Strumpet. (F. = L.) M. E. *stropmet*. The *m* is an E. insertion; it stands for *stropet* * or *strupet* *. The *-et* is a F. dimin. suffix. = O. F. *strupe*, variant of O. F. *stupre*, concubinage. = L. *stuprum*, dishonour, violation. Cf. also Ital. *strupare*, the same as *stuprare*, to ravish; Span. *estrugar*, the same as *estuprar*.

Strut (1), to walk about pompously. (Scand.) M. E. *strouten*, to spread or swell out. = Dan. *strutte*, *strude*, to strut; cf. Norw. *strut*, a spout that sticks out, a nozzle. The orig. sense seems to be 'to stick out stiffly'; cf. Icel. *strútr*, a hood sticking out like a horn; Low G. *strutt*, rigid. + G. *strotzen*, to strut, be puffed up; cf. *strauss*, a tuft, bunch.

strut (2), a support for a rafter. (Scand.) Orig. a stiff piece of wood; from *strut*, to stick out or up. Cf. Icel. *strútr*, Low G. *strutt* (above).

Strychnine. (Gk.) From Gk. *στυχνος*, nightshade, poison; with F. suffix *-ine*.

Stub, stump of a tree. (E.) A. S. *styb*, a stub. + Du. *stobbe*, Icel. *stubbi*, Dan. *stub*, Swed. *stubble*. Cf. Gk. *στυβος*, a stump, Skt. *stambh*, to make firm, set fast. (✓ STUP; from ✓ STA.)

stubble. (F. = O. H. G.) M. E. *stobil*, *stoble*. = O. F. *estouble*, *estuble*. = O. H. G. *stuppilā*, G. *stoppel*, *stubble*. + Du. *stoppel*, *stubble*; L. *stipula*, dimin. of *stipes*.

stubborn. (E.) M. E. *stoburn*, *stiborn*; also *stibornesse*, *stybournesse*, *stubbornesse*, for which Palsgrave has *stubbleness*. The final *n* is due to misunderstanding *stibornesse* as *stiborn-esse*; or, in any case, has been added; cf. *bitter-n*, *slatter-n*. *Stubor* *, *stibor* * represent an A. S. form *styb-or* *, not found, but of perfectly regular form; -or being a common adj. suffix, as in *bit-or*, *bitter*. From A. S. *styb*, a stub. Thus *stubborn* = stock-like, not easily moved, like an old stub or stump.

stump. (Scand.) M. E. *stumpe*. = Icel. *stumpur*, Swed. Dan. *stump*, stump, end, bit. + Du. *stomp*, G. *stumpf*. Cf. Skt. *stambha*, a post, stem, Icel. *stúfr*, a stump. A nasalised form of *stúb*.

Stucco. (Ital. = O. H. G.) Ital. *stucco*, hardened, encrusted; stucco. = O. H. G. *stucchi*, a crust; G. *stück*, a piece, patch. Allied to *Stoock*.

Stud (1), a collection of breeding-horses and mares. (E.) M. E. *stood*. A. S. *stód*, a stud; orig. an establishment or herd in a stall. + Icel. *stód*, Dan. *stod*, G. *gestüt*. Cf. Russ. *stado*, a herd or drove, Lith. *stodas*, a drove of horses. (✓ STA.) Der. *stud-horse*.

steed. (E.) M. E. *stede*. A. S. *stéda*, a stud-horse, stallion, war-horse. = A. S. *stód*, a stud (with the usual change from *ð* to *f*). + G. *stute*, a stud-mare; Icel. *stóð-hestur*, stud-horse, *stóðmerr*, stud-mare.

Stud (2), a rivet, large-headed nail, &c. (E.) Also a stout post, prop; hence a projection, boss, support. = A. S. *studu*, *stufu*, a post. + Icel. *stóð*, Swed. *stód*, a post; Dan. *stód*, stub, stump. (✓ STU, allied to ✓ STA.)

Student. (L.) From L. *student-*, stem of pres. pt. of *studere*, to be busy about, to study.

study, sb. (F. = L.) M. E. *studie*. = O. F. *estudie* (F. *étude*). = L. *studium*, zeal, study. Cf. Gk. *σπουδή*, zeal. Der. *studio*, Ital. *studio*, a school, from L. *studium*.

Stuff, materials. (F. = L.) O. F. *estoffe*, 'stuffe'; Cot. = L. *stupa*, *stoppa*, the coarse part of flax, hard, tow; the pronunciation of this L. word being Germanised before it passed into French (Diez). Cf. G. *stoff*, stuff, materials. β. The sense of the L. word is better preserved in the verb *to stuff*, i. e. to cram, to stop up, G. *stopfen*, to fill, stuff, quilt, from Low L. *stuppere*, to stop up; whence also E. *stop*, q. v.

stuffy, close, stifling. (F. = L.) From O. F. *estouffer*, to choke (F. *étouffer*). The same as O. F. *estoffer*, to stuff or cram up. = O. F. *estoffe*, stuff (above). ¶ So Scheler, disputing the suggestion of Diez, who needlessly goes to the Gk. *ῥίφος*, smoke, mist, in order to explain *estoffe*.

Stultify. (L.) Coined, with suffix *-fy* (F. *-fier*, L. *-ficare*), from L. *stulti* = *stulto*, crude form of *stultus*, foolish. Allied to *Stolid*.

Stumble, vb. (Scand.) The *ð* is crescent. M. E. *stomblen*, *stomelen*, *stun-*

len; also *stomerer*.—Icel. *stumra*, Norw. *stumra*, to stumble; Swed. dial. *stambla*, *stomla*, *stammra*, to stumble, falter. Practically a doublet of *stammer*, with reference to hesitation of the step instead of the speech; see *Stammer*.

Stump; see *Stub*.

Stun, to make a loud din, to amaze, esp. with a blow. (E.) M. E. *stonien*.—A. S. *stunian*, to make a din.—A. S. *stun*, a din.—Icel. *stynr*, a groan; G. *stöhnen*, to groan, Gk. *στένειν*, to groan; Skt. *stan*, to sound, to thunder. (✓*STAN*.) Der. *astony*, *astound*; see *Astonish*.

Stunted, hindered in growth. (E.) From A. S. *stunt*, adj., dull, obtuse, stupid, orig. 'short'; hence, metaphorically, short of wit; also not well grown; but the peculiar sense is Scand. + Icel. *stuttr* (for *stuntr**), short, stunted; O. Swed. *stunt*, cut short.

stint, to limit, restrain, cut short. (E.) Orig. 'to shorten.' M. E. *stintan* (also *stentan*). A. S. *stytan*, in *for-stytan*, properly 'to make dull'; formed from A. S. *stunt*, stupid, by vowel-change from *u* to *y*. The peculiar sense is Scand. + Icel. *styttla* (for *styntla**), to shorten, from *stuttr*, short, stunted; Swed. dial. *stynta*, to shorten, from *stunt*, small, short. See above.

Stupefy, Stupendous; see *Stupid*.

Stupid. (F.—L.) F. *stupide*.—L. *stupidus*, senseless.—L. *stupere*, to be amazed. Cf. Skt. *stambh*, to stupefy, make immovable; also *sthāpaya*, to set, place firmly, from *sthā*, to stand. (✓*STA*.)

stupefy. (F.—L.) F. *stupéfier*; due to *stupéfait*, pp., made directly from L. *stupefactus*, made stupid.—L. *stupere*, to be stupid; *factus*, pp. of *facere*, to make.

stupendous. (L.) L. *stupendus*, amazing, to be wondered at, fut. pass. part. of *stupere*, to be amazed.

Sturdy. (F.—L.?) It formerly meant rash or reckless; hence, brave, bold. M. E. *sturdi*, *sturdy*, rash.—O. F. *estourdi*, amazed, also rash, heedless; pp. of *estourdir*, 'to amaze'; Cot. (Mod. F. *étourdir*, Ital. *stordire*, to stun, amaze.) β. Explained by Diez from a Low L. form *extorpidire**, to numb, render senseless. If so, it is from L. *ex*, out, thoroughly; and L. *torpidus*, dull. See *Torpid*.

Sturgeon; see *Stir*.

Stutter. (Scand.) Frequentative of *stut*, once common in the same sense.

'I stutte, I can nat speake my wordes redyly'; Palsgrave. M. E. *stoten*.—Icel. *staula*, to beat, strike, also to stutter; Swed. *stöta*, Dan. *støde*, to strike against. + G. *stossen*; Goth. *stautan*, to strike. Orig. 'to strike against' to trip. (✓*STUD*.)

Sty, (1) and (2); see *Stair*.

Style (1), a pointed tool for writing, a mode of writing. (F.—L.) It should be *stile*, as it is not Gk. M. E. *stile*.—F. *stile*, *style*, 'a stile, manner of indicting'; Cot.—L. *stilus*, an iron pin for writing; a way of writing. Lit. 'a prickler.' Allied to *Stimulate*. (✓*STIG*.)

stiletto, a small dagger. (Ital.—L.) Ital. *stiletto*, a dagger; dimin. of O. Ital. *stilo*, a dagger.—L. *stilum*, acc. of *stila*, an iron pin (above).

Style (2), the middle part of the pistil of a flower; gnomon of a dial. (Gk.) Gk. *στῦλος*, a pillar, long upright body like a pillar; allied to *στήλη*, a pillar. (✓*STU*, by-form of ✓*STA*.)

Styptic, astringent. (F.—L.—Gk.) F. *styptique*.—L. *stypticus*.—Gk. *στυπτικός*, astringent.—Gk. *στέφειν*, to contract, draw together, to be astringent; orig. to make firm; allied to *στέφος*, a stump, stem, block.

Suasion, advice. (F.—L.) F. *suasion*.—L. acc. *suasionem*; from *suasio*, persuasion.—L. *suasus*, pp. of *suadere*, to persuade, lit. 'to make sweet'.—L. *suadens*, persuasive; allied to *suavis* (= *suavis**), sweet. See *Sweet*.

assuage. (F.—L.) O. F. *amager*, *asoager*, to soften, appease; (Prov. *amaguar*).—F. *a* (= L. *ad*), to; and L. *suavis*, sweet.

dissuade. (F.—L.) O. F. *dissuader*; Cot.—L. *dissuadere*, to persuade from.—L. *dis*, apart; *suadere*, to persuade; see *Suasion*.

persuade. (F.—L.) F. *persuader*.—L. *per-suadere*, to advise thoroughly, succeed in advising.

suave, pleasant. (F.—L.) F. *suave*; Cot.—L. *suavis*, sweet.

Sub, prefix. (L., or F.—L.) L. (and F.) *sub*, prefix. Orig. form *sup**; whence the comparative form *sup-er*, above, allied to Skt. *upari*, above. *Sub* seems to have meant 'close to'; hence it came to mean both just above, above, and just below, below; it is cognate with E. *Up*, q. v., also with Gk. *ὑπό*; see *Hypo*. ¶ *Sub* becomes *suc-* before *c*, *sub-* before *f*, *sug-* before *g*, *sum-* before *m*, *sub-* before *p*, *sub-* before *r*; and see *sub-* (below).

consummate. (L.) From pp. of *L. con-summare*, to bring into one sum, to perfect. — *L. con-* (*cum*), together; *summa*, a sum (below).

soprano. (Ital. — L.) Ital. *soprano*, supreme; highest voice in music. — Low *L. superanus*, chief; see *sovereign* (below).

sovereign. (F. — L.) M. E. *souerein* (*soverain*). — O. F. *soverain*, later *souverain*, princely, chief. — Low *L. superanus*, chief. — *L. super*, above; see *super-* (below).

sum, amount, total. (F. — L.) M. E. *summe*. — F. *somme*. — *L. summa*, sum, chief part, amount; orig. fem. of *summus* (= *sup-mus*), highest, superl. form from *sub* (= *sup*), above. Der. *summ-ary*, sb., from F. *sommaire*, 'a summary,' Cot., from *L. summarium*, a summary.

summit, top. (F. — L.) F. *sommet*, top. Dimin. of O. F. *som*, top of a hill. — *L. summum*, highest point, neut. of *summus*, highest; see *sum* (above).

super-, prefix. (L.) *L. super*, above; cf. *L. superus*, upper. Comparative form of *sub* (*sup*). — Gk. *ὑπέρ*, above; from *ὑπό*, above; Skt. *upari*, above, locative case of *upara*, upper, comparative of *upa*, near, close to.

superior. (F. — L.) Formerly *superiour*. — F. *superieur*. — *L. superiorem*, acc. of *superior*, higher; comparative from *superus*, high, which is itself an old comparative form from *sub* (*sup*).

supernal. (F. — L.) F. *supernel*, 'supernall;' Cot. Answering to a Low *L. supernalis*, from *L. supern-us*, upper; from *super*, above; see *super-* (above).

supine, on one's back, lazy. (L.) *L. supinus*, lying on one's back. — *L. sup*, orig. form of *sub*, up; with suffix *-inus*.

supra-, prefix, above. (L.) *L. supra*, above, adv. and prep.; short for *superā*, abl. fem. of *superus*, upper; see *super-* (above). Der. *supra-mundane*.

supreme. (F. — L.) F. *suprême*. — *L. supremus*, highest. Put for *supra-i-mus*, from a form *supera* (= *L. superus*, upper), with Aryan suffixes *-ya* and *-ma*. See *super-* (above).

sur- (s), **prefix.** (F. — L.) F. *sur*, above. — *L. super*, above. See *super-* (above).

sus-, prefix. (L.) *L. sus-*, prefix; put for *sub*, extended form of *sub*, under.

suzerain, a feudal lord. (F. — L.) F. *suzerain*, 'sovereign, yet subaltern;' Cot. A coined word, made from F. *sus* = *L. sursum* or *sursum*, above; so that F.

suzerain answers to a Low *L. suseranus* or *surseranus*. β. The *L. sursum* = *sursum*, lit. turned upwards; from *su-* = *sub*, up, and *ursum* = *ursum*, neut. of pp. of *vertere*, to turn.

Subaltern; see *Alien*.

Subaqueous; see *Aquatic*.

Subdivide; see *Divide*.

Subdue; see *Duke*.

Subjacent, Subject; see *Jet* (1).

Subjoin, Subjugate, Subjunctive; see *Join*.

Sublime. (F. — L.) F. *sublime*. — *L. sublimis*, lofty, raised on high. (Origin doubtful.)

Sublunar; see *Lucid*.

Submerge; see *Merge*.

Submit; see *Missile*.

Subordinate; see *Order*.

Suborn; see *Ornament*.

Subpoena; see *Pain*.

Subscribe; see *Scribe*.

Subsequent; see *Sequence*.

Subserve; see *Serve*.

Subside, Subsidy; see *Sedentary*.

Subsist, Substance; see *State*.

Substitute; see *State*.

Subtend; see *Tend* (1).

Subterfuge; see *Fugitive*.

Subterranean; see *Terrace*.

Subtle; see *Text*.

Subtract; see *Trace* (1).

Suburbs; see *Urbane*.

Subvert; see *Verso*.

Succeed; see *Cede*.

Succinct; see *Cincture*.

Succory; see *Chicory*.

Succour; see *Current*.

Succulent, juicy. (F. — L.) F. *succulent*.

— *L. succulentus, succulentus*, full of juice. —

L. succus, succus, juice; with suffix *-lentus*.

+ Gk. *ὀνός*, juice. See *Suck*, *Opium*.

Succumb; see *Covey*.

Such, of a like kind. (E.) M. E. *swile*, *swile*, *swich*, *such*. A. S. *swyle*, + O. Sax. *sulic*, Du. *zulk*, Icel. *slikr*, Dan. *slig*, Swed. *slik*, G. *solch*, Goth. *swaleiks*. β. The Goth. *swaleiks* is from *swa*, so, and *leiks*, like; hence *such* = *so-like*; see *So* and *Like*.

Suck. (E.) M. E. *souken*. A. S. *silcan*, pt. t. *sedc*, pp. *socen*. [There is an A. S. by-form *silgan*; cognate with Icel. *sjlga*, *silga*, Dan. *suge*, Swed. *suga*, G. *saugen*.] β. The A. S. *silcan* is cognate with *L. sugere*, W. *sugno*, Gael. *sug*, to suck; W. *sug*, Irish *sugh*, Gael. *sugh*, juice; cf. *L. succus*, juice; see *Succulent*.

soak. (E.) It also means to suck up,

imbibe. M.E. *soken*, (1) to suck, (2) to soak. A.S. *sūcan*, to suck, to soak. See Suck. Cf. W. *swga*, soaked, *sgno*, to suck. suction. (F.-L.) F. *suction*. Formed (as if from L. *suctio**) from L. *suctus*, pp. of *sugere*, to soak.

Sudatory, a sweating bath. (L.) L. *sudatorium*, a sweating-bath; neut. of *sudatorius*, serving for sweating. = L. *sudatori*-, crude form of *sudator*, a sweater. = L. *suda-re*, to sweat; with suffix -*tor*. Cognate with E. Sweat.

exude. (L.) From L. *exudare*, better *ex-sudare*, to sweat out, distil.

sudorific. (F.-L.) F. *sudorifique*, causing sweat. = L. *sudorificus*, the same. = L. *sudori*-, crude form of *sud-or*, sweat, allied to *sudare*, to sweat; -*ficus*, making, from *facere*, to make.

Sudden; see Itinerant.

Suds; see Seethe.

Sue; see Sequence.

Suet. (F.-L.) M.E. *suet*. Formed, with dimin. suffix -*et*, from O.F. *seu*, *suis* (F. *suis*), suet, fat. = L. *sebum*, *seuum*, tallow, suet, grease.

Suffer; see Fertile.

Suffice; see Fact.

Suffix; see Fix.

Suffocate. (L.) From pp. of L. *suffocare*, to choke; lit. to put under the throat. = L. *suf*- (for *sub*), under; *fauc*-, stem of *fauc-es*, sb. pl., gullet, throat.

Suffrage, a vote. (F.-L.) F. *suffrage*. = L. *suffragium*, a vote, suffrage.

Suffusion; see Fuse (1).

Sugar. (F.-Span.-Arab.-Pers.-Skt.) F. *sucre*. = Span. *azúcar*. = Arab. *assokkar*; put for *al*, the, *sokkar*, *sakkar*, sugar. = Pers. *shakar*. = Skt. *ṣaṅkarā*, gravel, also candied sugar. Prob. allied to Skt. *karkara*, hard.

saccharine. (F.-L.-Gk.-Skt.) F. *saccharin*, adj., from L. *saccharon*, sugar. = Gk. *σάκχαρον*. = Skt. *ṣaṅkarā* (above).

Suggestion; see Gerund.

Suicide, self-murder; one who dies by his own hand. (F.-L.) A word coined in England (before A.D. 1750), but on a F. model; the F. *suicide*, oddly enough, was borrowed from us. Like *homicide*, the word has a double meaning, (1) answering to L. *suicidium**, from L. *sui*, of himself, and -*cidium*, a slaying, from *cedere*, to slay; (2) = L. *suicida**, from L. *sui*, of himself, and -*cida*, a slayer. See Cæsura.

Suit, Suite; see Sequence.

Sulcated, furrowed. (L.) L. *sulcatus*,

pp. of *sulcare*, to furrow. = L. *suleus*, a furrow.

Sulky, obstinate, silently sullen. (E.) Not an old form, but deduced from the sb. *sulkiness*, by dropping -*ness*. However, *sulkiness* is itself a corrupt form, standing for *sulken-ness*, formed by adding -*ness* to the adj. *sulken*. This appears as A.S. *solcen*, slothful, remiss; chiefly in the comp. *ā-solcen*, also *be-solcen*, with a like sense. The sb. *dsolcennes*, sloth, disgust, *sulkiness*, is quite a common word. β. Further, *solcen* was the pp. of a strong verb *seolcan* (pt. t. *sealc*), to be slothful or to stupefy.

Sullen; see Sole (3).

Sully, to tarnish, spot. (E.) M.E. *sulien*. A.S. *syltan*, to sully, defile, lit. to bemire. Formed (with the usual change from *s* to *y*) from A.S. *söl*, mud, mire. + Swed. *söla*, to bemire, Dan. *söle*, Goth. *bisauljan*, G. *sühlen*; from the sb. appearing as Dan. *söl*, G. *suhle*, M.H.G. *söl*, mire. ¶ Not allied to the verb *to soil*, with which it is doubtless often confused.

Sulphur. (L.-Skt.?) L. *sulphur*. Perhaps borrowed from Skt. *śulvāri*, sulphur.

Sultan. (F.-Arab.) F. *sultan*. = Arab. *sultān*, victorious, also a ruler, prince. Der. *sultan-a*, from Ital. *sultana*, fem. of *sultano*, sultan, from Arab. *sultān*.

Sultry, Sweltry, very hot and oppressive. (E.) *Sweltry* is the older form, and is short for *swelter-y*, from the verb *swelter* (M.E. *swelteren*, *swalteren*). Again, *swelter* is a frequentative form from M.E. *swellen*, to swoon, faint, die. = A.S. *sweltan*, to die. + Icel. *svelta* (pt. t. *svalt*). Dan. *sulte*, Swed. *svälta*, Goth. *swiltan*, to die.

Sum; see Sub-.

Sumach, a tree. (F.-Span.-Arab.) F. *sumac*, also *sumach*. = Span. *sumague*. = Arab. *summaq*, a species of shrub, sumach.

Summer (1), hot season. (E.) M.E. *somer*, *sumer*. A.S. *sumer*, *summer*. + De. *somer*, Icel. *sumar*; Dan. *sommer*, Swed. *sommar*, G. *sommer*, O.H.G. *sumar*. Further allied to O. Welsh *hant*, W. *haf*, Zend *hama*, summer, Skt. *samā*, a year.

Summer (2), a beam; see Sumpter.

Summerset; see Somersault.

Summit; see Sub-.

Summon; see Monition.

Sumpter, a pack-horse. (F.-Low I Gk.) *Sumpter* is an extension from *sumer*, a pack-horse, which must be considered. β. M.E. *somer* is from *somier*, *sommier*, *sumer*, a pack-horse

as Low L. *sagmarius*, corruptly *salina*, a pack-horse. = Gk. *σάγμα*, a pack-saddle. Gk. *σάττειν* (base *σάκ-*), to pack, fasten, orig. to fasten. γ. Hence E. *sumpter*, orig. meant (not a pack-horse, but) a horse-driver, baggage-carrier. = O. F. *setier*, a pack-horse-driver; answering Low L. *sagmatarius**. = Gk. *σαγμαρ*, of *σάγμα* (above). δ. The old word *ter*, a beam, was so called from its bearing a great weight, and is the same as *sonner* (above). Hence E. *bressomer*, an old form of *breast-summer*, a beam laid breast-wise, to support a superincumbent wall. ¶ I explain *sumpter* in K. ii. 4. 219, as meaning 'pack-horse'; a man, not a horse.

Sumptuary, **Sumptuous**; see **Ex-**

SUN (E.) M. E. *sonne*. A. S. *sunne*, sb. + Du. *zon*, G. *sonne*, Goth. *sunno*, feminine; Goth. *sunna*, masc. Cf. L. *sol*, *sol-rya*, the sun. Lit. 'that which shines' or produces. (✓ **SU**.) Der. *south*,

SUNDER, to divide. (E.) A. S. *syndrian*, *syndrian*, to put asunder. = A. S. *sundor*, asunder, apart. + Icel. *sundra*, Dan. *søndre*, Swed. *söndra*, G. *sondern*, to separate; from Icel. *sundur*, Dan. Swed. *sonder*, adv., apart, G. *sonder*, adj., separate. **SUND**; root unknown.)

SUP, to imbibe, lap up. (E.) M. E. *sup*. A. S. *sifpan* (pt. t. *sēp*, pp. *sopen*), to drink in. Parallel form to Suok. I. *zuipen*, Icel. *sifpa*, Swed. *supa*, G. *sifpan*. (Base **SUP**.)

SIP, vb. (E.) M. E. *sippen*. It answers A. S. *sifpan**, regular causal form A. S. *sifpan*, to sup. Der. *sip*, sb. *sopet*, a little sop. (E.) Dimin. of *sop*, vowel-change (from *o* to *y* = *i*).

SOP, sb. (E.) M. E. *soppe*. It answers A. S. *sopfa**, regularly formed from *sifpan*, pp. of *sifpan*, to sup. Cf. Icel. *sop*, a sop; from *sop-inn*, pp. of *sifpa*, to sup. Der. *milk-sop*.

SUP, (F. = Teut.) F. *soupe*. = O. Du. *sop*, broth; *soppe*, *soppe*, a sop; Icel. *sopfa*, a sop. See above.

SUPPER, (F. = Teut.) M. E. *soper*. = *soper* (F. *souper*), a supper. It is the mood used as a sb. = O. F. *soper*, to *F. souper*. = Low G. *supen*, Icel. *sifpa*, to sup. See **SUP**.

SUPER-, prefix; see **SUB-**.

SUPERANNUATE; see **ANNUALS**.

Superb. (F. = L.) F. *superbe*. = L. *superbus*, proud; one who thinks himself above others. = L. *super*, above. See **SUPER-**, under **SUB-**.

Supercargo; see **CAR**.

Supercilious, disdainful. (L.) From L. *supercili-um*, (1) an eye-brow, (2) haughtiness, as expressed by raising the eye-brows. = L. *super*, above; *cilium*, eyelid, lit. 'covering' of the eye. Cf. L. *celare*, to hide; see **CELL**.

Supererogation; see **ROGATION**.

Superficies; see **FACE**.

Superfine; see **FINAL**.

Superfluous, excessive. (L.) L. *superfluus*, overflowing. = L. *super*, over; *fluere*, to flow; see **FLUENT**. Der. *superflui-ty*, F. *superfluité*, from L. acc. *superfluitatem*.

Superinduce; see **DUKE**.

Superintend; see **TEND** (1).

Superior; see **SUB-**.

Superlative; see **TOLERATE**.

Supernumerary; see **NUMBER**.

Superscription; see **SCRIBE**.

Supersede; see **SEDENTARY**.

Superstition; see **STATE**.

Superstructure; see **STRUCTURE**.

Supervene; see **VENTURE**.

Supervise; see **VISION**.

Supine; see **SUB-**.

Supper; see **SUP**.

Supplant. (F. = L.) F. *supplanter*. = L. *supplantare*, to put something under the sole of the foot, trip up, overthrow. = L. *sup* (= *sub*), under; *planta*, sole; see **PLANT**, under **PLATE**.

Supple; see **PLY**.

Supplement; see **PLENARY**.

Suppliant, **Supplicate**; see **PLY**.

Supply; see **PLENARY**.

Support; see **PORT** (1).

Suppose; see **POSE** (1).

Supposition; see **POSITION**.

Suppress; see **PRESS** (1).

Suppurate; see **PUS**.

Supra-, prefix; see **SUB-**.

Supreme; see **SUB-**.

Sur- (1), prefix. (L.) Put for *sub* before *r*; only in *sur-reptitious*, *sur-rogate*.

Sur- (2), prefix. (F. = L.) See **SUB-**.

Surcease; see **SEDENTARY**.

Surcharge; see **CAR**.

Surd, having no rational root. (L.) L. *surdus*, deaf; hence, deaf to reason, irrational. *Surdus* also means dirty, and is allied to **SORDID**.

absurd, ridiculous. (L.) L. *absurdus*,

contrary to reason, inharmonious. — L. *as*, away; *surdus*, dim, indistinct, harsh in sound, deaf.

Sure; see **Cure**.

Surf, the foam of the waves on the shore. (E.) The *r* is intrusive; spelt *suffe*, with the sense of 'rush,' in Hackluyt's *Voyages*, ed. 1598, vol. ii. pt. i. 227: 'The *suffe* of the sea [sweep or rush of the inflowing wave] setteth her [a raft's] lading dry on the land.' I suppose *suffe* to be the same as '*sough* of the sea,' also spelt *souf*, *souch* in Jamieson. M. E. *swough*, from *swoughen*, *swowen*, to make a rushing noise. — A. S. *swogan*, to make a rushing noise; see **Swoon**.

Surface; see **Face**.

Surfeit; see **Fact**.

Surge, the swell of waves. (L.) '*Surge* of the sea, *uague*;' Palsgrave. Coined directly from L. *surgere* (= *sur-rigere*, i. e. *sub-regere*), to rise; see **Regent**.

Surgeon, **Surgery**; see **Chirography**.

Surloin; see **Lumbar**.

Surly; see **Senate**.

Surmise; see **Missile**.

Surmount; see **Mount**.

Surname; see **Name**.

Surpass; see **Patent**.

Surplice; see **Pell**.

Surplus; see **Plural**.

Surprise; see **Prehensile**.

Surrebuter. (F. — L. and O. H. G.) A legal term, meaning an answer or reply to a *rebut*. From F. *sur* (L. *super*), upon, in reply to; and F. *rebouter*, to rebut, the infin. mood being used as a sb. See *rebut*, under **Beat**. And see **Surrejoinder**.

Surrender; see **Date** (1).

Surrejoinder. (F. — L.) A *rejoinder* in reply. 'The plaintiff may answer him by a *rejoinder*; upon which the defendant may *rebut*; and the plaintiff may answer him by a *surrebuter*;' Blackstone, Comment. b. iii. c. 20. From F. *sur*, upon, in reply to; and F. *rejoindre*, to rejoin, used as a sb. See **Rejoin**, under **Join**.

Surreptitious; see **Reptile**.

Surrogate; see **Rogation**.

Surround; see p. 407, col. 1.

Surtout; see **Total**.

Surveillance; see **Vigil**.

Survey; see **Vision**.

Survive; see **Victuals**.

Sus, prefix; see **Sub**.

Susceptible; see **Capacious**.

Suspect; see **Species**.

Suspend; see **Pendant**.

Suspicion; see **Species**.

Sustain; see **Tenable**.

Sutler, one who sells provision camp. (Du.) Du. *soetelaar* usually *soetelaar*; O. Du. *soetel*, scullion, a sutler, or a victualler, 1 Orig. a scullion, drudge, menial w dirty work; formed with suffix *-er* from *soetelen*, 'to sullivan,' 1 Cognate with Low G. *suddeln*, *sudde*, G. *sudeln*, to sully, daub. are frequentative forms, with suffix *-el*; from Swed. *sudda*, to daub soil. Allied to Icel. *suddi*, stes cooking, drizzling rain, *suddaligr*, dank, *söð*, broth in which meat b sodden; all from Icel. *sjóða*, to Further allied to E. *suds*, and to **Seethe**, q. v.

Suture, a seam. (F. — L.) F. *sutura*. — L. *sutus*, pp. of *suere*, see **Sew**.

Suttee. (Skt.) Skt. *sati*, a virtuous wife, a term applied to who immolates herself on the fun of her husband; hence (incorrect burning of a widow. Skt. *sati* fem. of *sant*, being, existing, true virtuous; pres. pt. of *as*, to be. See **Sooth**.

Suzerain; see **Sub**.

Swabber. (Du.) Older than *swab*. — Du. *swabber*, 'a swabber, the d a ship;' Sewel. Cf. Du. *swabbi*, drudge. + Swed. *svab*, a fire-brush to swab; Dan. *svabre*, to sw *schwabber*, a swabber. Cf. also *svabba*, to splash about. Allied to **Swoop**, **Sweep**.

Swaddle; see **Swath**.

Swagger; see **Sway**.

Swain. (Scand.) Icel. *svæinn*, lad, servant; Swed. *svæn*, Dan. *swain*, servant. + Low G. *swaen*; 1 *svæin*, *svæn*, A. S. *swodn*. Allied to *swinths*, strong.

Swallow (1), a bird. (E.) *swalawe*. + Du. *swalwe*, Icel. *svale*, Swed. *svala*, G. *schwalbe*. Du. *swalpen*, 'to flote, tosse, beate with waves,' Hexham. It means or mover to and fro; from its flight.

Swallow (2), to absorb. (E.) *swolwen*, *swolphen*. A secondat from A. S. *swolg-en*, pp. of *swellan*, swallow, strong verb. + Du.

svelga, Dan. *svælge*, Swed. *svälja*, to swallow. Der. *ground-sel*,

amp; see Swim (1).

an. (E.) A. S. *swan*. + Du. *swaan*, *swaen*, Dan. *svane*, Swed. *svan*, G. *an*.

ap, to strike. (E.) M. E. *swappen*, rike; also, to go swiftly. Allied to *ep*, Swoop. It means 'to strike with peeing stroke.'

ard. (E.) It orig. meant skin, rind, covering. A. S. *sweard*, the skin of a rind. *Green-sward* is the grassy ring of the land, green turf. + Du. *rd*, rind of bacon; Icel. *svörðr*, skin, *grassvörðr*, green-sward; Dan. *vår*, flesh-sward, *grönsward*, green-; G. *schwarte*, rind, bark, skin.

arm. (E.) A. S. *swearm*; lit. 'that a hums;' from ✓SWAR, to hum, as in Skt. *svri*, to sound, *svara*, voice, *svarrus*, a hum. + Du. *swerm*, Icel. *svr*, Dan. *sværm*, Swed. *svärm*, G. *arm*. Cf. Lith. *surma*, a pipe.

art, Swarthy. (E.) The proper was *swart*, afterwards *swarth*, whence *th-y*. M. E. *swart*. A. S. *swart*. + *swart*, Icel. *svartir*, Dan. *sort*, Swed. *G. schwarts*, Goth. *swarts*. Allied *sordidus*, dirty. Orig. sense 'blackened at.' (✓SWAR, to glow.)

ash, to strike forcibly. (Scand.) Cf. dial. *svasska*, to make a swashing as when one walks with water in the . It stands for *svak-sa*; cf. Norweg. *sa*, to make a noise like water under feet. Prov. E. *swack*, a blow, fall, *ting*, crushing, huge.

ath, a row of mown grass. (E.) A. S. *u*, a track, foot-track, trace. + Du. *swade*, a swath (Sewel); G. *schwad*. sense of 'mown grass' is original; cf. G. *swad*, a swath, *swade*, a scythe. earliest meaning seems to have been d' or 'slice;' cf. Norweg. *swada*, vb., and neut. to shred or slice off, to flake off. *swaddle*, to swathe an infant. (E.) *erly swaddle*, *swadell*; put for *swathel*. means to wrap in a swaddling-band, was called a *swathel* or *swethel*. = *swethel*, a swaddling-band; lit. 'that swathes;' see below.

athe, to enwrap, bandage. (E.) *swathen*. A. S. *swæðian*, to enwrap. S. *swaðu*, (1) as much grass as is at once, (2) a shieu of cloth

used as a bandage; orig. a 'shred;' see Swath.

Sway, to swing, incline, rule over. (Scand.) M. E. *sweyen*. = Icel. *svęigja*, to bend aside, swing a distaff, *svęggja*, to make to sway or swing. Causal form from a lost verb *svęiga**, to bend, whence *svęigna*, to give way, *svęigi*, a bending switch; this verb is preserved in Swed. dial. *svęiga* (pt. t. *svęg*), to bend; cf. Swed. *svęg*, weak (pliant). Cf. also Dan. *svate*, Du. *swaaijen*, to sway, swing, brandish. Allied to Swing. (Base SWAG.)

swagger. (Scand.) Frequentative of *swag*, to sway from side to side. 'I *swagge*, as a fatte persons belly *swaggeth* as he goth;' Palsgrave. *Swag* = *sway*; see Sway.

switch, a pliant rod. (Du.) Put for *swich*, weakened form of *swick*. = O. Du. *swick*, 'a swich, or a whip;' Hexham. = O. Du. *swicken*, 'to totter or to wobble;' id. A *switch* is a pliant rod; the base is SWIK, weakened form of SWAK, which appears (nasalised) in Du. *zwanken*, to bend, and in O. Du. *swanck*, a switch. The base SWAK is parallel to SWAG, appearing in Sway (above); hence Norw. *svęig*, *svęg*, a switch, Icel. *svęigr*, *svęigi*, a switch. And see Swink.

Swear. (E.) M. E. *sweren*. A. S. *swerian*, pt. t. *swör*, pp. *sworen*, to swear; also as weak verb, to speak, declare. + Du. *sweren*, Icel. *svęrja*, Dan. *svęerge*, Swed. *svęrja*, G. *schwören*. Allied to Goth. *swaran*, Icel. *svara*, to answer. Orig. 'to speak loudly;' cf. Skt. *svara*, sound, voice. See Swarm. (✓SWAR.)

answer, to reply. (E.) A. S. *andswerian*, *andswarian*, to answer, speak in reply. = A. S. *and-*, against, in reply; *swerian*, to speak, to swear. The A. S. *and-* = G. *ant-* (in *ant-worten*) = Gk. *avri*; see Anti.

Sweat, sb. and vb. (E.) M. E. *swote*, sweat, sb.; whence *sweten*, to sweat. A. S. *swōt*, sb.; whence *swētan*, vb. The A. S. *swātan* became M. E. *sweten*, and should be mod. E. *swet*, the vowel being shortened; similarly A. S. *lētān* = M. E. *leten* = mod. E. *let*. The spelling *sweat* is thoroughly bad. The sb. should be *swote*, but has been modified to agree with the verb. + Du. *swēet*, sb.; Icel. *svęiti*, Dan. *svęd*, Swed. *svętt*, G. *schweiss*; Skt. *svēda*, sweat, from *svīd*, to sweat. (✓SWID.) See Sudatory.

Sweep; see Swoop.

Sweet. (E.) M. E. *swete*, with by-forms *swote*, *sote*. A. S. *swēte*, sweet. + O. Sax. *swōti*, Du. *zoet*, Icel. *sætr*, Dan. *sød*, Swed. *söt*, G. *süß*, O. H. G. *suozī*. β. The Teut. type is SWOTYA, from a base SWAT = Aryan ✓SWAD, to please; whence Skt. *svad*, *svād*, to taste, eat, please, *svādu*, sweet, Gk. *ἡδός*, L. *suavis*. See Suave.

sweetheart. (E.) M. E. *swete herte*, lit. sweet heart, i. e. dear love; see Chaucer, Troil. iii. 1181, 1210, and last line.

Swell. (E.) M. E. *swellen*, pt. t. *sual*. A. S. *swellan*, pt. t. *sweall*, pp. *swollen*. + Du. *zwellen*, Icel. *svella*, Swed. *svälla*, G. *schwellen*. (Base SWAL, to toss, boil up, swell.) See Swallow (1).

Swelter; see Sultry.

Swerve, to turn aside. (E.) M. E. *sweruen* (*swerven*). A. S. *sweorfan*, pt. t. *swearf*, pp. *sworfen*, to rub, file, polish (hence to move swiftly to and fro, to turn aside in moving). + Du. *swerven*, to swerve, wander, riot, rove; O. Sax. *swerban*, to wipe; O. Fries. *swerwa*, to creep; Icel. *swerfa* (pt. t. *swarf*), to file; Goth. *biswairban*, to wipe. β. The particular sense appears in Dan. dial. *svirre*, to move to and fro, to swerve, to turn aside; cf. Dan. *svirre*, to whirl round, *svire*, to revel, *svarre*, *svarbe*, to turn in a lathe, Swed. *svirra*, to murmur, *svarfva*, to turn in a lathe. From ✓SWAR, to hum (see Swarm); whence the senses to whirl, to work to and fro, wipe, rub, file, go to and fro, wander, swerve; from the sounds made by rapid motion. *Swerving* is due to rapid motion; see Swirl.

Swift. (E.) A. S. *swift*. Put for *swift**, from Teut. base SWIP, to move swiftly; cf. Icel. *svipa*, to swoop, flash, whip, *svipall*, shifty, *svipligr*, swift, G. *schweifen*, to move along, &c. See Squib and Swivel.

Swill, to wash dishes, drink greedily. (E.) M. E. *swiltien*. A. S. *swiltian*, to wash. From a Teut. base SKWAL; cf. Swed. *svala*, to gush, *sval*, a gush, wash of water, *squalor*, washings, swill. Hence M. E. *squyler*, a washer of dishes; also Icel. *skyla*, Dan. *skylle*, to swill, rinse, wash, *skyllevand*, dish-water, G. *spülen* (for *squülen**), to swill, rinse. Der. *swill*, sb., hog's-wash; whence *swill*, verb, to drink like a pig, Rich. III, v. 2. 9.

scullery, a place for swilling dishes, &c. (E.) The suffix -y (= F. -ie) is the same as in *butter-y*, *pantr-y*. Sculler is a

remarkable variant of *swiller*, due to influence. It was formerly spelt *swiller* and a menial who washed dishes was a *squyllare* or *squyler*. This spel due to Swed. *squalor*, washings; w Icel. *skyla*, Dan. *skylle*, to rit perhaps some confusion with caused a change from *squillery* to Examples of these changes are See Swill above. ¶ Not allied lion.

Swim (1), to move about in wa A. S. *swimman*, pt. t. *swamm*. + D men, Icel. *svimma*, Dan. *svømme* *simma*; G. *schwimmen*. (Base S Cf. Skt. *śi*, to impel.

swamp. (Scand.) Not an o The p is excrement. — Dan. Swed. sponge, fungus; (hence applied to ground, which seems to be exclu E. use). + M. H. G. *swam*, *sw schwamm*, a sponge, fungus; Du Goth. *swammus*, sponge; Low G. *swamp*, fungus; A. S. *swam*, fung from ✓SWAM, to swim. β. Furl to Gk. *σπομφός*, spongy, Goth. a swamp; and even to **Sponge**. also prov. E. *swank*, *swang*, a swa as E. *swank*; E. *swamp*; Gk. *σπό*, *σπομφός*.

Swim (2), to be dizzy. (E.) Fr *svime*, a dizziness. A. S. *swima*, swimming in the head. + Icel. *sviness*, Dan. *svimle*, to be giddy, be swoon; Swed. *svimma*, to be dizzy, dizziness. β. A. S. *swima* = sw the real base is SWIN; hence Sw del, G. *schwin-del*, dizziness; S *svinna*, to disappear, Icel. *svima*, side (as a swelling). The orig. that of failure, giving way, subsi see swindler (below).

squeamish, over-nice. (Scand F. suffix.) *Squamish*, Baret (1580) *skymous*, *swymous*; Prompt. Par *mus*, disdainful. Formed, with s (= O. F. -eus = L. -osum), from M. E. vertigo, dizziness, swoon; *swym*, grief. The word meant 'overco dizziness,' faint, hence expressing or disgust at, over-nice, fastidious *svimir*, a bustle, a stir; Norw. hovering about, a sudden sickness, Allied to Icel. *svimi*, a swimming head, Swed. *svimning*, a swoo *swimmel*, giddiness, dizziness, *swim* ing fit. See above. ¶ Prob.

h *qualmish*; but *qualm* is from a totally different source; see *Quell*.

swindler, a cheat. (G.) XVIII cent. — *schwindler*, an extravagant projector, a swindler. — *G. schwindeln*, to be dizzy, act thoughtlessly. — *G. schwinden*, to decay, to vanish, fail. + A.S. *swindan*, pt. t. *swand*, to languish.

wine; see *Sow* (2).

wing. (E.) M.E. *swingen*, pt. t. *swang*, pp. *swungen*. A.S. *swingan*, pt. t. *swang*, pp. *swungen*, to scourge, also to flutter, flap with the wings. + Swed. *svinga*, Dan. *svinge*, to swing, whirl; *G. swingen*. (Base SWANG, nasalised form of WAG.) Allied to *Sway*.

winge, to beat, whip. (E.) M.E. *swingen*. A.S. *swengan*, to shake, toss; *swing*, a blow; the causal form of *Swing*. *swinge*, 'to flourish a whip.'

swingle, a staff for dressing flax. (E.) *E. swinglen*, to beat flax; *swingle*, a flax-gle. This answers to an A.S. *swingel**, a beater, from *swingan*, to beat; see *Swing*. Cf. A.S. *swingle*, a scourging. **swingle-tree**, the bar that swings at the heads of harnessed horses. (E.) M.E. *swingle-tree*. — M.E. *swingle*, a beater, but also a swinger, or that which swings; *tree*, a piece of wood; see *Tree*.

swink, to toil. (E.) Obsolete; once common. A.S. *swincan*, pt. t. *swanc*, *swunnen*, to labour, work hard. From *swink*, to toil; allied to *Swing*.

swirl, to whirl in an eddy. (Scand.) *Eg. swirra*, to whirl round; frequent. *swirra* (= Dan. *svirre*), to whirl, orig. *swirra*. See *Swerve*.

switch; see *Sway*.

swivel, a link turning on a pin or neck. Spelt *swinell* in Minsheu (1627); *swivel*, with suffix *-el* of the agent, from *swifan*, to move quickly, revolve. Allied to *Swift*. Lit. sense 'that which revolves.'

swon, to faint. (E.) M.E. *swounen*, *swonen*, *swowenen*, to swoon. Formed from *swifan*, giving a passive sense, Goth. verbs in *-nan*) from M.E. *swoghen*, to swoon, to sigh deeply. *swoghen*, a weak verb, closely allied to A.S. *swegan*, to move or sweep along noisily, to sigh, to sigh as the wind, a strong form of which the pp. *geswogen* occurs in the actual sense of 'in a swoon.' *G. geswogen* = he lay in a swoon, Hom. ii. 336. So also A.S.

geswöwung, a swooning, A.S. *lecehdoms*, ii. 176, l. 13. Cf. Low G. *swögen*, to sigh, *swugten*, to swoon. Allied to *Sough*, q. v. ¶ No connection with *G. schwinden*, for which see *Swim* (2).

Swoop, vb. (E.) M.E. *swopen*, usually in the sense to sweep. A.S. *swōpan*, to sweep along, rush, swoop; also, to sweep (pt. t. *swēp*, pp. *swāpen*). + Icel. *svæipa*, to sweep, swoop; *sōpa*, to sweep; *G. schweifen*, to rove. (Base SWAIP, from SWIP, weakened form of ✓SWAP, to move forcibly; Lith. *sup-ti*, to swing, toss, rock a cradle.) Allied to *Swift*.

sweep, verb. (E.) M.E. *swēpen*. A weak verb, answering to A.S. *swāpan**, not used, the regular causal form of A.S. *swāpan*, to swoop (above).

Sword. (E.) M.E. *sverd*. A.S. *sweord*, + Du. *swaard*, Icel. *sverð*, Dan. *sværd*, Swed. *svärd*, G. *schwert*. Lit. 'wounder'; cf. Skt. *svrī*, to hurt, kill; *G. schwer*, painful. (✓SWAR.)

Sybarite, an effeminate person. (L. — Gk.) L. *Sybarites*. — Gk. *Συβαρίτης*, an inhabitant of *Sybaris*, a town named from the river *Sybaris*, on which it was situated; in Lucania, Lower Italy.

Sycamine, a tree. (L. — Gk. — Heb.?) L. *sycaminus*. — Gk. *συκάμινος*; Luke, xvii. 6. Prob. a Gk. adaptation of Heb. *shiqmān*, pl. of *shiqmāh*, a sycamore; that it has been confused with *sycamore* is obvious.

Sycamore, a tree. (L. — Gk.) Better *sycomore*. — L. *sycomorus*. — Gk. *συκόμορος*, lit. 'fig-mulberry.' — Gk. *συκο-ν*, fig; *μόρον*, a mulberry.

Sycophant. (L. — Gk.) L. *sycophanta*, an informer, parasite. — Gk. *συκοφάντης*, lit. 'fig-shewer,' also an informer, a false adviser. [Etymology certain, but the reason for the peculiar use is unknown; perhaps fig-shewer = one who points out figs to another, a parasite. The usual explanation, 'informer against those who exported sacred figs from Attica,' is wholly unauthorised.] — Gk. *συκο-ν*, a fig; *-φάντης*, lit. 'shewer,' from *φαίνεω*, to shew. See *Hierophant*.

Syllable. (F. — L. — Gk.) The third *l* is intrusive. M.E. *sillable*. — O.F. *sillabe*, also *sillable*. — L. *syllaba*. — Gk. *σλλαβή*, a syllable, lit. 'holding together,' so much of a word as makes a single sound or element. — Gk. *συν-*, for *σύν*, together; *λαβ-*, base of *λαμβάνειν*, to take, seize. (✓RABH.)

Syllogism; see *Logic*.

Sylph, an imaginary being inhabiting the air. (F. = Gk.) F. *sylphe*. = Gk. *σίλφη*, a kind of worm or grub (Aristotle). On this word it would seem that Paracelsus formed the name *sylphe*; he also used the names *gnome*, *salamander*, and *nymph* (all of Greek origin), to signify, respectively, a genius of earth, fire, and water. Hence the form *sylph-id*, a false form, but only explicable on the hypothesis of a Greek origin; as if from a nom. *σίλφης** (base *σίλφιδ-*). ¶ Littre's explanation, that *sylph* is of Gaulish origin, seems to me futile; Paracelsus could hardly know Gaulish.

Sylvan, misspelling of *Silvan*.

Symbol, a sign. (F. = L. = Gk.) F. *symbole*. = L. *symbolum*. = Gk. *σύμβολον*, a token, pledge, a sign by which one infers a thing. = Gk. *συμβάλλειν*, to throw together, compare, infer. = Gk. *συν-* (*σύν*), together; *βάλλειν*, to throw.

Symmetry; see *Métre*.

Sympathy; see *Pathos*.

Symphony; see *Phonetic*.

Symposium, a merry feast. (L. = Gk.) L. *symposium*. = Gk. *συμπόσιον*, a drinking-party, banquet. = Gk. *συν-* (for *σύν*), together; *πο-*, base of *πέ-πω-κα*, I drank, *πόσις*, a drink. See *Potable*.

Symptom, an indication of disease. (F. = L. = Gk.) Properly a medical term. = F. *symptome*; Cot. = L. *symptoma*. = Gk. *σύμπτωμα*, a casualty, anything that befalls one. = Gk. *συνπίπτειν*, to fall in with. = Gk. *συν-* (*σύν*), together; *πίπτειν*, to fall. (✓PAT.)

Syn-, prefix. (L. = Gk.; or F. = L. = Gk.) A Latinised spelling of Gk. *σύν*, together. It becomes *syl-* before *l*; *sym-* before *b*, *m*, *p*, *ph*; and *sy-* before *s* or *z*.

Synæresis; see *Heresy*.

Synagogue. (F. = L. = Gk.) F. *synagogue*. = L. *synagoga*. = Gk. *συναγωγή*, a bringing together; congregation. = G. *σύν*, together; *ἀγωγή*, a bringing, from *άγειν*, to bring, drive. (✓AG.)

Synalcepha, a coalescence of two syllables into one. (L. = Gk.) L. *synalæpha*.

= Gk. *συναλοιφή*, lit. a melting together. = Gk. *σύν*, together; *αλείφειν*, to anoint. Cf. Skt. *lip*, to besmear, anoint. (✓RIP.)

Synchronism; see *Chronicle*.

Syncopate, to contract a word. (L. = Gk.) From pp. of L. *syncopare*, of which the usual sense is 'to swoon.' = L. *syncopa*, *syncopa*, a swoon; also, *syncope*. = Gk. *συνκοπή*, a cutting short, *syncope*, loss of strength. = Gk. *συν-* (written for *σύν*, together, before *κ*); *κοπ-*, base of *κόπτειν*, to cut. (✓SKAP.)

Syndic. (F. = L. = Gk.) F. *syndic*, 'a syndick, censor, controller of manners.' Cot. = L. *syndicus*. = Gk. *σύνδικος*, adj., helping in a court of justice; as sb., a syndic. = Gk. *σύν*, together; *δικη*, justice. Allied to *Diction*. (✓DIK.)

Synecdoche, a figure of speech whereby a part is put for the whole. (L. = Gk.) L. *synecdoche*. = Gk. *συνεκδοχή*, lit. a receiving together. = Gk. *σύν*, together; *ἐκδέχομαι*, I receive, from *εκ*, out, and *δέχομαι*, I receive. (✓DAK.)

Synod. (F. = L. = G.) F. *synode*. = L. *synodum*, acc. of *synodus*. = Gk. *σύνδοδος*, a coming together, a meeting. = Gk. *σύν*, together; *ὁδός*, a way, a coming. (✓SAD.)

Synonym; see *Onomatopœia*.

Synopsis; see *Optic*.

Syntax; see *Tactics*.

Synthesis; see *Theme*.

Syphon, *Syren*; see *Siphon*, *Siren*.

Syringe. (F. = L. = Gk.) F. *syringe*, 'a siringe, squirt.' Cot. = L. *syringæ*, acc. of *syrinx*, a reed, pipe, tube. = Gk. *σύριγξ*, a reed, pipe, shepherd's pipe, whistle. From the humming or piping noise; see *Swarm*. (✓SWAR.) Der. *syring-a*, a flowering shrub, so named because the stems were used for making Turkish pipes.

Syrup, *Sirup*; see *Sherbet*.

System; see *Statis*.

Systole; see *Stole*.

Syzygy, conjunction. (Gk.) Gk. *σύνζυγία*, conjunction. = Gk. *σύνζυγος*, conjoined. = Gk. *σύν-ν*, together; *ζυγ-*, base of *ζεύγνυμι*, I join; see *Yoke*. (✓YUG.)

T.

Tabard, a herald's coat. (F. = L. = Gk.?) M. E. *tabard*. = O. F. *tabart*, *tabard*, a kind of coat. Etym. unknown; perhaps from L. *tapet-*, stem of *tapete*, hangings, painted cloths, whence also E. *tippet*. See *Tapestry*.

Tabby, a kind of waved silk. (F. = Span. = Arab.) A *tabby* cat is one marked like the silk. = F. *tabis* (15th cent.). = Span. *tabi*, a silken stuff; O. Span. *attabi*. = Arab. *utdabi*, a rich waved silk. It was the name of a quarter in Bagdad where the silk was

; named after prince *Attab*, great-
son of Omeyya. (See Dozy and Devic.)
tabi-net, explained in Webster as 'a
delicate kind of tabby.'

Tabernacle; see **Tavern**.

tabid. (L.) *L. tabidus*, wasting away.
tabere, to waste away, languish.

table. (F.—L.) *F. table*.—*L. tabula*, a
flat board, table. Lit. 'extended'
; cf. Skt. *tata*, stretched out. (✓*TA*,
AN, to stretch.) **Der.** *tabul-ate*,
-ar, from *L. tabula*; *tabl-eau*, from
bleau, dimin. of *F. table*.

tablature. (F.—L.) *F. entablature*,
intablature; Cot. Properly 'some-
laid flat,' and, though now applied to
part of a building surmounting the
columns, orig. applied to a pedestal or
base.—*L. in*, upon; *tabulatum*, board-
ing, a flooring, from *tabula*, a plank (above).
taffrail, **taffrail**, upper part of the
mast of a ship. (Du.—L.) *Du. tafereel*,
a picture, a tablet or board. Put
tafel-ee, dimin. of *Du. tafel*, a table;
töfelei, boarded work, from G. *tafel*,
table.—*L. tabula*, a table, plank, board.
The spelling *taffrail* points to confusion
with *raile*.

Taboo, **Tabu**, to forbid the use of.
(Hesiod.) *Taboo* is a prohibition in
force in the islands of the Pacific;
the *Tabu*, or interdict; Kotzebue,
voyage, 1830, ii. 178. New Zealand *tapu*;
Hawaiian Islands *tambu*.

Tabor, **Tabor**, a small drum. (F.—
Arab.) *F. tabour* (mod. *F. tam-
bour*).—Span. *tambor*, *atambor* (where *a* =
the Arab. def. article).—Arab. *tambūr*,
kind of lute or guitar with a long neck,
six brass strings, also a drum. Prob.
Hebrew origin; cf. Arab. *tabbāl*, a
drummer. **Der.** *tabour-et* or *tabret*, a
small drum.

Tambour, a small drum-like frame, for
battering. (F.—Span.—Arab.) *F. tam-
bour*, a tambour, also a drum; see above.
Tambourine. (F.—Span.—Arab.) *F. tam-
bourin*, a tambour, dimin. of *F. tambour*,
drum or drum; see **Tabour**.

Tabular, **Tabulate**; see **Table**.

tache (1), a fastening; see **Tack**.

tache (2), a blemish; see **Tack**.

tacit, silent. (L.) *L. tacitus*, silent.—
ere, to be silent. + Goth. *thahan*, Icel.

to be silent. **Der.** *tacit-urn*, *F. urne*, *L. taciturnus*, silent; *tacit-urnity*,
iturnité, *L. acc. taciturnitatem*, silence.

reticent, silent. (L.) From stem of
pres. pt. of *L. reticere*, to be very silent.—
L. re-; and *tacere*, to be silent.

Tack, a small nail, a fastening; also to
fasten. (C.) *M. E. takke, tak*, a fastening;
takken, to fasten together.—Irish *taca*, pin,
peg, nail, fastening; Gael. *tacaid*, tack,
peg; Bret. *tach*, a nail, *tacha*, to fasten.
β. Hence a *tack* or rope fastening a sail;
also the verb *tack*, to sew slightly. (Prob.
from ✓*STAG*, and allied to **Take** and
Tangent.)

attach. (F.—C.) *O. F. attacher*, to
attach, fasten.—*O. F. a*, for *L. ad*, to;
Bret. *tacha*, to fasten, from *tach*, a tack,
nail (above). **Der.** *attach-ment*.

attack. (F.—C.) *F. attaquer*, to as-
sault. A dialectal form of *attacher*; see
above.

detach. (F.—C.) *F. détacher*, to un-
fasten.—*F. dé* = *O. F. des* = *L. dis-*, apart;
Bret. *tacha*, to fasten (above). **Der.** *détach-
ment*.

tache (1), a fastening. (C.) 'A *tache*,
a buckle, a clasp;' Baret (1580), s. v.
Claspe. A weakened form of *tack*, like
church for kirk; see **Tack**.

tache (2), a blemish. (C.) *M. E. tache*,
also *teche*, a bad habit, blemish,
vice, caprice, behaviour.—*O. F. tache*, 'a
spot, stain, reproach;' Cot. Also spelt
taiche, *teche*, *teque*, *tek*, a natural quality,
esp. a vice, ill habit; mod. *F. tache*, a stain.
Cf. Ital. *tacca*, notch, cut, defect, stain;
Port. and Span. *tacha*, tack, small nail,
defect, flaw, crack. Either the sense of
'nail' has been transferred to that of
'scratch,' or (which is more likely), the
sense of scratch, defect, flaw, comes directly
from ✓*STAG*, to stick, sting, pierce, &c.
See **tetchy** (below).

tetchy, **techy**, fretful, peevish, touchy.
(F.—C.) The sense is full of freaks, whims,
or caprices; from *tetch*, *M. E. teche*, *teche*,
tache, a bad habit, whim; see **tache** (2)
above. ¶ This is the word which is now
corrupted to *touchy*, as if sensitive to the
touch.

Tackle; see **Take**.

Tact; see **Tangent**.

Tactics, the art of manœuvring forces.
(Gk.) Gk. *τακτικά*, neut. pl., tactics.—
Gk. *τακτικός*, adj., fit for arranging.—Gk.
τακτός, arranged, ordered; verbal adj. of
τάσσειν (base *tax-*), to arrange, order.
Der. *tactic-ian*.

syntax. (L.—Gk.) *L. syntaxis*.—

Gk. *σύνραξις*, arrangement; hence, arrangement of words. — Gk. *σύν*, together; *τάξις*, order, from *τάσσειν*, to arrange.

taxidermy, the art of stuffing the skins of animals. (Gk.) From Gk. *τάξις*, order (above); *τέμνω*, a skin, from *τέμνειν*, to flay, cognate with **Tear** (1).

Tadpole; see **Toad**.

Taffarel, **Taffrail**; see **Table**.

Taffeta, **Taffety**, a thin silk stuff. (F. — Ital. — Pers.) F. *taffetas*, 'taffata'; Cot. — Ital. *taffetà*, 'taffeta'; Florio. — Pers. *táf-tah*, twisted, woven, taffeta. — Pers. *táf-tan*, to twist, spin, curl.

Tag, a point of metal at the end of a lace, &c. (Scand.) 'An aglet or tag of a poynt'; Baret (1580). — Swed. *tagg*, a prickle, point, tooth. — Low G. *takk*, point, tooth. Prob. of Celtic origin; see **Tack**. Der. *tag-rag*, for *tag and rag* = every appendage and shred.

Tail (1), hairy appendage, appendage. (E.) M. E. *tayl*. A. S. *tagel*, *tagl*, a tail. — Icel. *tagl*, Swed. *tagel*, hair of mane or tail; Goth. *tagl*, hair; G. *zage*, a tail. Root uncertain.

Tail (2); see under **Tailor**.

Tailor. (F. — L.) Properly 'a cutter,' or cutter out. M. E. *taylor*. — O. F. *tailleur*, later *tailleur*, 'a cutter'; Cot. — F. *tailleur*, to cut. — F. *taille*, a slitting, an incision. — L. *talea*, a thin rod, stick, slip; an agricultural term for a slip or layer (Dier).

detail, a small part. (F. — L.) O. F. *detail*, 'a peece-mealing, also retale, or a selling by parcels'; Cot. — O. F. *detailler*, to cut into pieces. — O. F. *de-* (= L. *de-*), down, fully; *tailleur*, to cut; see above. Der. *detail*, verb (which is from the sb. in E., though in F. it is the other way).

entail, to bestow as a heritage. (F. — L.) Orig. to cut into; also to abridge, to limit; hence to limit in a peculiar legal way. Spelt *entayle* in Levins (1570); M. E. *entailen*, to cut, carve. — O. F. *entailler*, to carve, grave. — F. *en-* (= L. *in*), in; *tailleur*, to cut; see **Tailor**. And see **tail** (2) below.

intaglio, a kind of carved work. (Ital. — L.) Ital. *intaglio*, a sculpture, carving. — Ital. *intagliare*, to cut into. — Ital. *in* (= L. *in*), in; *tagliare* = Low L. *taleare*, to cut twigs, to cut, from *talea*, a slip, twig.

retail, sb. (F. — L.) To sell by retail is to sell by small pieces. — O. F. *retail*, a shred, paring, small piece. — O. F. *retailer*,

to shred, cut small. — O. F. *re-* (= L. *re-*), again; *tailleur*, to cut; see **Tailor**.

tail (2), the term applied to an estate which is limited to certain heirs. (F. — L.) Better spelt *taille*; see Todd's Johnson. — F. *taille*, a cutting, &c.; the same word as **tally** (below). And see **entail** (above).

tally, a stick notched so as to match another stick; an exact match. (F. — L.) M. E. *taille*, a tally; for keeping accounts. — F. *taille*, a notch, cut, incision, cutting; also a tally, or score kept on a piece of stick by notches. — L. *talea*, a slip of wood; see **Tailor**. ¶ The final *-y* in *tally* is due to the frequent use of F. *taillè*, pp., to signify 'notched'; cf. *lev-y*, *jur-y*, *pun-y*, where *-y* = F. *-é*.

Taint; see **Tinge**.

Take. (Scand.) M. E. *taken*, pt. t. *tok*, pp. *taken*. — Icel. *taka*, pt. t. *tök*, pp. *tekinp*, to lay hold of, seize, grasp, take; Swed. *taga*, O. Swed. *taka*, Dan. *tagt*. — Goth. *tekan*, to touch; cognate with L. *tangere*; see **Tangent**. (✓STAG.)

betake. (E. and Scand.) M. E. *be-taken*, to deliver, hand over, commit. Formed from M. E. *taken*, to take (often to deliver); with E. prefix *be-* = A. S. *be-*, bi; see **By**.

tackle, equipment, gear, tools. (Scand.) M. E. *takel*. — Swed. and O. Swed. *tackel*, tackle of a ship; Dan. *takkel*, tackle, whence *takle*, to rig. Cf. Du. *takel*, a pulley, *takelen*, to rig. The suffix *-el* denotes the agent; *tack-le* is that which takes or grasps, from its holding the masts firmly. — Icel. *taka*, to grasp, seize, &c., also to take (above). ¶ The W. *tack*, a tool, is either borrowed from M. E. *takel*, or it may be cognate; the root being STAG.

undertake, to take upon oneself, attempt. (E. and Scand.) M. E. *undertaken*, compounded of *under* and M. E. *taken*, to take. Der. *undertak-er*, lit. one who takes a business in hand; Oth. iv. 1. 224.

Talc, a mineral. (F. — Span. — Arab.) F. *talc*. — Span. *talco*. — Arab. *talq*, *talc*, mica.

Tale, a number, a narrative. (E.) M. E. *tale*. A. S. *tafu*, a number, also a narrative. — Du. *taal*, speech; Icel. *tal*, speech, *tala*, number; Dan. *tale*, speech. Swed. *tal*, number, speech. G. *zahl*, number. Perhaps related to Skt. *dri*, to consider, *d-dara*, regard, care.

tell, to count, narrate. (E.) A. S. *tellan*, pt. t. *tealde*, pp. *trald*; a weak verb

—A. S. *talun*, number, narrative (above).
 + Du. *tellen*, Icel. *telja*, Dan. *telle*, Swed. *tälja*, G. *zählen*; all from the sbs. above.

Talent. (F.—L.—Gk.) The sense of 'ability' is from the parable; Matt. xxv. F. *talent*, 'a talent in money; also will, desire'; Cot.—L. *talentum*.—Gk. *τάλαντον*, a balance, weight, sum of money, talent. Named from being lifted and weighed; cf. Skt. *tul*, L. *tollere*, to lift, Gk. *τάλας*, sustaining. (✓TAL.) Allied to Tolerate. Der. *talent-ed*, in use before A. D. 1700.

Talisman, a spell. (Span.—Arab.—Gk.) Span. *talismán*, a magical character.—Arab. *tilsamán*, pl. of *tilsam*, *tilism*, a talisman, magical image.—Late Gk. *τέλεσμα*, mystery, initiation; Gk. *τέλεσμα*, a payment; *τελεσμός*, an accomplishment.—Gk. *τέλειον*, to accomplish, end.—Gk. *τέλος*, end; also initiation into a mystery. Cf. Skt. *ti*, to pass over, fulfil, *tara*, a passage, a spell. (✓TAR.)

Talk (Scand.—Lith.) Connected with *tell* and *tale* in popular etymology; but wrongly. M. E. *talken*.—Swed. *tolka*, Dan. *tolke*, Icel. *túlka*, to interpret, explain, plead.—Swed. Dan. *tolk*, Icel. *túlkr*, an interpreter, speaker; M. H. G. *tolk*, the same.—Lithuanian *tulkai*, an interpreter; *tulkóti*, to interpret; *per tulkas kalbėti*, to preach by means of an interpreter. Prob. allied to Skt. *tark*, to suppose, speak. The only Lithuanian word in English; due to some intercourse between the Scandinavians and Lithuanians by means of an interpreter.

Tall, high in stature, lofty. (E. or C.?) M. E. *tal*, which meant seemly, elegant; it also means obedient, good, obsequious, valiant, bold, great. Allied to A. S. *tal*, appearing in *leof-tal*, friendly, *un-tala*, bad (Northumb. Gospels, Matt. xxvii. 23). The sense of *tal* seems to have been good or excellent; allied to A. S. *teala*, *tela*, adv., well, excellently. So also Goth. *un-tals*, indocile, un-instructed, from which we infer *tals*, docile, allied to Goth. *gatils*, suitable, A. S. *til*, fit, good, excellent (a common word), whence E. *till*, verb. See **Till** (1). β. But in the particular sense of 'lofty' (almost the only sense left in the mod. E. *tall*), the word may be Celtic; cf. W. *tal*, high, Corn. *tal*, high; Corn. *tal tarr*, the high rock. It is remarkable that Irish *talla* means 'meet, fit, proper, just.' (A difficult word.)

Tallow. (O. Low G.) M. E. *talgh*.—O. Du. *talgh*, *talch*, tallow; Du. *talk*, Low G. *talg*; Dan. Swed. *talg*; Icel. *tólgr*, *tólg*, *tólk*. So also G. *talg*, tallow (apparently borrowed from Low G.).

Tally; see **Tailor**.

Talmud, the body of Hebrew laws, with comments. (Chaldee.) Chaldee *talmúd*, instruction, doctrine; cf. Heb. *talmíd*, a scholar, from *lámád*, to learn, *limmad*, to teach.

Talon. (F.—L.) Particularly used of a hawk's hind claw and toe.—F. *talon*, a heel.—Low L. *talonem*, acc. of *talo*, heel.—L. *talus*, heel.

Tamarind. (F.—Span.—Arab. and Pers.) F. *tamarind*.—Span. *tamarindo*.—Arab. *tamr*, a ripe date; Hind, India. Lit. 'Indian date.' β. The Arab. *tamr* is allied to Heb. *tómár*, a palm-tree; Hind is borrowed from Pers. (which turns *s* into *h*), and is derived from Skt. *sindhū*, the river Indus. See **Indigo**.

Tamarisk, a tree. (L.) L. *tamariscus*, also *tamarix*, *tamarice*. + Skt. *tamálaka*, a tree with a dark bark; allied to *tamas*, darkness.

Tambour, Tambouriné; see **Tabour**.

Tame, adj. (E.) M. E. *tame*. A. S. *tam*, tame; whence *tamian*, *temian*, to tame. + Du. *tam*, Icel. *tamr*, Swed. Dan. *tam*, G. *zähm*. Allied to L. *domare*, Skt. *dam*, Gk. *δαμείν*, to tame. (✓DAM.) See **Daunt**.

Tammy, Tamine; the same as **Stamin**.

Tamper; see **Temper**.

Tampion, a plug; see **Tap** (2).

Tan. (F.—Bret.) From F. *tan*, 'the bark of a young oak, wherewith leather is tanned'; Cot.—Bret. *tann*, an oak, also *tan*. (The G. *tanne*, fir-tree, is prob. borrowed from Celtic.) Der. *tan*, verb, &c.; *tan-ling*, Cymb. iv. 4. 29.

tawny. (F.—C.) Put for *tanny*; spelt *tenny* in heraldry. 'Tanny' colour, or *tawny*; Prompt. Parv.—F. *tanné*, tawny; lit. tanned; pp. of *tanner*, to tan.—F. *tan*, sb., tan (above).

Tandem. (L.) L. *tandem*, at length; applied to two horses harnessed at length. A University joke.

Tang (1), a strong taste; see **Tongs**.

Tang (2), to make a shrill sound. (E.) To *tang* is to ring out; an imitative word; allied to *tinker*, *tingle*, *twang*.

Tang (3), part of a knife-blade; see **Tongs**.

Tang (4), seaweed; see **Tangle**.

Tangent. (L.) From L. *tangere*, touching, stem of pres. pt. of *tangere* (base *tag*), to touch; pp. *tactus*. + Gk. base *τεγ-*, as in *τεταγών*, having taken; Goth. *tehan*, to touch; Icel. *taka*, to take. (✓STAG.) Allied to **Take**, **Tack**.

attain. (F. - L.) M. E. *atteinen*. - O. F. *ateindre*, *ataindre*, to reach to. - L. *attingere*, to attain. - L. *at-*, for *ad*, to; *tangere*, to touch.

attainder. (F. - L.) From the O. F. *ateindre*, verb, to convict; used substantively; see above.

attaint. to convict. (F. - L.) From M. E. *attheynt*, *ateynt*, convicted, whence the verb has been evolved; orig. pp. of *atteinen*, to reach to, also to convict. - O. F. *ateindre* (above). ¶ In no way allied to *taint*.

contact. sb. (L.) L. *contactus*, a touching. - L. *contactus*, pp. of *con-tingere*, to touch closely.

contagion. (F. - L.) F. *contagion*. - L. *contagionem*, acc. of *contagio*, a touching, hence contagion. - L. *con-* (=cum), with; *tag-*, base of *tangere*, to touch.

contaminate. (L.) From pp. of L. *contaminare*, to defile. - L. *contamin-*, stem of *contāmen*, contagion; which stands for *contagmen**. - L. *con-* (=cum); *tag-*, base of *tangere*, to touch.

contiguous. (L.) L. *contiguus*, that may be touched, near. - L. *contig-*, base of *contingere*, to touch (below).

contingent. dependent on. (L.) From stem of pres. pt. of *contingere*, to touch, relate to. - L. *con-* (=cum); *tangere*, to touch.

entire. (F. - L.) O. F. *entier*, whole. - L. *integrum*, acc. of *integer* (below).

integer. a whole number. (L.) L. *integer*, whole, entire; lit. untouched, i. e. unharmed. - L. *in-*, not; *tag-*, base of *tangere*, to touch.

redintegration. renovation. (L.) From L. *redintegratio*, restoration. - L. *red-*, again; *integer*, whole, entire (above).

tact. (L.) L. *tactus*, touch; hence, delicacy. - L. *tactus*, pp. of *tangere*, to touch.

tangible. (F. - L.) F. *tangible*. - L. *tangibilis*, touchable. - L. *tangere*, to touch.

task. sb. (F. - L.) Lit. a tax. M. E. *taske*. - O. F. *tasque*, *tasche*, a task (mod. F. *tâche*). - Low L. *tasca*, a tax, another

form of Low L. *taxa*, a tax. - L. *taxer* (below).

taste. (F. - L.) Orig. to handle, feel the usual sense of M. E. *tasten*. - O. F. *taster*, to handle, feel, taste. Cf. Low L. *taxta*, a probe for wounds; which proves that O. F. *taster* answers to a Low L. *taxitare**, iterative form of *taxare*, to feel handle (Gellius). Again *taxare* (= *taxtare**) is an intensive form of L. *tangere* (pp. *tactus*).

tax. sb. (F. - L.) M. E. *taxe*. - F. *taxe*. - F. *taxer*, to tax. - L. *taxare*, to handle value, appraise, tax. Put for *taxtare**, from *tactum*, supine of *tangere*, to touch.

Tangle. to knot confusedly. (Scand.) Spelt *tangell* in Palsgrave. To *tangle* is 'to keep twisting together like seaweed'; a frequentative verb from North E. *tang*, sea-weed. - Dan. *tang*, Swed. *tång*, Icel. *þang*, kelp or bladder-wrack, a sea-weed (whence the idea of confused heap); cf. Icel. *þöngull*, sea-weed. So also prov. E. *tangle*, sea-weed; Norman F. *tangen*, a kind of sea-weed (*Fucus flagelliformis*, Métivier). Der. *en-tangle*, with F. prefix *en-* (= L. *in*).

Tanist. a presumptive heir to a prince. (Irish.) Irish *tanaiste*, apparent heir. - Irish *tanaise*, second in rank (Rhys).

Tank; see **Stagnate**.

Tankard. (F. - L. - Gk. ?) O. F. *tanguard*, a tankard (Rabelais). Orig. uncertain; the suffix *-ard* is common in French. Perhaps from L. *cantharus*, a tankard, from Gk. *κάνθαρος*, the same.

Tansy. a plant. (F. - Low L. - Gk.) M. E. *tansaye*, *tansy*. - O. F. *tanaisie*, *tanaïsie*; earlier form *athanasie*, *atanaisie*. (Cf. O. Ital. *atanaria*, Port. *atanasia*, *tansy*.) - Low L. *athanasia**, merely the Latinised form of Gk. *ἀθανασία*, immortality. Cf. O. Ital. *atanato* (lit. immortal), the rose-campion; Florio. Prob. from its supposed virtue, and its use in medicine. - Gk. *ἀθάνατος*, immortal. - Gk. *ἀ*, not; *θαν-εῖν*, 2 aor. of *θνήσκειν*, to die.

Tantalise. (Gk.) Formed with F. suffix *-iser* (= L. *-icare* = Gk. *-ίζω*), from Gk. *Τάνταλος*, Tantalus, in allusion to his story. The fable was that he was placed up to his chin in water, which fled from his lips whenever he desired to drink. Tantalus is the sun, that evaporates water. The name means 'enduring'; from ✓ITAL. to endure.

Tantamount. (F. - L.) First used as

verb, with the sense 'to amount to as much.'—F. *tant*, so much, as much, from *tantum*, neut. of *tantus*, so great; and *amount* (of F. origin); see *Amount*.

Tap (1), to knock gently. (F.—Teut.) *taper*, *tapper*, 'to tap, hit, bob;' Cot.—Low G. *tappen*, to grope, fumble, *tapp*, *appe*, fist, paw, a blow; Icel. *tapsa*, to p. Prob. of imitative origin; cf. Russ. *pate*, to stamp with the foot, Arab. *tabl*, drum; E. *dub-a-dub*.

tip (2), to tilt. (Scand.) Generally in the phrase *tip up*, or *tip over*; a weakened form of *tap*. Cf. *tip and run*, i. e. tap and run (a game); *tip for tap*, blow for blow (Bullinger's Works, i. 283), now *tit for tat*.—Swed. *tippa*, to tap, tip, strike gently, much lightly. Cf. Icel. *tapsa*, to tap.

tipple, to drink habitually. (Scand.)—Norweg. *tipla*, to tipple; frequent. of *tip*, to drip from a point or tip.—Norw. *tip*, a tip; cognate with *tip* (1), p. 515, s. l. 1. (Misplaced.)

tipsy. (Scand.) Formed from *tip* with suffix *-sy*, as in *trick-sy*, &c.; see *tip* (2) above.

Tap (2), a short pipe to draw liquor from a cask, a plug. (E.) M. E. *tappe*. A. S. *tappe**, not found; but we find A. S. *tæpre*, one who taps casks. + Du. *tap*, Icel. *tappi*, Dan. *tap*, a tap; Swed. *tapp*, a tap, a wisp, G. *sapfen*, a tap. β. The fig. idea was prob. a tuft or wisp of something, to stop a hole with; cf. Swed. *tapp* (above), and G. *sopf*, a top of a tree, a tuft of hair, Icel. *toppr*, a tuft or lock of hair. Allied to *Top* and *Tuft*. Der. *tap-root*; *tap-ster*, A. S. *tæppestre*, a female of *tappere* (above).

tampion, a kind of plug. (F.—Teut.) *tampon*, bung, stopple; nasalised form of F. *tapon*, the same. Formed (with suffix *-on*) from F. *taper*, *tapper*, to stop with a plug (a Picard word).—Du. *tap*, a bung, p; Low G. *tappe*, the same.

Tape; see *Tapestry*.

Taper (1), a small wax candle. (C.?)—E. *taper*. A. S. *tapor*, *taper*. Prob. of Celtic origin; from Irish *tapar*, a taper, *tampr*, a taper, torch. Cf. Skt. *tapas*, to shine. Perhaps allied to *spid*.

taper (2), long and slender. (C.?) *taper* means *taper-like*, shaped like the spires used in churches, which were sometimes thinner at the top. Holland has: *taper-wist*, sharp-pointed in the top; 'tr. of

Pliny, xvi. 16. See above. ¶ The A. S. *tæper-ax*, a kind of axe, is unaltered; cf. Russ. *topor*, an axe.

Tapestry. (F.—L.—Gk.) A corruption of the old form *tapisserie*.—F. *tapisserie*, tapestry.—F. *tapisser*, to furnish with tapestry.—F. *tapis*, tapestry hangings; Low L. *tapecius*.—L. *tapete*, cloth, hangings.—Gk. *ταπητ*, stem of *τάπητ*, a carpet, woollen rug. Cf. Pers. *tabastah*, a fringed carpet.

tape. (L.—Gk.) M. E. *tape*, also *tappe*. A. S. *tæppe*, a tape, a fillet; closely allied to A. S. *tæppet*, a tippet. The A. S. pl. *tæppan* probably meant strips of stuff or cloth. Borrowed from L. *tapete*, cloth; see above.

tippet. (L.—Gk.) M. E. *tipet*, *tepet*. A. S. *tæppet*, a tippet.—L. *tapete*, cloth (above).

Tapioca (Brazilian.) Brazilian *tipioka*, the poisonous juice which issues from the root of the cassava when pressed (Littre); hence tapioca, which is also prepared from the root of the cassava.

Tapir, a quadruped. (Brazilian.) Brazilian *tapy'ra*, a tapir (Mahn).

Tar. (E.) M. E. *terre*. A. S. *teoru*, tar; also spelt *teru*, *tyrwa*. + Du. *teer*, Icel. *tjara*, Dan. *tiare*, Swed. *tjära*. β. Cf. also Icel. *tyri*, resinous wood; allied to Lithuan. *darwa*, *derwa*, resinous wood, particularly the parts of the fir-tree that readily burn, also to Russ. *drevo*, a tree, *derevo*, wood, timber; W. *derw*, an oak-tree, and E. *tree*. Orig. sense 'wood,' esp. resinous wood for fuel; hence resin from such wood. Allied to *Tree*. ¶ For *tar* = sailor, see below.

tarpauling, a cover of tarred canvas. (E. and L.) It means *tarred pauling* or *tarred palling*; a *palling* is a covering, from the verb *fall*, to cover. This verb is from *fall*, sb., a cover; see *Pall*. Der. *tarpaulin*, an old name for a sailor (Smollett), now abbreviated to *tar*.

Taraxacum, the dandelion. (Arab.) From Arab. *tarasacon*, explained as a kind of succory, Pers. *tarkhashqin*, wild endive; Latinised as *taraxacon*, in Avicenna. (Devic; supp. to Littre.)

Tardy. (F.—L.) F. *tardif*, tardy. (Cf. Ital. *tardivo*, tardy.) From L. *tardus*, slow; with suffix *-ius*. Allied to *terere*, to rub, also to waste time. See *Trite*.

retard, to delay. (F.—L.) F. *retarder*, to hinder.—L. *retardare*, to delay.—L. *re-*

again; *tardare*, to make slow, from *tardus*, slow.

Tare (1), a plant. (E.) M. E. *tare*. Not in A. S.; but peculiar to English. Prob. from the verb *to tear*; cf. prov. E. *tearing*, great, rough, *tare*, brisk.

Tare (2), an allowance. (F.—Span.—Arab.) F. *tare*, loss, waste in merchandise. —Span. *tara*, tare, allowance in weight. Lit. 'what is thrown away.' —Arab. *tarha*, what is thrown away, detriment (Devic); *tirh*, *turrah*, thrown away. —Arab. root *taraha*, he threw prostrate, threw down.

Target, a small shield, &c. (E.; with F. suffix.) Formerly also *tergat*; the -*et* is the F. dimin. suffix. —A. S. *targe*, a target, shield. —Icel. *targa*, a target; O. H. G. *sarga*, a frame, side of a vessel, wall, G. *sarge*, frame, case, side, border. (The F. *targe*, Span. *tarja*, &c., are of Teut. origin.) Cf. Lith. *dariās*, enclosure, border, halo round the moon. ¶ Distinct from Arab. *darkat*, *darakat*, a shield, whence Port. and Span. *adarga*, a small square target.

Targum, a Chaldee paraphrase of the Old Testament. (Chaldee.) Chaldee *targūm*, an interpretation. —Chal. *targēm*, to interpret. Cf. Arab. *tarjūman*, an interpreter; see *Dragoman*.

Tariff. (F.—Span.—Arab.) F. *tariffe*, a casting of accounts. —Span. *tarifa*, a list of prices, book of rates. —Arab. *ta'rif*, giving information, notification (because a tariff gives notice). —Arab. *'arf*, knowing, knowledge. —Arab. root *'arafa*, he knew.

Tarn, a pool. (Scand.) M. E. *terne*. —Icel. *tjörn* (gen. *tjarnar*), a tarn, pool; Swed. dial. *tjörn*, *tärn*, a pool without an outlet.

Tarnish. (F.—O. H. G.) F. *terniss*, stem of pres. pt. of *se ternir*, to become dim, lose lustre (Cot.). —M. H. G. *ternen*, O. H. G. *tarnjan*, to obscure, darken. —A. S. *dernan*, *dyrnan*, to hide, from *derne*, *dyrne*, adj., secret; cf. O. Sax. *derni*, hidden, secret; Gk. *θάλαμος*, a secret chamber, lurking-place. (✓ DHAR.)

Tarpauling; see *Tar*.

Tarragon, a plant; see *Dragon*.

Tarry. (E.; confused with F.—L.) The present form is due to confusion of M. E. *targen*, to delay, tarry, with M. E. *tarien*, to irritate. a. M. E. *targen*, to delay. —O. F. *targer*, to tarry, delay; answering to a Low L. form *tardicare* *. —L. *tardus*, slow; see *Tardy*. β. M. E. *tarien*, to irritate, provoke, also to tire; hence to hinder, delay. [This is the true

source of the word, though its meaning has been affected and fixed by the F. *to* —A. S. *tergan*, to vex, provoke; allied to *tire* (4); see *Tear* (1).

Tart (1), acrid; see *Tear* (1).

Tart (2), a small pie; see *Torture*. **Tartan**, a wollen stuff. (F.—S. L. ?) F. *tiretaine*, 'linsie-wolsie', or thereof, worn ordinarily by the F. peasants; Cot. —Span. *tiritaña*, a woollen stuff; so named from its flimsiness. —Span. *tiritar*, to shiver, shake with Doubtless from a lost Latin verb, all Gk. *ραρπίσσειν*, to shake with cold. **Tartar** (3).

Tartar (1), an acid salt in casks, acretion on the teeth. (F.—Low L.—A. S.) A term due to the alchemists; called *stercor*, or *tartre*, in Chaucer. —F. *tartre*, the Cot.; Low L. *tartarum*. —Arab. *darid*, sediment, tartar of wine; *durdly*. Cf. Arab. *darad*, a shedding of teeth; Devic connects with tartar on the teeth.

Tartar (2), a native of Tartary. (T. A. A perverse spelling of *Tatar*, owing to popular etymology which regarded it as let loose out of *Tartarus* or hell below). From *Tdtar*, a Tatar, or inhabitant of Tatar (as it should be spelt).

Tartar (3), Tartarus, hell. (L.—Gk.) 'The gates of Tartar'; Tw. Nt. ii. 1. —L. *Tartarus*. —Gk. *Τάρταρος*, Tartarus, the infernal regions; conceived to be a place of extreme cold; cf. Gk. *ραρπίσσειν*, to shiver with cold.

Task; see *Tangent*.

Tassel (1), a bunch of silk, &c., an ornament. (F.—L.) M. E. *tassel*. —F. *tassel*, an ornament, clasp; also a piece of square stuff (cf. Ital. *tassello*, a square collar of a cloak). —L. *taxillum*, a small die; dimin. of *taxis*, knuckle-bone, a die made of a knuckle-bone. *Tālus* = *tax-lus* *, as shewn by dimin. *taxillus*, and means a bone squared; cf. Skt. *taksh*, to hew, to make. (✓ TAK.) ¶ The application of a tassel is curious; a wood-cut at the end of Guillim's Display of Heraldry shews a tassel ornamented with string and dots; these strings divide it into squares, each of which (having a dot in the middle) resembles an ace on a die.

Tassel (2); the same as *Tereel*; see *Taste*; see *Tangent*.

Tatter, a shred. (Scand.) Also *totter*. —Icel. *töturr*; pl. *töttrar*, tattered.

rags, tatters; Norweg. *totror*, *tottrur*, also *taltrar*, pl. rags, tatters. + Low G. *taltern*, rags; *taltrig*, ragged. Thus *tatter* stands for *taller*; the *tt* became *tt* by the assimilation so common in Icelandic. I suppose the orig. sense was 'that which flaps or flutters about,' and that it is closely allied to *totter*, q. v.

Tattle, vb. (E.) M. E. *tatelen*, *totelen*, *tateren*, to tattle, prattle. We also find M. E. *titeren*, to tattle, whence mod. E. *tittle*, in the phrase *tittle-tattle*. *Tattle* and *tittle* are frequentative forms, from a base TAT or TIT, expressive of the iteration of the syllables *ta*, *ta*, *ta*, or *ti*, *ti*, *ti*, to indicate constant prattling. So also Du. *tateren*, to stammer, E. *taratantara*, the sound of a trumpet, Low G. *titelaten*, to tittle-tattle, *taut-gos*, a gabbling goose, a chatterer; Ital. *tattamella*, chat, prattle. Der. *tittle*, weakened form of *tattle*, as above; whence *tittle-tattle*.

titter, to giggle. (E.) The same as M. E. *titeren*, to prattle; from a repetition of the syllable *ti*, which was also used to indicate laughter, as in the word *te-hee* (in Chaucer). See also *twitter* and *twaddle*.

Tattoo (1), the beat of a drum recalling soldiers to their quarters. (Du. or Low G.) Formerly *taptoo* (Phillips); used as early as A. D. 1663. — Du. *taptoe*, tattoo. — Du. *tap*, a tap; *toe*, to, i. e. shut, closed. Due to the phrase appearing in Low G. *tappen to slaan*, lit. 'to strike a tap to,' a proverbial phrase (like E. *shut up*) signifying to close, conclude; esp. used of closing the taps of the public-houses, at the sound of the drum. So also G. *zapfenstreich*, the tattoo, is lit. 'tap-stroke;' and Low G. *tappenslag*, the tattoo, is lit. 'tap-shutting.' β. The Du. *tap* is cognate with E. *tap*; and Du. *toe* with E. *to*, prep. See *Tap* and *To*.

Tattoo (2), to mark the skin with figures, by pricking in colouring matter. (Tahitian.) See Cook's First Voyage, b. i. c. 17, b. iii. c. 9. — Tahitian *tatau*, tattoo-marks; derived from *ta*, a mark (Littre).

Taunt; see *Tenable*.

Taurus. (L.) L. *taurus*, a bull. — Gk. *ταῦρος*; A. S. *steor*. See *Steer* (1).

Taut; see *Tight*.

Tautology. (F. — Gk.) L. *tautologia*. — Gk. *ταυτολογία*, a repetition of what has been said already. — Gk. *ταυτολόγος*, repeating what has been said. — Gk. *ταῦτό*, short for *τὸ αὐτό* or *τὸ αὐτόν*, the same thing; *λογος*, speaking, from *λέγειν*, to speak.

Tavern. (F. — L.) F. *taverne*. — L. *taberna*, a hut, orig. a hut of boards; a tavern. Allied to L. *ta-bula*, a plank, board; see *Table*. (✓TA = TAN.)

tabernacle. (F. — L.) F. *tabernacle*. — L. *tabernaculum*, a tent; double dimin. of *taberna*, a booth.

Taw, **Tew**, to prepare skins, curry; also to toil. (E.) M. E. *tawen*, *tewan*. A. S. *tawian*, to prepare, dress, get ready; also, to scourge. Cf. A. S. *getawe*, implements. + Du. *touwten*, to curry leather; O. H. G. *zawjan*, to make, prepare; Goth. *taujan*, to do, cause. (Base TAU; from ✓DU, to work; Max Müller, tr. of Rig-Veda, i. 63, 191.)

team, a family, set, animals harnessed in a row. (E.) M. E. *tem*, *teem*. A. S. *teðm*, a family, offspring. + Du. *toom*, a rein (from the notion of reducing to order); Low G. *toom*, offspring, also a rein; Icel. *taumr*, a rein; Dan. *tømme*, Swed. *töm*, a rein; G. *saum*, a bridle, from O. H. G. *zawjan*, to cause, prepare (above).

teem (1), to be prolific. (E.) M. E. *temen*, to teem, a verb formed from the sb. *tem*, progeny (above).

tool. (E.) M. E. *tol*, *tool*. A. S. *tōl*, *tohl*, a tool. + Icel. *tól*, neut. pl. tools. Lit. an implement for working with; from Teut. base TU = ✓DU, to work. Cf. Zend *du*, to do, work. See *Taw* above.

tow (2), coarse part of hemp. (E.) M. E. *tow*. A. S. *tow*, occurring in *tow-lic weorc*, material for spinning, lit. 'tow-like stuff,' and in *tow-hus*, a tow-house, house for spinning. Orig. the operation, not the material; cf. A. S. *getawa*, implements. Allied to A. S. *tawian*, to prepare, work; see *Taw* (above). + O. Du. *touw*, tow, *touwten*, to tan leather, *touwwe*, a weaver's implement; Icel. *tó*, a tuft of wool for spinning.

Tawdry, showy, gaudy. (E.) Formerly used in the phrase *tawdry lace*, which meant lace bought at *St. Awdry's* fair, held in the Isle of Ely (and elsewhere) on *St. Awdry's* day, Oct. 17. *Tawdry* is a familiar contraction of *St. Awdry*. β. Again *Awdry* is a popular form of *Etheldrida*, the Latinised form of the A. S. female name *Æþeldryð* or *Æþelþryð*. It means 'noble strength;' from A. S. *æðel* or *æþel*, noble, and *þryð* or *þryðu*, strength. Cf. Icel. *þrúðr*, the name of a goddess; and the suffix in *Ger-trude*, a name of O. H. G. origin.

Tawny; see **Tan**.

Tax; see **Tangent**.

Taxidermy; see **Taotics**.

Tea. (Chinese.) Spelt *tee* in Pepys' Diary, Sept. 28, 1660; *cha* in Blount (1674). From the Amoy pronunciation (*té*) of the Chinese name for the plant, which is (in other parts of the empire) called *ch'a* or *ts'a*; Williams, Chin. Dict. p. 5; Douglas, Chin. Dict. of the Amoy vernacular, p. 481. Hence Ital. *cia*, tea; F. *thé*, G. *thee*, Malay *téh*, tea.

Teach; see **Token**.

Teak, a tree. (Malayalam.) Malayalam *tékka*, the teak-tree; Tamil *tékku*, the same (H. H. Wilson).

Teal; see **Till** (1).

Team; see **Taw**.

Tear (1), to rend. (E.) M. E. *teren*. A. S. *teran*, pt. t. *tær*, pp. *toren*. + Goth. *ga-tairan*, to break, destroy; Lith. *dir-ti*, to flay, Gk. *δέειν*, to flay; Russ. *dra-te*, to tear; Zend *dar*, to cut; Skt. *drī*, to burst. (✓ DAR.) Cf. also G. *zehren* (weak verb).

tart (1), acrid, sharp, severe. (E.) A. S. *teart*, tart, severe; lit. tearing, i. e. bitter. — A. S. *tær*, pt. t. of *teran*, to tear.

tire (1), to exhaust. (E.) M. E. *tirien*, *teorien*. A. S. *teorian*, (1) to be tired, (2) to tire; weak verb, due to A. S. *teran*, to tear.

tire (4), to tear a prey, as is done by predatory birds. (E.) M. E. *tiren*, to tear a prey. A. S. *tirigan*, to provoke, vex, irritate; but orig. to tear. Derivative of A. S. *teran*, to tear. (See also **Tarry**.)

Tear (2), a drop of fluid from the eye. (E.) M. E. *tere*. A. S. *teár*, *tár*. + Icel. *tár*, Dan. *taar*, *taare*, Swed. *tår*, Goth. *tagr*, O. H. G. *zahar* (pl. *zahere*, whence mod. G. *zähre*). + O. Lat. *dacrima*, L. *lacrima*, Gk. *δάκρυ*, *δάκρυμα*, W. *dagr*, a tear. β. All from ✓ DAK, to bite, Gk. *δάκνεν*, Skt. *daç*, from the notion still preserved in the phrase *bitter* (i. e. *biting*) tears.

train-oil. (Du.; and F. — L. — Gk.) For *oil*, see **Oil**. Formerly *trane-oyle* or *trane*. — O. Du. *traen*, 'trayne-oyle made of the fat of whales; also a tear, liquor pressed out by the fire;' Hexham. The orig. sense is 'tear;' then drops forced out in boiling blubber, &c. Mod. Du. *traan*, a tear, G. *trähne*. The G. *trähne* is really a pl. form — M. H. G. *trähene*, pl. of *trahen*, a tear, closely allied to M. H. G. *zaher* (put for *zaher**), a tear. Similarly, Du. *traan*

is allied to Dan. *taar*, a tear, and to E. *tear* (above).

Tease; see **Touse**.

Teasel; see **Touse**.

Teat, nipple of the female breast. (E.) Also *tit*. M. E. *tete*; also *tette*, *titte*. A. S. *tit*, a teat; pl. *tittas*. + O. Du. *titte*; G. *zitze*. Cf. also F. *tette*, Span. *teta*, Ital. *tetta*, all of Teut. origin. Also W. *didi*, *did*, a teat. (As if from an Aryan base Dī.) ¶ Distinct from W. *teth*, G. *tütte*, Gk. *τίθη*, *τίθος*, a teat, which appear to be allied to Skt. *dhe*, to suck, Goth. *daddjan*, to suckle.

Teazle, i. e. teasel; see **Touse**.

Technical. (Gk.) Formed with suffix *-al* (= L. *-alis*) from Gk. *τεχνικός*, belonging to the arts. — Gk. *τέχνη*, art, allied to *τέκτων*, a carpenter. Allied to **Tactics**.

architect. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *architecte*. — L. *architectus*, the same as *architecton*. — Gk. *ἀρχιτέκτων*, a chief builder or artificer. — Gk. *ἀρχι*, chief (see **Archi**); *τέκτων*, a carpenter, builder. (See also **Text**.)

Ted, to spread mown grass. (Scand.) Icel. *tedja*, to spread manure; from *tað*, manure; cf. *taða*, hay grown in a well-manured field, *töðu-verk*, hay-making, lit. 'ted-work.' So also Norw. *tedja*, Swed. dial. *täda*, to spread manure; from *tad*, manure. + Bavarian *setten*, to strew; G. *ver-setzen*, to scatter.

Tedious. (L.) L. *tædiosus*, irksome — L. *tædium*, irksomeness. — L. *tædet*, it irks one. (We also use *tedium*, sb.)

Teem (1), to be prolific; see **Taw**.

Teem (2), to think fit. (E.) Rare, and obsolete. (E.) See **Teem** in Halliwell. Cf. the A. S. suffix *-tyme*, *-tème*, fit, in *lustème*, love-befitting, pleasant, *wisser-tyme*, unbefitting. Related to Goth. *gatumau* (pt. t. *gatum*), to suit, agree with; and allied to E. **Tame**. Cf. G. *ziemen*, to be fit, *ziemlich*, passable; Du. *betamen*, to be seem, &c.

between. (E.) It means to think fit, hence to permit, to allow; Mids. Nt. Dr. i. 1. 131; Hamlet, i. 2. 141. From *teem* (above), with prefix *be*.

Teem (3), to empty; see **Toom**.

Teen, vexation, grief. (E.) M. E. *ten*. A. S. *teóna*, accusation, vexation. — A. S. *teón*, contracted form of *tithan*, to accuse. + Goth. *gateihan*, to tell, make known; G. *zeihen*, to accuse; L. *dicare*, to make known. Allied to Diction. (✓ DIK.) ¶ **Tea**

ans a making known, public accusation, roach, injury, vexation, grief.

teetotaler, a total abstainer. (F. = L.; *th* E. prefix and suffix.) *Tee-total* is an phasised form of *Total*, q. v. The word ginated with R. Turner, of Preston, who, a temperance meeting about 1833, assted that nothing but *te-te-total* will do; the *Staunch Teetotaler*, ed. by J. Live-, of Preston, Jan. 1867. (Haydn.)

teetotum, **Totum**, a spinning toy. (L.) rmerly *totum* (Ash, 1775, Phillips, 1706), called from the side formerly marked *T*, ich signified *totum*, i. e. all the stake, m L. *totum*, neut. of *totus*, the whole; *Total*. Hence the name *totum*, or *T-*um.

tegument, a covering. (L.) L. *teguntum*, a covering. = L. *tegere*, to cover. Gk. *στέγειν*, Skt. *sthaḡ*, to cover. Allied *Thatch*. (✓STAG.)

detect. (L.) From L. *detectus*, pp. of *tegere*, to uncover, expose.

integument. (L.) L. *integumentum*, covering, skin. = L. *in*, upon; *tegere*, to ver.

protect. (L.) From L. *protectus*, pp. *pro-tegere*, to protect; lit. cover in front. ile. (L.) M. E. *tile*, contracted form A. S. *tigle*, a tile. = L. *tegula*, a tile. = *tegere*, to cover.

toga. (L.) L. *toga*, a mantle, lit. cover. = L. *tegere*, to cover.

oil-tree, a linden tree. (F. = L.; and O. F. *teil*, the inner bark of a lime-tree od. F. *tille*). = L. *tilia*, a lime-tree; also, inner bark of a lime-tree.

telegraph. (Gk.) Modern. From Gk. *tele*, afar; *γράφειν*, to write. Der. *tele-*, coined to express 'telegraphic mes-e'; from *γράμμα*, a written character.

telescope. (Gk.) From Gk. *τῆλε*, r; *σκοπεῖν*, to behold. See *Scope*.

tell; see *Tale*.

telluric, belonging to earth. (L.) From *telluri-*, crude form of *tellus*, earth. r. *telluri-um*, a rare metal.

temerity. (F. = L.) F. *temerité*. = L. *temeritatem*, rashness. = L. *temerus**, h, only found in the adv. *temere*, rashly. g. sense of *temere* was 'in the dark'; Skt. *tamas*, gloom.

temper, vb. (F. = L.) M. E. *tempren*. F. *temperer*, to temper. = L. *temperare*, apportion, regulate, qualify. Allied to *peri*, *tempori*, adv., seasonably, and to *fus*, time; see *Temporal*.

attemper. (F. = L.) O. F. *atemprrer*, to modify. = O. F. *a* (= L. *ad*), to; *temprer*, *temperer*, to temper (above).

distemper (1), to derange the tempera ment of body or mind. (F. = L.) M. E. *distemperen*. = O. F. *destemprrer*, to derange. = O. F. *des-* (= L. *dis-*), apart; *temprer* (mod. F. *temperer*), from L. *temperare*.

distemper (2), a kind of painting. (F. = L.) O. F. *destemprrer*, later *destremper*, 'to soake, steepe, moisten, make fluid, liquid, or thin; Cot. The same word as the above.

tamper, to meddle, practise upon. (F. = L.) The same word as *temper*, used actively, but in a bad sense; 'to influence in a bad way.'

Tempest; see *Temporal*.

Temple (1), a fane. (L.) A. S. *templ*, *templ*. = L. *templum*, a temple. + Gk. *τέμενος*, a sacred enclosure, piece of ground cut off; allied to *τέμνω*, to cut. (✓TAM.) Der. *templ-ar*, Low L. *templarius*.

contemplate. (L.) From pp. of *contemplari*, to observe, consider, prob. used at first of augurs who frequented the temples. = L. *con-* (= cum); *templum*, a temple.

Temple (2), flat portion of the side of the head above the cheek-bone. (F. = L.) M. E. *templis*, pl. = O. F. *temples*, pl., the temples (mod. F. *tempes*). = L. *tempora*, pl., the temples. Der. *tempor-al*, adj., belong ing to the temples.

Temporal (1), worldly, secular. (F. = L.) M. E. *temporal*. = O. F. *temporal*, *temporel*, adj. = L. *temporalis*, temporal. = L. *tempor-*, crude form of *tempus*, time.

contemporaneous. (L.) L. *con-temporaneus*, adj., at the same time. = L. *con-* (cum), with; *tempor-*, stem of *tempus*, time.

contemporary. (L.) L. *con-*, with; and L. *temporarius*, temporary, adj., from *tempor-*, stem of *tempus*, time.

extempore. (L.) From L. *ex tempore*, at the moment. = L. *ex*, from, out of; *tempore*, abl. of *tempus*, time.

tempest. (F. = L.) O. F. *tempeste* (F. *tempête*), a storm; answering to a Low L. *tempesta*, fem. of Low L. *tempestus*, adj., which was used instead of L. *tempesta*, season, fit time, weather, also bad weather, storm. Allied to L. *tempus*, time (above).

tense (1), part of a verb, indicating time of action. (F. = L.) M. E. *temps*, Chaucer, C. T. 16343. = F. *temps*, time (also O. F. *tens*). = L. *tempus*, time, also a *tense*.

Temporal (2), belonging to the temples; see **Temple** (2).

Tempt; see **Tenable**.

Ten. (E.) A. S. *tén*, also *týn*, *teón*, *ten*. + Du. *tien*, Icel. *tiu*, Dan. *ti*, Swed. *tio*, Goth. *taihun*, G. *zehn*, L. *decem*, Gk. *deka*, Lith. *dėszimtis*, Russ. *desiat*, W. *deg*, Irish and Gael. *deich*, Pers. *dah*, Skt. *daśan*. (Aryan DAKAN.)

tenth. (E.) M. E. *tenþe*, due to confusion of A. S. *teðða*, tenth, with Icel. *ttundi*, tenth; the true E. word is *tithe*.

tithe, a tenth part. (E.) M. E. *tithe*, also *tethe*. A. S. *teðða*, tenth; put for *teon-ða**, (*n* being lost) from A. S. *teón* or *týn*, *ten*.

Tenable, that can be held. (F.-L.) F. *tenable*, 'holdable,' Cot. - F. *tenir*, to hold. - L. *tenere*, to hold, keep; orig. to extend. + Skt. *tan*, to extend, stretch. (✓ TAN.)

abstain. (F.-L.) O. F. *abstener* (F. *abstiner*). - L. *abstinere*, to refrain from. - L. *abs*, from; *tenere*, to hold. Der. *abstinence*, F. *abstinence*, from L. *abstinentia*, sb.

appertain. (F.-L.) O. F. *apartenir* (F. *appartenir*), to belong to. - F. *a* (= L. *ad*), to; *pertinere*, to belong; see **pertain** (below).

appurtenance. (F.-L.) O. F. *apurtenance*, *apartenance*, that which belongs to. - O. F. *apartenir*, to belong to (above).

attempt. (F.-L.) O. F. *atempter*, to undertake. - L. *attentare*, to attempt. - L. *at* (for *ad*), to; *tentare*, to try; see **tempt** (below).

contain. (F.-L.) O. F. *contenir*. - L. *con-tinere*, to hold together, contain; pp. *contentus*.

content, adj. (F.-L.) F. *content*, satisfied. - L. *contentus*, content; pp. of *continere* (above). Der. *dis-content*.

continent. (F.-L.) F. *continent*, adj., moderate. - L. *continent*, stem of pres. pt. of *continere*; see **contain** (above).

continue. (F.-L.) F. *continuer*. - L. *continuare*, to continue. - L. *continuus* (below). Der. *dis-continue*.

continuous. (L.) L. *continuus*, lit. holding together. - L. *con-tinere*, to hold together, contain.

countenance. (F.-L.) O. F. *countenance*, gesture, demeanour, also look, visage. - L. *continentia*, continence, which in late L. meant 'gesture, demeanour,' - L. *continent*, stem of pres. pt. of *continere*; see **continent** (above). Der. *dis-countenance*, vb.

countertenor. (F.-Ital.-L.) O. F. *contreteneur*; Cot. - Ital. *contratenore*, a countertenor, the highest adult male voice. - Ital. *contra*, against, over against; *tenore*, a tenor; see **tenor** (below).

detain. (F.-L.) O. F. *detenir*. - L. *de-tinere*, to hold back; pp. *detentus*. Der. *detent-ion* (from the pp.).

entertain. (F.-L.) O. F. *entretener*. - Low L. *inter-tenere*, to entertain, lit. 'to hold or keep among.'

impertinent, not pertinent. (F.-L.) From F. *im* = L. *im*- (for *in*-), not; and **pertinent** (below).

obtain. (F.-L.) F. *obtenir*. - L. *obtinere*, to hold, obtain. - L. *ob*, near; *tenere*, to hold.

pertain. (F.-L.) M. E. *partenen*. - O. F. *partenir*. - L. *per-tinere*, to extend through to, belong.

pertinacity. (F.-L.) F. *pertinacit* (16th cent.). Coined, with suffix *-it* = L. *-itatem*, from L. *pertinaci*, crude form of *pertinax*, very tenacious. - L. *per*, thorough; *tenax*, tenacious, from *tenere*, to hold.

pertinent. (F.-L.) F. *pertinent*. - L. *pertinent*, stem of pres. pt. of *pertinere*, to belong to, relate to; see **pertain** (above).

purtenance. (F.-L.) Short for M. E. *apurtenance*; see **appurtenance** (above).

rein. (F.-L.) M. E. *reine*. - O. F. *reine*, rein of a bridle. (The same as Ital. *redina*, Span. *rienda*, transposed form of *redina*.) - Low L. *retina**, not found, but easily coined from L. *retinere*, to hold back (whence L. *retinaculum*, a rein). See below.

retain. (F.-L.) F. *retenir*. - L. *re-tinere*, to hold back; pp. *retentus*. Der. *retent-ion* (from the pp.).

retinue. (F.-L.) M. E. *retenu*. - O. F. *retenue*, a body of retainers; fem. of *retenu*, pp. of *retenir* (above).

sustain. (F.-L.) M. E. *sustenen*. - O. F. *sustenir*, *sostenir* (F. *soutenir*). - L. *sustinere*, to uphold. - L. *sus*- (for *sub*-) up; *tenere*, to hold. Der. *sustenance*. O. F. *sustenance*, L. *sustinentia*, sb.; sustentation, from L. *sustentatio*, maintenance, from *sustentare*, frequentative of *sustinere*.

taunt, vb. (F.-L.) O. F. *tander*, occasional form of *tenter*, 'to tempt, provoke, suggest, provoke, or move to evil'; Cot. - L. *tentare*, to try, provoke, attack, assail, &c.; see **tempt** (below).

¶ The meaning seems to have been affixed

y F. *tancer* (formerly also *tencer*), to check, taunt, reprove; this is closely allied, being equivalent to a Low L. form *tentire**, due to *tentum*, supine of *tenere*.

tempt. (F.-L.) O.F. *tempter*, later *nter*, to tempt, prove. — L. *temptare*, *ntare*, to handle, try the strength of, sail, tempt; frequentative of *tenere* (pp. *ntus*), to hold.

tenacious. (L.) Coined from L. *naci*-, crude form of *tenax*, holding fast. — L. *tenere*, to hold.

tenacity. (F.-L.) F. *tenacité*. — L. *nacitatem*, acc. of *tenacitas*, a holding firm. — L. *tenaci*- (above).

tenant. (F.-L.) F. *tenant*, holding, res. pt. of *tenir*. — L. *tenere*, to hold. Der. *eu-tenant*, q. v.

tenement, a holding. (F.-L.) F. *nement*. — Low L. *tenementum*, a fief. — L. *tenere*, to hold.

tenet. (L.) L. *tenet*, he holds; 3rd pers. ag. pres. of *tenere*. (Cf. *habitat*, *exit*.)

tenon. (F.-L.) F. *tenon*, 'a tenon, the end of a rafter put into a mortise; 'pt. So called because it *holds fast*. — F. *nir*, to hold fast. — L. *tenere*, to hold.

tenor. (F.-L.) Formerly (better) *nour*. M.E. *tenour*, import. — F. *teueur*, import, content of a matter. — L. *tenorem*, c. of *tenor*, a holding on; a course, tenor of a law. — L. *tenere*, to hold. ¶ The use of *tenor* in music (Ital. *tenore*) is due to the notion of holding or continuing the dominant note (Scheler).

tent (a), a roll of lint used to dilate a wound. (F.-L.) M.E. *tente*. — F. *tente*; pt. A verbal sb. from F. *tenter* = L. *ntare*, to try, prove, probe. Cf. Span. *nta*, a probe. See *tempt* (above).

tentacle, feeler of an insect. (L.) Coined from L. *tenta-re*, to feel; with suffix *-culum*; see *tempt* (above).

tentative. (L.) L. *tentatīvus*, adj., being, tentative. — L. *tentare*, to try; see *tempt* (above).

tenure. (F.-L.) F. *tenure*. — Low L. *tenura*, a holding (of land). — L. *tenere*, to hold. See also *Tend*, *Lieutenant*, *maintain*.

Tenacious, *Tenant*; see *Tenable*.

Tench, a fish. (F.-L.) O.F. *tenche* (cf. *tanche*). — L. *tinca*, a tench. Prob. *bbler*; cf. *tinca*, a moth.

Tend (t), to aim at, move towards, incline, bend to. (F.-L.) F. *tendre*. — L. *ndere*, to stretch, extend, direct, tender,

Allied to *tenere*, to hold; see *Tenable*. (✓ TAN.) Der. *tend-enc-y*, formed by adding *-y* to the obsolete sb. *tendence*, coined from the stem of the pres. part.

attend. (F.-L.) O.F. *atendre*, to wait. — L. *attendere* (pp. *attentus*), to stretch towards, give heed to. — L. *at-* (for *ad*), to; *tendere*, to stretch. Der. *attention* (from the pp.); *attent*, adj., a Chron. vi. 40, vii. 15.

contend. (F.-L.) F. *contendre*. — L. *con-tendere*, to stretch out, exert, fight. Der. *content-ion* (from the pp.).

distend. (L.) L. *dis-tendere*, to stretch apart. Der. *distent-ion* (from the pp.).

extend. (L.) M.E. *extenden*. — L. *ex-tendere*, to stretch out; pp. *extensus*. Der. *extens-ion*, *-ive* (from the pp.); also *extent*, sb. (as if from a pp. *extensus*).

intend. (F.-L.) M.E. *entenden*. — F. *entendre*. — L. *in-tendere*, to stretch to, bend or apply the mind to, design.

intense. (L.) L. *intensus*, stretched out, pp. of *intendere* (above).

intent, design. (F.-L.) M.E. *entente*. — F. *entente*, intention; participial sb. from F. *entendre*, to intend; see *intend* (above).

intent, adj. (L.) L. *intentus*, bent on; pp. of *intendere*; see *intend* (above).

ostensible. (L.) Coined from *ostensi-* = *ostenso-*, crude form of *ostensus*, pp. of *ostendere*, to shew; with suffix *-bilis*. See below.

ostentation. (F.-L.) F. *ostentation*. — L. *ostentationem*, acc. of *ostentatio*, display. — L. *ostentatus*, pp. of *ostentare*, intensive form of *ostendere*, to shew, lit. stretch before. — L. *os-* (for *ob-s*, lengthened from *ob*), near, before; *tendere*, to stretch.

portend. (L.) L. *portendens*, to predict; lit. to stretch out towards, point out. — L. *por-* (O. Lat. *port-*), towards; *tendere*, to stretch. Der. *portent*, O.F. *portent*, L. *portentum*, neut. of pp. of *portendere*.

pretend. (F.-L.) O.F. *pretendre*. — L. *præ-tendere*, to spread before, hold out as an excuse, allege, pretend. Der. *pretence*, misspelt for *pretense*, from late L. *prætensus*, used for L. *prætentus*, pp. of *prætendere*.

subtend. (L.) L. *sub-tendere*, to stretch or extend beneath.

superintendent, an overseer. (F.-L.) F. *superintendant*; Cot. — L. *superin-* *dent*, stem of pres. pt. of *super-intendere*, to superintend. — L. *super*, above; *int-*

dere, to apply the mind to; see *intend* (above).

tend (2), to take care of. (F.-L.) A docked form of *attend* (above).

tender (2), to proffer, offer, shew. (F.-L.) F. *tendre*, 'to tend, . . . also to tender or offer unto'; Cot. = L. *tendere*, to stretch out.

tender (3), a small vessel that attends a larger, a coal-carriage attached to a locomotive engine. (F.-L.) Short for *attender*, i. e. attendant on; see *attend* (above).

tendon. (F.-L.) F. *tendon*, 'a tendon, or tail of a muscle'; Cot. From a Low L. form *tendo**, gen. *tendonis* and *tendinis*; cf. Span. *tendon*, Ital. *tendine*, a tendon. Lit. 'stretcher.' = L. *tendere*, to stretch.

tense (2), tightly strained. (L.) L. *tensus*, pp. of *tendere*, to stretch. Der. *tense-ness*, with E. suffix.

tension, the act of straining, a strain. (F.-L.) F. *tension*, used in 16th cent. = L. *tensionem*, acc. of *tensio*, a stretching. = L. *tens-um*, supine of *tendere*. So also *tens-or*, a coined word.

tent (1), a pavilion. (F.-L.) F. *tente*. = Low L. *tenta*, a tent; fem. of L. *tentus*, pp. of *tendere*, to stretch, spread out.

tent (4), heed, attention. (F.-L.) Low L. Sc. *take tent*. Short for *attent*, i. e. attention.

tenter, a frame for stretching cloth. (F.-L.) Properly *tenture*; but a vb. *tent* was coined, and from it a sb. *tenter*, which supplanted M. E. *tenture*. = F. *tenture*, a stretching. = L. *tentura*, a stretching. = L. *tentus*, pp. of *tendere*, to stretch. Der. *tenter-hook*.

toise, a measure, 6 ft. 4½ in. (F.-L.) F. *toise*, 'a fadome'; Cot. = L. *tensa*, fem. of *tensus*, pp. of *tendere*, to stretch (reach).

Tend (2); see **Tend** (1).

Tender (1), soft, delicate. (F.-L.) F. *tendre*. = L. *tenerum*, acc. of *tener*, tender, orig. thin; allied to *tenuis*, thin. (✓ TAN.) Der. *tender*, vb., to regard fondly, a word more or less confused with *tender* (2); whence *tender*, sb., regard, care, K. Lear, i. 4. 230.

tendrill. (F.-L.) From O. F. *tendrillons*, pl. 'tendrills'; Cot.; or from an O. F. *tendrille**, not recorded. We also find O. F. *tendron*, 'a tender fellow, also a tendrell'; Cot. = F. *tendre*, tender (above).

Tender (2), to offer; see **Tend** (1).

Tender (3), a small vessel, &c., **Tendron**; see **Tend** (1).

Tendrill; see **Tender** (1).

Tenebrous, **Tenebrious**, (F.-L.) F. *tenebreux*. = L. *tenebrosus*, gloomy. = L. *tenebra*, pl., darkness. to Skt. *tamas*, gloom. (✓ TAM Dim.)

Tenement, **Tenet**; see **Tenab**.

Tennis. (F.-L.?) Etymology cally unknown. M. E. *tenise* (accent Gower, Balade to Henry IV., st. 6 *teneis*, *teney*s. Low L. *tenisia*, *tenis*. I suspect a derivation from O. F. *tenie* of *tenie*, 'a fillet, head-band; . . . kind of brow or jutting [projection] pillar'; Cot. This O. F. *tenie* = L. (Gk. *raivia*), a band, fillet. Perhaps the band across the court. ¶ derived from F. *tenez* (= L. *tene*) imagined to mean 'take this,' and ejaculated by the player in serving; guess, like the one above.

Tenon, **Tenor**; see **Tenable**.

Tense (1), part of a verb; see **poral** (1).

Tense (2), tightly strained; see **T**.

Tent (1), a pavilion; see **Tend** (1).

Tent (2), roll of lint; see **Tenab**.

Tent (3), a wine; see **Tinge**.

Tent (4), care, heed; see **Tend** (1).

Tentacle, **Tentative**; see **Ten**.

Tenter; see **Tend** (1).

Tenuity, thinness. (F.-L.) F. = L. *tenuitatem*, acc. of *tenuitas*, thin. = L. *tenuis*, thin; lit. 'stretched'. Allied to **Thin**. (✓ TAN.)

attenuate. (L.) From pp. of *tenuare*, to make thin. = L. *at-* (for *tenu-*), thin.

extenuate. (L.) From pp. of *tenuare*, to thin, reduce, palliate. = out, very; *tenuis*, thin.

Tenure; see **Tenable**.

Tepid. (L.) L. *tepidus*, warm *tepere*, to be warm. + Skt. *tap*, to be Russ. *topite*, to heat. (✓ TAP.)

Teraphim, idols, household gods. Heb. *teráphim*, s. pl., images cast with magical rites.

Terce, the same as **Tierce**; see **T**.

Tercel, **Tassel**, the male of any see **Tri**.

Terebint, turpentine-tree. (L.) L. *terebinthus*. = Gk. *terebinthos*, the pine-tree.

turpentine, exudation from the **terbint**. (F.-L.-Gk.) F. *turpentine* = L. *terebinthus* (above).

tergiversation, a subterfuge, fickle-
(F.-L.) F. *tergiversatio*. - L. *ter-*
sationem, acc. of *tergiuersatio*, a sub-
ge. - L. *tergiuersatus*, pp. of *tergiuer-*
to turn one's back, turn right round,
le. - L. *tergi-*, for crude form of *tergum*,
back; *uersari*, to turn about, pass. of
ire, frequent. of *uertere*, to turn; see
ie.

term. (F.-L.) M.E. *terme*. - F. *terme*.
terminum, acc. of *terminus*, boundary,
+ Gk. *τέρμα*, limit; Skt. *tsi*, to pass
(✓TAR.)

termine. (F.-L.) O.F. *determiner*.
determinare, to bound, end. - L. *de*,
in, fully; *terminare*, to bound, from
inus (above). Der. *pre-determine*.

terminate. (L.) From pp. of L.
minare, to put or drive beyond bounds.
ex, out; *terminus*, boundary.

termination. (F.-L.) F. *termina-*
- L. acc. *terminationem*, a bounding,
ig. - L. *terminatus*, pp. of *terminare*,
ound, end. - L. *terminus*, boundary.

terminus, end. (L.) L. *terminus* (above).

terragant. (F.-Ital.-L.) M.E.
uagant, a (supposed) Saracen idol,
e a ranting character in old moralities
s), and finally a scolding woman. -

L. *Tervagant*, *Tervagan*, a (supposed)
en idol. - Ital. *Trivigante*, the same
osto, xii. 59). Probably for *Triva-*
the moon, wandering under the three
s of *Selene* (or *Luna*) in heaven,
mis (*Diana*) in earth, *Persephone*
terpina) in the lower world. - L. *ter*,
e; *uagant*, stem of pres. pt. of *uagari*,
under.

termination, Terminus; see Term.
n, a bird. (Scand.) Dan. *terne*,
e, Swed. *tärna*, Icel. *perna*, a tern.

ternary; see Tri-.

terrace. (F.-Ital.-L.) F. *terrace*,
ise, a terrace, platform, plat. - Ital.
ccia. *terrazza*, a terrace, long mound of

- Ital. *terra*, earth. - L. *terra*, earth.
rra = *tersa**, i.e. dry ground; allied
c. *τίρσομαι*, to dry up. (✓TARS.)

ter. (F.-L.) M.E. *enterren*. - F.
rer, to bury. - Low L. *interrare*, to
into the ground. - L. *in*, in; *terra*,
d. Der. *interment*, F. *enterrement*.

terre. (F.-L.) F. *parterre*, an even
of garden-ground. - F. *par terre*,
the ground. - L. *per terram*, along
round.

terreanean, subterranean. (L.)

From L. *subterraneus*, underground. - L.
sub, under; *terra*, ground.

terreen, tureen, a large bowl for soup.
(F.-L.) Both spellings are bad; *terrine*
would be better. - F. *terrine*, an earthen
pan. - L. *terr-a*, earth; with suffix *-inus*.

terrene, earthy. (L.) L. *terrenus*,
earthy. - L. *terra*, earth.

terrestrial. (L.) From L. *terrestri-s*,
earthy; with suffix *-alis*. Put for *terr-*
*ens-tris**; from *terra*, earth.

terrier (1), a kind of dog. (F.-L.)
M.E. *terriere*, a 'burrow-dog,' one who
pursues rabbits, &c. at their holes. - F.

terrier, 'the hole, berry, or earth of a
conny [rabbit] or fox; also, a little hillock;'
Cot. - Low L. *terrarium*, a little hillock,
mound (burrow). - L. *terra*, earth.

terrier (2), a register of landed prop-
erty. (F.-L.) F. *papier terrier*, a roll
of tenants' names, &c. - Low L. *terrarius*,
as in *terrarius liber*, a book wherein landed
property is described. - L. *terra*, land.

territory, domain. (F.-L.) F. *ter-*
ritoire, a territory. - L. *territorium*, a
domain, land round a town. - L. *terra*,
land; formed as if from a sb. with crude
form *territori-*, i.e. possessor of land.

tureen, the same as terreen (above).
And see *turmeric*.

Terreen, Terrene, Terrestrial; see
Terrace.

Terrible; see Terror.

Terrier (1) and (2); see Terrace.

Terrific; see Terror.

Territory; see Terrace.

Terror, dread. (F.-L.) Formerly also

terroure. - F. *terreur*. - L. *terrorem*, acc. of
terror, dread. - L. *terrere*, to scare, make
afraid, orig. to tremble. Cf. Skt. *tras*, to
tremble, be afraid; Lith. *trissti*, to trem-
ble, Russ. *triasti*, to shiver.

deter. (L.) L. *detertere*, to frighten
from. - L. *de*, from; *terrere*, to frighten.

Der. *deterrent*.

terrible. (F.-L.) F. *terrible*. - L.
terribilis, causing terror. - L. *terrere*, to
frighten.

terrific. (L.) L. *terrificus*, causing
terror. - L. *terri-*, in *terri-tus*, pp. of *ter-*
rere, to frighten; *-ficus*, causing, from
facere, to make.

Terse, concise, neat. (L.) L. *tersus*,
wiped off, clean, neat, pure, nice, terse;
pp. of *tergere*, to wipe, wipe dry, polish a
stone.

Tertian, Tertiary; see Tri-.

Tesselated. (L.) *L. tessellatus*, checkered, furnished with small square stones (as a pavement). — *L. tessella*, a small square piece of stone, little cube; dimin. of *tessera*, a die (to play with), small cube. ¶ Root uncertain; not from Gk. *τέσσηρες*, four.

Test, a pot in which metals are tried, a trial, proof. (F. — L.) M. E. *test*, a pot or vessel used in alchemy. — O. F. *test* (F. *têt*), a test, in chemistry; answering to a Low L. *testum**, not found. Closely allied to O. F. *testa* (F. *tête*), a pot-herd, a skull, answering to Low L. *testa*, a vessel used in alchemy. So also Ital. *testo*, a test, melting-pot, *testa*, an earthen pot, pot-herd, skull, head, burnt tile or brick. All due to L. *testa*, a piece of baked earthenware, potsherd, shell, skull. *Testa* = *tersta**, i. e. dried, baked, allied to *terra* (= *tersa**), dry ground; from ✓ **TARS**, to dry.

testaceous, having a hard shell. (L.) *L. testaceus*, having a shell. — *L. testa*, tile, shell, &c.

tester, a sixpence; flat canopy over a bed or pulpit. (F. — L.) Mod. E. *tizzie*, a sixpence; the *tester*, *testern*, or *testoon* was named from the head upon it (of Louis XII of France); in England all coins bore the head, so that our use of the term was borrowed. — F. *teston*, 'a testoon, piece of silver worth xvij^d, sterling;' Cot. — O. F. *teste*, a head. — *L. testa*, tile, skull. ¶ So also a *tester* for a bed is from O. F. *testiere*, 'a head-piece,' Cot.; from O. F. *teste* (as before).

testy, fretful. (F. — L.) F. *testu*, 'heady;' Cot. — O. F. *teste*, the head; see *tester* (above).

Testament. (F. — L.) F. *testament*, a will. — *L. testamentum*, a will. — *L. testa-ri*, to be a witness. — *L. testis*, a witness. Der. *in-testate*, i. e. without a will; *testa-tor*, one who makes a will, fem. *testa-trix*.

attest. (L.) *L. attestari*, to be witness to. — *L. at-* (= *ad*), to; *testari*, to be witness (above).

contest, vb. (F. — L.) F. *contester*. — *L. contestari*, to call to witness; hence, to argue, &c. — *L. con-* (cum), together; *testari*, to witness. Der. *contest*, sb.

detest. (F. — L.) O. F. *detester*, to loathe. — *L. detestari*, to execrate, imprecate evil by calling down the gods to witness. — *L. de*, down; *testari*, to witness (above).

intestate, without a will. (L.) *L. in-*

testatus, that has made no will. — *L. in-* not; *testatus*, pp. of *testari*, to make will.

protest. (F. — L.) F. *protester*. — *protestari*, to protest, bear public witness. — *L. pro*, forth, in public; *testari*, to witness (above).

testify. (F. — L.) F. *testifier*. — *testificari*, to bear witness. — *L. testi-s*, witness; *-ficari*, for *facere*, to make.

testimony. (L.) *L. testimonium*, evidence. — *L. testi-s*, a witness; with Ar. suffixes *-man-ya*.

Tester; see **Test**.

Testicle. (F. — L.) F. *testicule*. — *testiculum*, acc. of *testiculus*, dimin. *testis*, a testicle. Prob. considered as witness of manhood, and the same word *testis*, a witness.

Testify, Testimony; see **Testament**.

Testy; see **Test**.

Tetchy, Tetchy, touchy; see **Tack**.

Tether, a rope for fastening up. (G. Formerly written *tedder*. M. E. *tedir*. Gael. *teadhair*, a tether; *taod*, a halter hair rope, chain, cable; *taodan*, little cord Irish *tead*, *teud*, cord, rope, *teidin*, small rope, cord; W. *tid*, a chain; Manx *tea*, *teid*, a rope. Cf. W. *tedu*, to stretch; S. *tantu*, a thread, from *tan*, to stretch (✓ **TA**?) β. We find also Icel. *tjóðr*, tether, Low G. *tider*, Swed. *tjuder*, Dan. *töir*, prob. all of Celtic origin.

Tetragon, a figure with four angle (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *tetragone*, adj., four cornered. — *L. tetragonus*, adj. — Gk. *τέτραγωνος*, four-cornered. — Gk. *τέτρα-* (to *τέτραπε*), prefix allied to *τέτταρες*, Attic form of *τέσσηρες*, four, cognate with *L. Four*; and *γωνία*, an angle, from *γων*, knee, cognate with E. *Knee*.

tetrahedron, a solid figure contained by four equilateral triangles. (Gk.) Gk. *τέτρα-* (as above); *ἔδρον*, from *ἕδρα*, a base which from *ἕδ-ειν*, to sit; see **Sit**.

tetrarch; see **Arch-**, prefix.

tetrasyllable, a word of four syllables (F. — L. — Gk.) Coined from Gk. *τέτρα-* four (as above); and *συλλαβή*, a syllable. Cf. F. *tetrasyllabe*, *L. tetrasyllabus*, Gk. *τετρασύλλαβος*, of four syllables.

trapezium, an irregular four-sided figure. (L. — Gk.) *L. trapezium*. — Gk. *τραπέζιον*, a small table, also a trapezoid. Dimin. of *τράπεζα*, a table, shortened of *τετρα-πέζα**, i. e. a four-footed bed Gk. *τέτρα-*, four (see **Tetragon**);

foot, allied to *noſ* (stem *noſ-*), a foot; see Foot. Der. *trapeze*, F. *trapèze*, a swing in the shape of a trapezium, as thus: Δ . From L. *trapezium*, (above).

Tetter, a cutaneous disease. (E.) M. E. *teter*. A. S. *teter*, a kind of itch. Cf. G. *sittermal*, a tetter. Allied to Icel. *titra*, G. *sittern*, to tremble (with the notion of rapid rubbing). β . Perhaps further allied to Bret. *daroudden*, W. *tarwden* (whence F. *dartre*), Skt. *dadru*, a tetter.

Teutonic. (L.-Gothic.) L. *Teutonicus*, adj. from *Teutones*, s. pl., the Teutons, a people of Germany; lit. 'men of the nation,' or 'the people.'—Goth. *thiuda*, a people, nation (or from a dialectal variant of this word). See Dutch.

Text. (F.-L.) M. E. *texte*.—F. *texte*, a text, subject of a book. — L. *textum*, a thing woven, fabric, style of an author, text of a book. — L. *textus*, woven, pp. of *texere*, to weave. + Skt. *taksh*, to cut wood, to prepare. Further allied to Tactios. (✓ TAK.)

context. (L.) L. *contextus*, a joining together, order (hence, context of a book). — L. *con-* (cum), together; *textus*, pp. of *texere*, to weave.

pretext. (F.-L.) O. F. *pretexte*, a pretext. — L. *prætextum*, a pretext; orig.

neut. of *prætextus*, pp. of *præ-texere*, lit. to weave in front.

subtle. (F.-L.) Formerly *sotil*, *sotel*; the *b* was a later insertion, and is never sounded. — O. F. *sotil*, *soutil*, later *subtil*, — L. *subtilem*, acc. of *subtilis*, fine, thin, accurate, subtle. The orig. sense of *subtilis* was 'finely woven;' from L. *sub*, under, closely, and *tela*, a web, for which see *toil* (2) below. Der. *subtile-ty*, M. E. *soteltee*, from O. F. *sotilleté*, subtlety, from L. acc. *subtilitatem*.

textile. (L.) L. *textilis*, woven. — L. *textus*, pp. of *texere*, to weave.

texture. (F.-L.) F. *texture*, 'a texture, web;' Cot. — L. *textura*, a web. — L. *textus*, pp. of *texere*, to weave.

tissue. (F.-L.) F. *tissu*, 'a ribbon, fillet, or headband of woven stuff;' Cot. Also *tissu*, masc., *tissue*, fem., woven; old pp. of *tistre* (mod. F. *tisser*), to weave. — L. *texere*, to weave.

toil (2), a net, snare. (F.-L.) F. *toile*, cloth; pl. *toiles*, toils, snares for wild beasts. — L. *tēla*, a web, thing woven; put for *tex-la**, from *texere*, to weave.

toilet, **toilette**. (F.-L.) F. *toilette*, 'a toylet, the stuff which drapers lap about their cloths, a bag to put nightgowns in;' Cot.—F. *toile*, a cloth (above).

TH.

Th. This is distinct from *t*, and should have a distinct symbol. Formerly, the A. S. θ and δ were used (but indiscriminately) to denote both the sounds now denoted by *th*. When θ degenerated into a symbol closely resembling *y*, *y* was at last substituted for it; hence we find *y^a* and *y^t* used, by early printers, for *the*, *that*; it is needless (I hope) to remark that *y^a man* was never pronounced as *ye man* in the middle ages.

I here use δ for A. S. words, and θ for M. E. words, beginning with the sound of *th* in *that*; and θ for A. S. and M. E. words beginning with the sound of *th* in *thin*. Observe these facts. (1) Initial θ is always pronounced as in *thin* except in words allied to *that*; and (δ) in words allied to *thou*. (2) In the middle of a word, it is pronounced as *th* in *thin*, except when *e* follows; compare *breath* with *eathe*; an exception is *smooth*. (3) No word beginning with *th* (except *thurable*,

formed on a Greek base) is of Latin origin; some (easily known) are Greek; *thummin* is Hebrew; all the rest are English.

Than; see **That**.

Thane; see **Thee** (2).

Thank; see **Think**.

That. (E.) M. E. *that*. A. S. $\deltaæt$, orig. neuter of a demonstrative pronoun, also used as neuter of the definite article. The corresponding masc. form is δe , but this is rarely used, *se* being commonly used instead. We thus have A. S. masc. δe , fem. $\deltaeð$, neut. $\deltaæt$, from the Teut. pronominal base *THA* = Aryan *TA*, meaning 'he' or 'that.' The suffix *-t* is merely the sign of the neut. gender, like Lat. *-d* in *i-d*, *illu-d*, *istu-d*, *qui-d*. β . The full declension is as follows. SING. NOM. δe , $\deltaeð$, $\deltaæt$ [usually replaced by *se*, $\deltaeð$, $\deltaæt$]; GEN. $\deltaæs$, $\deltaære$, $\deltaæs$; DAT. $\deltaám$, $\deltaære$, $\deltaám$; ACC. δone , $\deltaá$, $\deltaæt$; INSTRUMENTAL (for all genders) $\deltaý$. PLURAL; NOM. AND ACC. $\deltaá$; GEN. $\deltaæra$; DAT. $\deltaám$. + Du. *de*, *the*, *dat*, *that*;

Closely allied to A. S. *ðone*, acc. masc. of the def. art.; see **That**, § β. + Du. *dan*; G. *dann*, *denn*. Cf. L. *tum*.

the (1), def. art. (E.) M. E. *the*. A. S. *ðe*, rarely used as nom. masc. of def. art., but common as an indeclinable relative; see **That**, § β.

the (2), in what (or that) degree. (E.) Only in such phrases as '*the more, the merrier*.' This is the *instrumental case* of the def. art. M. E. *the*; A. S. *ðý*; see **That**, § β. + Goth. *the*, Icel. *því*, *þí*, inst. case of art. or dem. pronoun.

their, belonging to them. (Scand.) M. E. *thair*. = Icel. *þeirra*, of them, used as gen. pl. of *hann*, he, but really the gen. pl. of the def. article, as shewn by A. S. *þára*; see **That**, § β.

them, objective case of *they*. (Scand.) Really an old dat. case. = Icel. *þeim*, dat. of *þeir*, they; see *they* (below). + A. S. *þám*, dat. pl. of def. art.; see **That**, § β.

then. (E.) Frequently written *than* in old books, and originally identical with it; see *than* (above).

thence. (E.) M. E. *thennes* (disyllabic); whence *thens*, by contraction, later written *thence*. The *s* is an adverbial suffix; earlier forms were *thenne*, *thanne*, in which a final *n* has been lost. = A. S. *ðanan*, thence; formed from base *ða-* with the repeated suffix *-na-na*. The base *ða* = Teut. base *THA*; see **That**. + G. *dannen*, thence; from base *da-*.

not E., as in A. S. these words used as pl. of def. art. = Icel. *þeir* pl., they; *þeirra*, gen. pl., their; dat. pl., them. So also Dan. *S* they, *dem*, them; Dan. *deres*, Swe. *their*, *theirs*. + A. S. *þá*, nom. pl. art.; gen. *þára*; dat. *þám*; see **That**.

this. (E.) M. E. *this*, *thes*; *thuse*, *thos*, &c., the forms *these* being both used as plurals of *this*, plural of *that* being *tho*. Gradus became the settled pl. of *this*, which supplanted *tho* as pl. of *that*. = Icel. *Þess*, *Þis*, this; pl. *Þess* (= *these*), those), either form being used. [Answers to A. S. *ðá*, pl. of def. art. **That**, § β.] β. *This* (A. S. *ðe*), emphatic form, due to joining the bases *THA* and *SA*. + Du. *deze*, Icel. *dieser*.

thither. (E.) M. E. *thider*, *ðider*. + Icel. *þaðra*; Goth. *that* Skt. *tatra*, there, thither. Form Teut. base *THA* (Aryan *TA*) with which is supposed to be the inst. case of a comparative in *-ta-ra*.

those. (E.) Originally a men. of these, which see above.

though. (E.) M. E. *thogh*. *ðedh*, *ðeh*. + Du. *doch*, yet, but; Dan. *dog*, Swed. *dock*, G. *doch*, Got. All from Teut. base *THA*, that, w. -UH, used in Gothic as a demonstrative suffix (like L. *-ce* in *hic-ce*). The

aw, verb. (E.) A. S. *þawian*, *þawian*,
ak verb, from a lost sb. + Du. *doosjen*,
aw, from *dooi*, thaw; Icel. *þeyja*, from
b.; Dan. *tøe*, Swed. *töa*. Cf. G. *ver-*
u, to digest, concoct; *thauen*, to thaw.
of allied to *dew*.

ē (1), def. art.; see That.

ē (2), in what (or that) degree; see
t.

eatre. (F.-L.-Gk.) F. *theatre*;
-L. *theatrum*. -Gk. *θέατρον*, a place
eeing shows. -Gk. *θεάομαι*, I see.

nphitheatre. (Gk.) Gk. *ἀμφιθέα-*
a theatre with seats all round the
t. -Gk. *ἀμφί*, around; *θέατρον*, a
re (above).

theorem. (L.-Gk.) L. *theoremā*. -
θεώρημα, a spectacle; a subject for
implation, theorem. -Gk. *θεωρεῖν*, to
ld. -Gk. *θεωρῶς*, a spectator. -Gk.
iai, I see (above).

theory. (F.-L.-Gk.) F. *théorie*,
ory; Cot. -L. *theoria*. -Gk. *θεωρία*, a
lding, contemplation, speculation. -
θεωρῶς, a spectator (above).

ēē (1), acc. of Thou, q. v.

ēē (2), to prosper, thrive. (E.) Obso.

M. E. *theen*. -A. S. *þēon*, *þiōn*, pt. t.
pp. *þegen*, to thrive; allied to *þīhan*,
crease, pt. t. *þāh*, pp. *þigen*. + Goth.
an, to thrive, increase; G. *gedeihen*;
gedijen; Lith. *tikti*, to be worth, to suf-
tekti, to fall to the lot of. (✓TAK.)

ane, a dignity among the English.

M. E. *þein*. A. S. *þegen*, *þegn*, *þēn*,
ne. Lit. 'mature' or 'grown up'. -
þigen, pp. of *þīhan*, to increase
ve). + Icel. *þegn*; G. *degen*, a warrior,
gedigen, pp. of M. H. G. *dīhen* (G.
hen), to grow up, become mature;
rikenov, a child. ¶ Not allied to G.
n, to serve.

eft; see Thiof.

eir; see That.

eism, belief in a God. (Gk.) Coined,
suffix *-ism* (Gk. *-ισμος*), from Gk. *θεός*,
l.

otheosis, deification. (Gk.) Gk.
θεωσις, deification. -Gk. *ἀποθεώω*, I deify,
set aside as a god. -Gk. *ἀπό*, away;
a god.

heism. (Gk.) Coined from Gk.
denying the gods, without a god. -
ā, negative prefix; *θεός*, a god.

thusiasm, inspiration. (Gk.) Gk.
σπασμός, inspiration. -Gk. *ἐνθουσιάζω*,
inspired. -Gk. *ἐνθους*, for *ἐνθεος*, full

of the god, having a god within, inspired.
-Gk. *ἐν*, in; *θεός*, a god.

theocracy. (Gk.) See Aristocracy.

theogony. (L.-Gk.) L. *theogonia*. -
Gk. *θεογονία*, the origin of the gods. -Gk.
θεός, a god; *-γονία*, origin, from *γεν-*, base
of *γίγνομαι*, I become; see Genus.

theology. (F.-L.-Gk.) M. E.
theologie. -F. *theologie*; Cot. -L. *theologia*.
-Gk. *θεολογία*, a speaking about God. -
Gk. *θεολόγος*, adj., speaking about God.
-Gk. *θεός*, a god; *λέγειν*, to speak.

theurgy, supernatural agency. (L.-
Gk.) L. *theurgia*. -Gk. *θειουργία*, divine
work, magic. -Gk. *θεός*, a god; *εργον*, a
work, cognate with E. Work.

Them; see That.

Theme. (F.-L.-Gk.) M. E. *teme*. -
O. F. *teme*, later *theme*, 'a theam'; Cot. -
L. *thema*. -Gk. *θέμα*, that which is laid
down, a theme for argument. -Gk. base
θε-, to place; *τίθημι*, I place. + Skt. *dhd*,
to put; see Do (1). (✓DHA.)

anathema, a curse. (L.-Gk.) L.
anathema. -Gk. *ἀνάθεμα*, a thing devoted
or accursed. -Gk. *ἀνατίθημι*, I devote. -
Gk. *ἀνά*, up; *τίθημι*, I place, set (above).
Der. *anathematise* (from stem *ἀναθεματ-*).

antithesis. (Gk.) Gk. *ἀντίθεσις*, an
opposition, a setting opposite. -Gk. *ἀντί*,
against; *θεσις*, a setting; see thesis (below).

apothecary. (Low L.-Gk.) M. E.
apotecarie, also *potecarie*. -Low L. *apoth-*
carius, *apotecarius*. -L. *apotheca*, a store-
house, shop. -Gk. *ἀποθήκη*, a store-house.
-Gk. *ἀπό*, away; *τίθημι*, I put.

epithet. (L.-Gk.) L. *epitheton*. -
Gk. *ἐπίθετον*, an epithet; neut. of *ἐπίθετος*,
added. -Gk. *ἐπί*, besides; *θε-*, base of
τίθημι, I place.

hypothesis. (L.-Gk.) L. *hypothesis*.
-Gk. *ὑπόθεσις*, a placing under, a supposi-
tion. -Gk. *ὑπό*, under; *θεσις*, a placing;
see thesis (below).

metathesis. (L.-Gk.) L. *metathesis*.
-Gk. *μετάθεσις*, transposition. -Gk. *μετά*,
implying 'change'; *θεσις*, a placing; see
thesis (below).

parenthesis. (Gk.) Gk. *παρέθεσις*,
an insertion, a putting in beside. -Gk.
παρ-ά, beside; *ἐν*, in; *θεσις*, a placing; see
thesis (below).

synthesis. (L.-Gk.) L. *synthesis*. -
Gk. *σύνθεσις*, a putting together. -Gk. *σύν*,
together; *θεσις*, a putting; see thesis
(below). Der. *synthetical*, from Gk.
συνθετικός, skilled in putting together.

thesaurus. (L. - Gk.) See **treasure** (below).

thesis. (L. - Gk.) L. *thesis*. - Gk. *thesis*, a thing laid down, a proposition. - Gk. *thesis*, base of *thesis*, I place. Der. *apo-thesis*, *para-thesis*, *pro-thesis*, *pro-thesis*, all rare words, with prefixes *apo*, *para*, *pro* respectively; also *anti-thesis*, *hypo-thesis*, *meta-thesis*, *par-en-thesis*, *syn-thesis* (explained above).

treasure. (F. - L. - Gk.) The former is intrusive. M.E. *tresor*. - O.F. *tresor* (F. *trésor*); the same as Ital. *tesoro*, Span. *tesoro*. - L. *thesaurum*, acc. of *thesaurus*, a treasure. - Gk. *θησαυρός*, a treasure, store, hoard. - Gk. base *θη-*, *θησ-*, as in *τι-θη-μι*, I place, store up, fut. *θησ-ω*; (the suffixes are not clear). Der. *treasury*, short for *treasure-ry*, O.F. *tresorerie*.

Then, Thence; see That.

Theocracy; see Aristocracy.

Theodolite, an instrument used in surveying. (Unknown.) Generally said to be Greek, for which there is no evidence. All the explanations are worthless. Formerly *theodelitus*, meaning 'a circle with a graduated border'; used A.D. 1571.

Theogony, Theology; see Theism.

Theorem, Theory; see Theatre.

Therapeutic, pertaining to the healing art. (F. - L. - Gk.) F. *therapeutique*, healing; Cot. - L. *therapeutica* (ars), the healing art; fem. of *therapeuticus*. - Gk. *θεραπευτικός*, tending. - Gk. *θεραπευτής*, an attendant. - Gk. *θεραπεύω*, to wait on. - Gk. *θεραπεύω*, stem of *θεράπω*, an assistant. From ✓ DHAR, to maintain, support; cf. Skt. *dhri*, to maintain, bear.

There; see That.

Thermometer, an instrument for measuring the temperature. (Gk.) From Gk. *θερμός*, warm, allied to Skt. *gharma*, warm; and *μέτρον*, a measurer; see **Metre**.

Thesaurus; see Theme.

These; see That.

Thesis; see Theme.

Theurgy; see Theme.

Thews, pl. sb., sinews, manners. (E.) *Thews* in Shak. means sinews or strength; but M.E. *thewes* almost always means habits or manners. A.S. *þeðwas*, pl. of *þeðw*, habit, custom, demeanour (orig. sense 'strength'). + O.Sax. *thau*, custom. Cf. Skt. *tu*, to be strong, *tuvi-* (prefix), greatly. (✓ TU.)

They; see That.

Thick. (E.) M.E. *þikke*. A.S. *þicce*,

thick. + O. Sax. *thikki*, Du. *dik*, *þykk*, Dan. *tyk*, Swed. *tjok*, *tjock*; C. Perhaps allied to Gael. and Irish *tiag* thick, W. *teu*, thick, plump.

thicket. (E.) A.S. *þiccet*, i.e. set of bushes, &c.

Thief. (E.) Pl. *thieves*. M.E. *þeufet*. A.S. *þeoff*, pl. *þeoffas*. + Du. *þief*, Dan. *tyv*, Swed. *tjuv*, Goth. *thiubs*. Perhaps allied to *tupētis*, to squat down (hence, to hide self).

theft. (E.) Put for *theft*. *þefte*. A.S. *þiefðe*, *þeoffðe*, theft. - *þeoff*, a thief. + Icel. *þjóf*, O. Fries. *the*.

Thigh. (E.) M.E. *þið*. A.S. *þið* thigh. + Du. *dij*, Icel. *þið*, thigh, O.H.G. *deoh*. The orig. sense is 'th plump part'; allied to Lith. *tūb* become fat, Russ. *tuch-nite*, to (Base TUK; ✓ TU.)

Thill, shaft of a cart. (E.) Also *fill*; whence *fill-horse*. M.E. *þille*. *þille*, slip of wood, thin board, plank pole. + Icel. *þilja*, plank, G. *diel*, board. Doublet, *deal*, a thin board.

Thimble; see Thumb.

Thin. (E.) M.E. *þinne*. A.S. *þinn*. + Du. *dun*, Icel. *þunn*, Dan. *tynn* (*), Swed. *tunn*, G. *dünn*. + W. Gael. Irish *tana*, Russ. *tonkii*, L. Gk. *ravāōs*, Skt. *tanu*. Lit. 'str out'. (✓ TAN.)

Thine, Thy; see Thou.

Thing. (E.) A.S. *þing*, *þinc*, *þing*. Du. *G. ding*; Icel. *þing*, a thing, an assembling, meeting, council (so also Swed. *ting*). Prob. allied to Lith. (pres. t. *tenk-ū*), to fall to one's suffice; *tik-ti*, to suit, fit, *tik-ras*, fit, Perhaps from ✓ TAK, to fit, prepare so, a thing is 'what is prepared' or an object. Der. *hus-tings*, q.v.

Think. (E.) M.E. *þenken*, to orig. distinct from the impers. vb. *þenken* to seem, for which see *methinks* [But confusion between the two was and common. The pt. t. of M.E. *þenken* should have been *þoughte*, and of *þenken* should have been *þoughte*; were merged in the form *thoughte*, *thought*.] - A.S. *þencan*, *þencean*, to pt. t. *þohte*. A weak verb; allied to *þanc*, a thought, also a thank; see *th* (below). + Icel. *þekkja*, Dan. *tænke*, G. *denken* (pt. t. *dachte*);

v, i.e. *thankian** (pt. t. *thahta*).
think, with prefix *be-* = *by*.

thinks. (E.) Lit. 'it seems to me;'
 is the dat. case, and *thinks* is an

verb, M. E. *þinken*, to seem. A. S.

teð, it seems to me; from *þyncan*,
 + O. Sax. *thuncian*, Icel. *þykkja*,
hugkjan, i.e. *thunkjan**, G. *dünken*,

A secondary verb, allied to A. S.

thought; see below.

thk, *thanks*. (E.) M. E. *þank*, a

kindly remembrance, goodwill;
thanks, pl. expressions of goodwill.

thnc, *þenc*, sb., thought, favour, con-

thank. + Du. *dank*, Icel. *þökk*, Dan.

ed. *tack*, Goth. *thagks*, i.e. *thanks**,
 orance, thank. From a Teut. base

to think, suppose; cf. O. Lat.

to think, to know, Lith. *tikėti*, to

(Root TAG, prob. allied to ✓
 Der. *thank*, verb.

right, sb. (E.) Better *thought*. M. E.

A. S. *þoht*, *ge-þoht*, a thought, lit.

thought of. - A. S. *þoht*, pp. of

to think; see *Think*. + Icel.

öttr; G. *gedacht*, from *gedacht*, pp.

en.

d; see *Three*.

L. to pierce; see *Through*.

st, sb. (E.) Lit. 'dryness.' M. E.

A. S. *þurst*, *þyrst*, thirst; whence

verb, to thirst. + Du. *dorst*, Icel.

Dan. *törst*, Swed. *törst*, G. *durst*,
thaurstei. β. The Goth. *thaurstei*

thaur-sans, pp. of *thairsan* (pt. t.

to be dry; with suffix *-tei*. This is

e with Gk. *τέπεισθαι*, to become

skt. *trish*, to thirst; *tarsha*, thirst.

(RS.) Allied to *Terrace* and *Torrid*.

teen, *Thirty*; see *Three*.

; see *That*.

tle. (E.) M. E. *þistil*. A. S. *þistel*.

distel, Icel. *þistill*, Dan. *tidsel*, Swed.

G. *distel*. Lit. 'tearer,' from base

S, to pull; cf. Goth. *at-thinsan*, to

wards one, O. H. G. *thinsan*, to pull

to tear. (Base TANS; ✓ TAN.)

her; see *That*.

e (1). *Thowl*, a peg to steady an

.) M. E. *thol*. A. S. *þol* (8th cent.).

dol; Icel. *þolr*, young tree, wooden

ole; Dan. *tol*; Swed. *tall*, pine-tree;

tall, *toll*, fir-tree, *toll*, a thole. Orig.

tree' or 'young tree; ' hence a bit of

d for a peg. ¶ Not allied to *thill*.

e (2), to endure. M. E. *þolien*.

olian, to suffer, endure. + Icel. *þola*,

Dan. *taale*, Swed. *tåla*, O. H. G. *dolēn*

(whence G. *geduld*, patience), Goth. *thulan*.

+ L. *tollere*, *tolerare*. (✓ TAL.)

Thong; see *Twinge*.

Thorax. (L. = Gk.) L. *thorax*. = Gk.

θώραξ, a breast-plate; also the breast, chest.

Lit. 'defender; ' cf. Skt. *dhāraka*, a trunk

to protect clothes, from *dhti*, to keep. (✓

DHAR.)

Thorn. (E.) A. S. *þorn*. + Du. *doorn*,

Icel. *þorn*, Dan. *tjörn*, Swed. *törne*, G.

dorn, Goth. *thaurnus*. + Russ. *tern*, the

black-thorn; Polish *tarn*, a thorn. Lit.

'piercer.' (✓ TAR.)

Thorough; see *Through*.

Thorp, *Thorpe*, a village. (E.) A. S.

þorp, a village. + Du. *dorp*, Icel. *þorp*, Dan.

Swed. *torp*, G. *dorf*, Goth. *þaurp*, a field.

Cf. Lith. *troba*, a building, house, Irish

treabh, village, W. *tref* = hamlet. Perhaps

orig. 'a farm; ' cf. Gael. *treabh*, to till.

Those; see *That*.

Thou. (E.) A. S. *þú*, thou. + Icel. *þú*,

Goth. *thu*, Dan. Swed. G. *du*. + Irish and

Gael. *tu*, W. *ti*; L. *tu*, Russ. *tui*; Gk. *σύ*,

τú, Pers. *tú*, Skt. *tvam*. (Base TU.)

thee. (E.) A. S. *þé*, dat. and acc. of

þú, thou.

thine, *thy*. (E.) M. E. *thin*, shortened

to *thy* before a following consonant. A. S.

þín, *thy*, possessive pronoun, declined as

an adj. - A. S. *þín*, gen. case of *þú*, thou.

+ Icel. *þinn*, Dan. Swed. *din*, G. *dein*;

Goth. *theins*. Der. *thy-self* (= *thine self*).

Though; see *That*.

Thought; see *Think*.

Thousand. (E.) M. E. *þousand*. A. S.

þúsend. + Du. *duizend*, Icel. *þúsund*, *þús-*

hund, *þúshundrað*; Dan. *tusind*, Swed.

tusen, G. *tausend*, Goth. *thusundi*. Cf. also

Lith. *tukstantis*, Russ. *tuisiacha*, a thousand.

¶ Not yet explained; in Icel. *þús-hund*, the

syllable *hund* = A. S. *hund*, a hundred.

Thowl; see *Thole* (1).

Thrall, a slave. (Scand.) O. Northumb.

þræll, borrowed from Norse. - Icel. *þræll*,

a thrall, serf; Dan. *tral*, Swed. *träl*. Cog-

mate with O. H. G. *drigil*, a thrall, serf;

lit. 'a runner,' i.e. one who runs on mes-

sages. From base of Goth. *thragjan*, A. S.

þragian, to run; cognate with Gk. *τρέχειν*,

to run. (✓ TARGH, to run.) ¶ The

'etymology' from *thrill* is impossible. Der.

thral-dom, Icel. *þrældóm*.

Thrash, *Thresh*. (E.) *Thresh* is

older; M. E. *þreshen*, for *pershen*. - A. S.

þerscan, to thrash (strong verb). + Du.

M. E. *þreshwold*. A. S. *þerscwald*, late *þerscold*. — A. S. *þersc-an*, to thresh; *wald*, wood, a piece of wood; see *Wold*.
+ Icel. *þreskjölder*, threshold; from *þreskj-a*, to thresh, *völtr*, wood.

Thrasonical, vain-glorious. (L. — Gk.) Coined from *Thrasoni-*, crude form of *Thraso*, the name of a bragging soldier in Terence's *Eunuchus*. Evidently from Gk. *θρασ-ύς*, bold, spirited; allied to *Dare* (1).
(✓) **DHARS.**

Thrave, a number of sheaves of wheat. (Scand.) M. E. *þraue*, *þreue* (*thraue*, *threve*). — Icel. *þrefti*, a thrave; Dan. *trave*, a score of sheaves; Swed. *trafve*, a pile of wood. Orig. 'a handful' or 'armful'. — Icel. *þrifa*, to seize, grasp (pt. t. *þreif*). See *Thrive*.

Thread; see *Throw*.*

Threat, sb. (E.) M. E. *þret*. A. S. *þrædt*, a crowd, crush of people, also great pressure, calamity, trouble, threat. — A. S. *þrædt*, pt. t. of *þræotan*, to afflict, vex, urge. + Goth. *us-thriutan*, to vex greatly, G. *ver-driessen*, to vex. + Russ. *trudite*, to make one work, urge, vex; L. *trudere*, to push, crowd, urge. (Base TRUD, TRU; ✓) **TAR.**) Der. *threat-en*, verb.

Three. (E.) M. E. *þre*. A. S. *þræð*, *þrīð*, *þrī*, *þrī*, three. + Du. *drie*, Icel. *þrír*, Dan. *tre*, Swed. *tre*, Goth. *threis*, G. *drei*. + Irish, Gael. and W. *tri*, Russ. *tri*, L. *tres* (neut. *tri-a*), Gk. *τρεῖς* (neut. *τρί-α*), Lith. *trys*, Skt. *tri*. (Base TRI.) Perhaps

G. *dreiszig*.

thrice. (E.) For *thris*, con- M. E. *þrize*, *þryes* (dissyllabic), suffix *-s* is adverbial (orig. masculine case). Earlier form *þrīz*. — A. thrice. — A. S. *þrīf*, three.

Threnody, a lament. (Gk.) *θρῆνα*, a lamenting. — Gk. *θρῆν-ος*, from *θρῆ-ομαι*, I cry aloud; *θρῆν* Ode.

Thresh; see *Thrash*.

Threshold; see *Thrash*.

Thrice; see *Three*.

Thrid, a thread; see *Throw*.

Thrift; see *Thrive*.

Thrill; see *Through*.

Thrive. (Scand.) M. E. *þriuen* pt. t. *þraf*, *þrof*, pp. *þriuen*. — (pt. t. *þreif*, pp. *þrifinn*), to clasp grip, seize; hence *þrifask* (with *su-sik*, self), lit. to seize for oneself. + Dan. *trives*, Swed. *trifvar*, to thrive.

thrift, frugality. (Scand.) 1 — Icel. *þrifi*, thrift; also *þrif*, t. Icel. *þrif-inn*, pp. of *þrifa* (a Norw. *trivelse*, prosperity).

Throat, the gullet. (E.) M. A. S. *þrote*, *þrota*, *þrotu*, throat. *drozud*, whence G. *drassel*, throat. Initial *s* seems to be lost; cf. O. Du. *stroot*, *stroote*, the throat. Ital. *strozza*, the gullet (a word of origin). We also find Swed. *st*

þrowen of which verb are *þrowian*, to suffer, *þrowung*, martyrdom). + Icel. *þrá*, a throe; M. H. G. *drô*, *drowe*, a threat (whence G. *drahen*, to threaten). Cf. Russ. *trytite*, to nip, pinch, gall. (✓TRU, from ✓TAR.)

Throne. (F. - L. - Gk.) Formerly *trone* (Wyclif). - O. F. *trone* (F. *trône*). - L. *thronum*, acc. of *thronus*. - Gk. *θρόνος*, a seat; lit. a support. (✓DHAR.)

dethrone. (F. - L. and Gk.) O. F. *desthroner*, 'to unthroner;' Cot. - O. F. *des* = L. *dis*, apart; L. *thronus* = Gk. *θρόνος* (above).

Throng, a great crowd of people. (L.) M. E. *þrong*. A. S. *ge-þrang*, a throng. - A. S. *þrang*, pt. t. of *þringan*, to crowd, press. + Du. *drang*, Icel. *þröng*, G. *drang*, a throng. Allied to Lith. *trenk-ti*, to jolt, push. (Aryan base TRANK; from ✓TARK.) Der. *throng*, verb.

Thropple, Thrapple, wind-pipe. (E.) *Thropple* is a parallel form to *throttle*, with the same sense; cf. Swed. *strupe*, Dan. *strube*, the throat, Icel. *strjúpi*, the spouting or bleeding trunk, when the head is cut off. See *Throttle*.

Throstle, the song-thrush. (E.) M. E. *þrostel*. A. S. *þrostle*, a throstle. + M. H. G. *trostel*, of which a varying form is *trochel* (G. *drossel*). *Throstle* is a variant of *throschel* (M. E. *thrushil*, Prompt. Parv.), dimin. of Thrush (1).

Throttle; see *Throat*.

Through, prep. (E.) M. E. *þurh*. A. S. *þurh*, O. Northumb. *þerh*. + Du. *door*, G. *durch*, O. H. G. *durh*, Goth. *thairh*, through. β. The Goth. *thairh*, through, is allied to *thairks*, a hole; from ✓TAR, to bore. Cf. Irish *tar*, beyond, through, *tri*, through; L. *trans*, across; Skt. *tiras*, through, from *trí*, to pass over. Der. *through-out*, cognate with G. *durchaus*, the same.

drill (1), to pierce, to train soldiers. (Du.) Borrowed from Du. *drillen*, to drill, to bore, to turn round, shake, brandish, drill soldiers, form to arms. Cognate with E. *thrill*, to pierce; see *thrill* (below).

thorough. (E.) Merely a later form of the prep. *through*, spelt *þoru* in Havelok, and *þuruk* in the Ancien Riwe. It became an adverb, whence *thoroughly*, adv., with added suffix. And hence, finally, *thorough*, adj.

thrill, thirl, to pierce. (E.) The old sense of *thrill* was to pierce; also spelt *thiri*, which is an older spelling. M. E. *þerlen*, *þrillen*. A. S. *þyrlian*, to pierce; shorter form of *þyrelian*, the same; lit. 'to

make a hole.' - A. S. *þyrel*, a hole; orig. an adj. with the sense 'pierced,' and put for *þyrh-el**, as shewn by the cognate M. H. G. *durchel*, pierced. Derived from A. S. *þurh*, through (with change of *h* to *y*), just as M. H. G. *durchel* is from G. *durch*, through. See *Through*.

trill (2), to turn round and round. (Scand.) Perhaps obsolete. M. E. *trillen*, Chaucer, C. T. 10630. - Swed. *trilla*, Dan. *trille*, to roll, turn round; the same as Du. *drillen*; see *drill* (1) above.

trill (3), to trickle, roll. (Scand.) Merely a particular use of the word above. Perhaps confused with *trickle*.

Throw, to cast, hurl. (E.) M. E. *þrowen*, pt. t. *þrew*, pp. *þrowen*. A. S. *þrāwan*, to twist, hurl, whirl; pt. t. *þreow*, pp. *þrāwen*. [The orig. sense, to twist, is preserved in *thread*.] Allied to Du. *draaijen*, to twist, whirl; G. *drahen*, to turn; L. *torquere*, to twist; cf. Skt. *tarku*, a spindle. (✓TARK.)

thread. (E.) M. E. *þreed*, *þred*. A. S. *þrād*, thread; lit. 'that which is twisted.' - A. S. *þrāwan*, to twist (with the usual change from *d* to *ð*, and loss of *w*). + Du. *draad*, Icel. *þrǽðr*, Dan. *tråd*, Swed. *tråd*, thread; G. *draht*, *drath*, wire.

thrid, a thread. (E.) Another spelling of *thread* (Dryden, Hind and Panther, iii. 278).

Thrum (1), the tufted end of a weaver's thread. (Scand.) M. E. *þrum*. - Icel. *þrömr* (gen. *þramar*), the edge, verge, brim of a thing (hence the edge of a web); Norw. *tröm*, *tram*, *trumm*, edge, brim; Swed. dial. *trum*, *tröm*, a stump, the end of a log. + O. Du. *drom*, thread on a weaver's shuttle; G. *trum*, end, thrum, stump of a tree. + Gk. *τέρμα*, end; L. *terminus*; see *Term*.

Thrum (2), to play noisily. (Scand.) Icel. *þruma*, to rattle, thunder; Swed. *trumma*, to beat, drum; cf. Dan. *tromme*, a drum. See *Drum*.

Thrush (1), a bird. (E.) M. E. *þrusch*. A. S. *þrysc*, a thrush. + O. H. G. *droscā*, a thrush; whence G. *drossel*. β. We also find Icel. *þröstr*, Swed. *trast*, A. S. *þrost-le*, a thrush; allied to L. *turdus*, *turda*, a thrush, Lith. *strazdas*, *strazda*, a thrush. Cf. L. *stur-nus*, a starling.

Thrush (2), a disease marked by small ulcerations in the mouth. (Scand.) In Phillips (1706). Orig. 'a dryness;' or lit. 'dryishness.' Formed by adding Icel. suffix *-sk* (= *-ish* or *-ishness*) to Icel. *þurur*, *ðurur*,

Used by G. Douglas and Burns. A. S. *þóden*, a whirlwind. From the same root (STU) as *thump*, *type*, and L. *tundere*.

Thug, an assassin. (Hindustani.) Hind. *thag*, *thug* (with cerebral *th*), a cheat, knave, a robber who strangles travellers; Maráthi *thak*, *thag*, a thug (H. H. Wilson).

Thumb. (E.) M. E. *þombe*; with ex-crescent *b*. A. S. *þuma* or *þúma*, the thumb. + Du. *duim*, Swed. *tumme*, G. *daumen*. Lit. 'the thick finger;' from ✓ TU, to grow large. See **Tumid**.

thimble. (E.) M. E. *þimbil*; formed (with ex-crescent *b*) from A. S. *þymel*, a thumb-stall. — A. S. *þúma*, thumb (with the usual change from *ð* to *þ*).

Thummim, perfection. (Heb.) *Urim and thummim* = light and perfection; though the forms are, strictly, plural. — Heb. *tummlm*, pl. of *tóm*, perfection, truth. — Heb. root *támam*, to be perfect.

Thump, vb. (E.) Allied to Icel. *dumpa*, to thump, Swed. dial. *dompa*, to thump, *dumpa*, to make a noise. Cf. *tympanum*.

Thunder, sb. (E.) For *thuner*; the *d* is ex-crescent. M. E. *þoner*. A. S. *þunor*. — A. S. *þunian*, to rattle, thunder; cf. *ge-þun*, a loud noise. + Du. *donder*; Icel. *þórr* (for *þour*), Thor, god of thunder; G. *donner*. + L. *tonare*, to thunder, Skt. *tan*, to sound. β. We further find A. S. *tonian*, to thunder, which points to loss of initial *s*, appearing in Skt. *stan*, to sound, thunder, sigh, *stanita*, thunder, and in E. *stun*. (✓ STAN.)

to Fume. (✓ DHU.) See **Thy** Thursday; see **Thunder**.

Thus; see **That**.

Thwack, **Whack**, to beat. variant of M. E. *þakken*, to strike. A. S. *þaccian*, to stroke (a horse). used. + Icel. *þjökka*, to thwack, to

Thwart, transversely, transverse. Properly an adv.; afterwards an a. a verb. M. E. *thwert*, *thwart*, Icel. *þvert*, neut. of *þverr*, adj.,

adverse. Used adverbially in ph as *um þvert*, across, athwart, to take athwart, to deny flatly. Icel. *þverr*, adj., is cognate w *þvæorh*, perverse, transverse, D transverse (whence *tvært*, adv., acro

tvär, across (whence *tvärt*, adv. Du. *dwaars*, Goth. *thwairhs*, cross,

adv., across, awry. Allied to **Thwite**, to cut. (E.) Obsole

þviltan, pt. t. *þvót*, pp. *þviten*, to

whittle (1), to pare or cut w From the obsolete sb. *whittle*, a

same as M. E. *þvittel*, a knife, lit. — A. S. *þviltan*, to cut (above).

whittle (2), to sharpen. (E.) a slang term; 'well whittled' =

drunk. Lit. sharpened like a knife; see **Whittle** (1) above.

confused with *whet*, to sharpen quite a different word.

Thy; see **Thou**.

Thyme, a plant. (F. — L. —

F. *tic*, a twitching; *tic douloureux*, witching, a nervous disease. For. *ticq*, *tiquet*, a disease suddenly a horse (Cot.). Cf. Ital. *ticchio*, a habit, caprice. Most likely allied *tucken*, to twitch, shrug, Low G. to twitch; with which cf. G. *zug*, a *ziehen*, to draw (Scheler). See (1).

(1), a small insect infesting dogs, &c. (E.) M. E. *tyke*, *teke*; not in The F. *tique* is borrowed from [?] + O. Du. *teke*, Low G. *teke*, *täke*, *zecke* (whence Ital. *zecca*). Orig. 'stinger'; from ✓ STAG, sting, whence also Goth. *tekan*, Icel. *taka*, to take; see Take.

(2), cover of a feather-bed. (L. = E. *teke*, 14th cent. Englished *teca*, *theca*, a case (whence F. *taie*). *τηκη*, a case to put a thing in. — Gk. of *τίθημι*, I put, put away.

(3), to beat as a watch. (E.) An word, like *click*; perhaps suggested by Tick (4). Cf. G. *ticktak*,

(4), to touch lightly. (E.) M. E. *light touch*; whence the game called *light touch*, in which children try to touch. Not in A. S. + Du. *tik*, a touch, *tikken*, to tick, pat; Low G. *light touch*. A weakened form of TAK, to touch; see Take.

(5), (E.) M. E. *tikelen*; frequentative from the base *tik*-, to touch. See Tick (4). It means 'to keep touching lightly.' Hence also M. E. *ticklish*, easily moved by a word. E. *ticklish*, unstable.

(6), credit, *Ticket*; see *Stick* (1). See Tick (4).

(7), (E.) M. E. *tide*. A. S. *tīd*, time, season. + Du. *tijd*, Icel. *tíð*, Dan. *tid*, G. *zeit*. Lit. an allotted time, a season; cf. Skt. *day*, to allot, *prati*, I assign. (✓ DA.) Allied Der. *tide-waiter*, an officer who arrival of vessels with the *tide*, to payment of duties.

(8), (Scand.) M. E. *tīdinde*, later afterwards *tīdings*. — Icel. *tīðindi*, *tīdings*, news; orig. 'things that happen, only found in the cognate *in*, to happen. — Icel. *tíð*, sb. time; S. *tīðan* is from *tīd*, time. + Dan. *tidings*, Du. *tijding*, G. *zeitung*.

tidy, seasonable, neat. (E.) M. E. *tidy*, seasonable, from M. E. *tid* or *tide*, time; see Tide. + Du. *tijdig*, Dan. Swed. *tidig*, G. *zeitig*, timely.

Tie; see Tow (1).

Tier, a rank, row. (F. = Teut.) Formerly *tire*, a better spelling; Florio explains Ital. *tiro* by 'a tyre of ordinance.' — F. *tire*, 'a draught, pull, . . . also a *tire*; a stroke, hit, reach, gate, course, or continuance of a course;' Cot. [Cf. Span. *tiro*, a set of mules; Ital. *tiro*, 'a shoot, shot, tire, reach, . . . a stones caste, a tyre of ordinance;' Florio (1598).] — F. *tirer*, to draw, drag, pull, &c. The orig. sense was to tear or pull violently; from the verb appearing as Goth. *tairan*, E. *tear*; see Tear (1). ¶ I find no evidence for connecting it with O. F. *tiere*, a row, rank, though there may have been some confusion; the A. S. *tīer*, occurring but once, is an obscure and doubtful word, and has nothing to do with it, that I can see.

retire. (F. = Teut.) O. F. *retirer*, 'to retire, withdraw;' Cot. = F. *re-*, back; *tirer*, to pull; see Tier (above).

tirade, a strain of reproof. (F. = Ital. = Teut.) F. *tirade*, lit. 'a lengthening out.' — Ital. *tirata*, a drawing, a pulling. — Ital. *tirare*, to pull, draw, pluck; the same as F. *tirer*; see Tier.

tire (5), a train. (F. = Teut.) Only in Spenser, F. Q. i. 4. 35. Coined from F. *tirer*, to draw; see above, and see Tier.

Tierce, Terce; see Tri-.

Tiger. (F. = L. = Gk. = Pers.) M. E. *tigre*. — F. *tigre*. — L. *tigrem*, acc. of *tigris*, a tiger. — Gk. *τίγρις*. — Zend (O. Pers.) *tighrī*, an arrow (hence a tiger, from its swiftness); also the river *Tigris*, from its swiftness; mod. Pers. *tīr*, an arrow, the river *Tigris*. — Zend *tighra*, sharp; allied to Skt. *tigma*, sharp, from *tij*, to be sharp. (✓ STAG.)

Tight. (Scand.) Properly *thight*; but, as both Dan. and Swed. put *t* for *th*, it easily became *tight*. Prov. E. *thite*, tight, close, compact; M. E. *tīzt*, also *pīzt*, *thyht*. — Icel. *péttr*, tight, esp. water-tight; Swed. *tät*, close, tight, solid, compact; Dan. *tæt*, tight, close, compact, taut, water-tight. M. E. *tīzt* shews the old guttural; the Icel. *péttr* is for *þétr**, as shewn by Du. *dig*, G. *dicht*, tight; orig. 'thatched' or 'covered in,' hence 'water-tight.' Cognate with L. *tectus*, Gk. *στέκτος* (in *ἀ-στέκτος*), thatched, covered in. See Thatch. (✓ STAG.)

taut. (Dan.) Dan. *tat*, tight, close, taut (above).

Tike, a dog, low fellow. (Scand.) M. E. *tike*. — Icel. *tík*, Swed. *tík*, a bitch.

Tile; see Tegument.

Till (1), to cultivate. (E.) M. E. *tilien*. A. S. *tilian*, to labour, endeavour, strive after, to till land. Orig. to aim at excellence. — A. S. *til*, good, excellent, profitable; *til*, sb. goodness. + Du. *telen*, to breed, cultivate, till; G. *zielen*, to aim at, from O. H. G. *zil*, a mark. Der. *til-th*, A. S. *tilþ*, a crop, cultivation.

teal, a bird. (E.) M. E. *tele* (13th cent.); not in A. S. + Du. *teling*, a generation, production, also teal; from *telen*, to breed (above). The orig. sense was merely 'a brood' or 'a flock,' and its use as a specific term was accidental; we still use *teal* as a pl. form.

till (2), to the time when. (Scand.) M. E. *til*; chiefly in the Northern dialect; O. Northumb. *til*, Matt. xxvi. 31. — Icel. *til*, Dan. *til*, Swed. *till*, prep., to. Orig. a case (perhaps acc. sing.) of Icel. *tili*, *tíli*, aim, bent; hence used to express purpose or direction towards; cognate with O. H. G. *sil*, aim, mark (above).

Till (3), a drawer for money. (E.) The proper sense is 'drawer,' something that can be pulled out. Dryden has *tiller* in this sense, tr. of Juvenal, vi. 384. From M. E. *tillen*, to draw, draw out, also to allure; also spelt *tullen*. A. S. *tyllan*, only in the comp. *for-tyllan*, to draw aside, lead astray. + Du. *tillen*, to heave, lift up, Low G. *tillen*, to lift, move, Swed. dial. *tille*, to lay hold of.

tiller, the handle of a rudder. (E.) Prov. E. *tiller*, a handle, lit. 'puller.' From M. E. *tillen*, to draw, pull (above).

Tilt (1), the covering of a cart. (E.) M. E. *teld*, later *telt*, the same. A. S. *teld*, a tent. The final *t* was due to the cognate Dan. *telt*, Swed. *tält*, a tent. + O. Du. *telde*, Icel. *tjald*, G. *zelt*. Perhaps orig. 'skin'; cf. Gk. *dépos*, a skin.

Tilt (2), to cause to heel over, to joust in a tourney. (E.) Orig. sense 'to totter'; hence to cause to totter, to upset, tilt over, upset an enemy in a tourney. M. E. *tilten*, *tylten*, to totter, be unsteady; answering to an A. S. *tyllan** (not found), regularly formed (by change from *ea* to *y*) from A. S. *tealt*, adj., unsteady, unstable. + Icel. *tölta*, to amble; Swed. *tulta*, to waddle; G. *zelt*, an ambling pace. Der. *tilt*, sb.

toddle, to walk unsteadily. (E.) same as Lowl. Sc. *tottle*, to walk with steps, and equivalent to E. *tott* below.

totter, to be unsteady. (E.) *totter*, a form occurring in Clare's Minstrel; cf. Lowl. Sc. *totter*, s. adv., unsteady (not a verb, as J. says). *Tolter*, as a vb., is a frequent of M. E. *tulten*, to tilt, be unsteady (and is just the same as A. S. *tealt*) totter, from the adj. *tealt*, unsteady. O. Du. *touteren* (= *tolteren**), to tilt. **Tilth**; see **Till** (1).

Timber, wood for building. (E.) *timber*, material to build with; *timer** (the *b* being excrescent) *timbr*, Dan. *tømmer*, Swed. *timmer*, *zimmer*. Cf. Goth. *timrjan*, to build. From Teut. base TAM, to build. (4)

Timbrel, a kind of tambourine. Type.

Time. (E.) M. E. *time*. A. S. + Icel. *timi*, Dan. *time*, Swed. From the same root as Tide.

Timid. (F. — L.) F. *timide*. — L. fearful. — L. *timere*, to fear. Allie *tam*, to choke, *tamas*, darkness. TAM.)

intimidate. (L.) From pp. L. *intimidare*, to frighten. — L. *timere*, to fear. *timid*, sive prefix; *timidus*, timid.

timorous. (L.) Coined, with sive prefix, from L. *timor*, fear. — L. *timere*, to fear.

Tin. (E.) A. S. *tin*. + Du. *tin*, Dan. *tin*, Swed. *tinn*, G. *zinn*. Distinct from L. *stannum*.

Tincture; see Tinge.

Tind, to light or kindle. (E.) spelt *tine*; nearly obsolete. M. E. A. S. *tendan*, to kindle. + Dan. Swed. *tända*, Goth. *tandjan*. (From strong verb *tindan**, making pt. t. pp. *tunden**)

tinder. (E.) M. E. *tinder*, commonly *tunder*, *tondre*. A. S. anything for kindling fires from. (From pp. *tunden** of lost verb *tinden**, see above.) + Icel. *tindr*; cf. fire; Dan. *tönder*, Swed. *tundra*, *tunder*, *tinder*.

Tine, the tooth or spike of a harrow. (E.) Formerly *tind*. M. A. S. *tind*. + Icel. *tindr*, Swed. tooth of a rake. Prob. allied to Sk. a tooth, and to Tooth.

Tinge, to dye. (L.) L. *tingere*.

to dye. † Gk. *τέγγειν*, to wet, see tint.

tain. (F.-L.) M. E. *disteinen*. — *desteindre*, to distain, take away — O. F. *des-* = L. *dis-*, away; to dye.

n, vb. (F.-L.) Short for distain. 'I stayne a thyng, *je destayns*;' ave. The orig. sense was to dim the of a thing. Der. *stain*, sb.

it, sb. (F.-L.) F. *teint*, *teinct*, 'a Cot.-F. *teint*, pp. of *teindre*, to -L. *tingere*, to dye.

t (3), a wine. (Span. — L.) From Span. *tinto*, a deep-coloured (lit. tinted) wine. *tinctus*, pp. of *tingere*, to dye.

ecture. (L.) L. *tinctura*, a dyeing. *tinctus*, pp. of *tingere*, to dye.

, a tinge of colour. (L.) Formerly Spenser has *tinct* = dyed. — L. *tingere*, to dye.

pp. of *tingere*, to dye.

le; see Tinker.

er. (E.) M. E. *tinkere*. So called he makes a *tinking* sound, in the of metal pots, &c. From M. E. to ring or tinkle; Wyclif, 1 Cor.

Of imitative origin; cf. O. Du. *tingen*, to tingle, *tintelen*, to tinkle, *tingel*, to tinkle, ring, *tintinum*, a g.

gle. (E.) M. E. *tinglen*, a weakened of *tinklen*, to tinkle, which, again, is a derivative form of M. E. *tinken*, to (above), of which a weaker form is 'To *ting*, tinnire; *tingil*, tinnire;' (1570). The orig. sense was to

then to vibrate, thrill, to feel a sensation as when a bell is rung.

le, to jingle. (E.) Frequentative E. *tinken*, to ring; see Tinker.

; see Tinge.

el; see Scintillation.

r, very small. (E.) Preceded, in peare, by the word *little*; as, 'a tiny boy,' 'my little tiny thief,' 'little tiny kickshaws.'

Also spelt as 'teeny, (1) tiny, (2) fretful, a, fractions;' Halliwell. From *teen*, ger, peevishness; so that the orig. of little tiny was 'little fractious,'

l to a child or pet, and the orig. sense was lost sight of. See Teen.

a dear child, with *fettish*, peevish. seems the simplest solution.

(1), the extreme top; see Top.

(2), to tilt; see Tap (1).

et; see Tapestry.

Tipple; see p. 491, col. 1, l. 20.

Tipsy; see Tap (1).

Tirade; see Tier.

Tire (1), to exhaust; see Tear (1).

Tire (2), to deck; see Attire.

Tire (3), a hoop of iron that binds the fellies of wheels. (F.-Teut. ?) 'Tire, the ornament of womens heads, the iron band of a cart-wheel,' Phillips, ed. 1706. Prob. identical with *tire*, a woman's head-dress. *Tire* meant to deck, also to arrange. Palsgrave has: 'I *tyer* an egge, *je accoustre*; I *tyer* with garments,' &c. See tire (2), s. v. Attire.

Tire (4), to tear a prey; see Tear (1).

Tire (5), a train; see Tier.

Tiro, Tyro, a novice. (L.) L. *tiro*, a novice, recruit. ¶ The usual spelling with *y* is absurd.

Tisic; see Phthisis.

Tissue; see Text.

Tit, a small horse or child. (Scand.)

Icel. *tittr*, a tit, bird; Norw. *tita*, a little bird. Orig. 'something small;' cf. prov. E. *titty*, small.

titlark. (Scand. and E.) Lit. 'small lark;' from tit and lark.

titmouse, a kind of small bird. (Scand. and E.) Not connected with *mouse*; the true pl. should be *titmouses*, but *titmice* is used, by confusion with *mice*. M. E. *titmose*. Compounded of *tit*, small (see Tit); and A. S. *máse*, a name for several small birds, e. g. A. S. *fræc-máse*, *col-máse*, *swic-máse*, all names of birds. † Du. *mees*, G. *meise*, a titmouse, small bird. The sense of A. S. *máse* was also probably 'small;' from √MI, to diminish.

Titan, the sun-god. (L. — Gk.) L. *Títan*. — Gk. *Τίτάν*, the sun-god. † Skt. *tithá*, fire. (√ TITH, to burn.) Der. *titán-ic*.

Tit for tat, blow for blow. (Scand.) A corruption of *tip for tap*, where *tip* is a slight tap (Bullinger, Works, i. 283).

Tithe; see Ten.

Titillation, a tickling. (F. — L.) F. *titillation*. — L. acc. *titillationem*, a tickling. — L. *titillatus*, pp. of *titillare*, to tickle.

Titlark; see Tit.

Title. (F. — L.) M. E. *title*. — O. F. *title* (F. *titre*). — L. *titulum*, acc. of *titulus*, a superscription on a tomb, altar. Cf. Gk. *τίτλη*, honour. Der. *titul-ar*, from F. *titulaire*, titular.

titlle, a jot. (F.-L.) M. E. *titel*. — O. F. *title*, a title; also *titre*, *titlle*, 'a title.

a small line drawn over an abridged word, also a title; Cot.—L. *titulum*, acc. of *titulus*, a title. β. In late Latin *titulus* must have meant a mark over a word, as shewn by O. F. *title* (above).

Titmouse; see Tit.

Titter; see Tattle.

Tittle; see Title.

Tittle-tattle, prattle; see Tattle.

To. (E.) M. E. *to*. A. S. *tō*. + Du. *toe*, G. *zu*, Goth. *du*, Russ. *do*, to, up to. Cf. Gk. *-de*, towards.

to- (2), prefix, to. (E.) Only in *to-day*, *to-gether*, *to-morrow*, *to-night*, *to-ward*; and in the obsolete M. E. *to-name*, nickname, and a few other words. See below.

to-day, this day. (E.) Compounded of *to*, prep., and *day*; *to* being formerly used in the sense of 'for.' Thus A. S. *tō dæge* = for the day, to-day; *dæge* being the dat. of *dæg*, day. So also *to-night*, *to-morrow*.

too. (E.) The same word as *to*, prep.; used adverbially.

To- (1), prefix, in twain, asunder, to pieces. (E.) Only retained in the phrase *all to-brake* = utterly broke asunder, Judges ix. 53. The M. E. phrase *al to-brake* meant wholly brake-asunder, the *al* being adverbial, and *to-brake* the pt. t. of *tobrecan*, to break asunder. But about A.D. 1500, it was mistakenly written *all-to brake*, as if *all-to* meant 'altogether,' and *brake* was separate from *to*; and later writers much confused the matter, which is still often wrongly explained. The A. S. *tō-*, prefix, was very common, as in *tōbrecan*, to break asunder, *tōblāwan*, to blow asunder; cognate with O. Friesic *to-*, *te-*, O. H. G. *zar-*, G. *zer-*, signifying 'asunder.' Further cognate with L. *dis*, apart; see Dis-.

To- (2), prefix; see To.

Toad. (E.) M. E. *tode*. A. S. *tādige*, *tādīc*, a toad.

tadpole. (E. and C.) Lit. a toad which is nearly all poll or head; from its shape; see Poll. Formerly called a bull-head, which was also the name of a small fish with a large head.

toad-eater. (E.) Formerly a companion or assistant to a mountebank, who pretended to eat toads, swallow fire, &c.; now shortened to *toady*.

Toast, (1) and (2); see Torrid.

Tobacco. (Span. — Hayti.) Span. *tabaco*. A word taken from the language of Hayti (Clavigero, Hist. of Mexico).

Tocsin; see Touch.

Tod, a bush, a measure of wool. (Scand.) Icel. *toði*, a tod of wool piece (the fox being named *tod* for bushy tail). + G. *zotte*, *zote*, a tuft of anything shaggy.

Today; see To.

Toddle; see Tilt (2).

Toddy. (Hindustani.) Hind. *tōdi* 'vulgarly toddy, juice or sap of the palm tree,' &c.; H. H. Wilson. — Hind. palm-tree, palmyra-tree. ¶ The peculiar sound, which has come to be presented by *d* in English.

Toe. (E.) A. S. *tō*, pl. *tān*. Atracted form, standing for *tāhe**, teen, Icel. *tā*, Dan. *taa*, Swed. *tå*, G. O. H. G. *zēhā*, a toe, also a finger. to Digit.

Toft; see Tuft (2).

Toga; see Tegument.

Together; see Gather.

Toil (1), labour; to labour. (F. — M. E. *toil*, disturbance, tumult; *toil* pull about (the sense having somewhat altered). — O. F. *louiller*, to entangle together, mix confusedly, trouble. &c. Cotgrave. Prob. from a frequentative of O. H. G. *zuchen* (G. *zucken*), to pull quickly; cf. O. H. G. *zocchōn*, to tear, snatch away, *zōgōn*, to tear, pull derivatives from O. H. G. *zihan* (G. *ziehen*) to pull; see Tow (1). ¶ *Toil* is derived from O. Du. *tuylen*, to manure land, but it is impossible to get it from this source; the M. E. as completely at variance with this view.

Toil (2), a snare; see Text.

Toilet, Toilette; see Text.

Toise; see Tend (1).

Tokay, a wine. (Hungary.) From a town in Hungary, E. N. E. from P.

Token. (E.) M. E. *token*. A. S. *tācn*. — A. S. *tēh* (= *tāh**), pt. t. of usually *teōn*, to point out, indicate, to accuse, criminate. + Du. *teeken*, *tākn*, *teiken*, Dan. *tegn*, Swed. *teiks*, *zeichen*, Goth. *taikn*. All from Teol TIH = √DIK, whence L. *in-dica* point out. See Diction.

betoken. (E.) Formed from with prefix *be-* = A. S. *be-*, *bi-*, by.

teach. (E.) M. E. *techen*. A. S. *tēcn* to shew how to do, shew, pt. t. *tēht*. Formed (with usual change from *tēc* to *tāc*), base of *tāc-en*, a token appearing as *tēh*, pt. t. of *tīhan* (above).

Tolerate. (L.) From pp. of L. *tolare*.

p with; allied to *tollere*, to lift, e. + Skt. *tul*, to lift, Gk. *τᾶν-vai*, A. S. *þolian*, to endure. (✓TAR, β. From L. *ilatum*, supine of *tollere*, written *latum*, are formed numerous derivatives, such as *ab-lat-ive*, *collat-ate*, *e-late*, *ob-late*, &c.; see below. *ive*; see Ablative.

tion, a comparison; formerly, a ce. (F.-L.) O. F. *collation*, a ce. -L. acc. *collationem*, a bringing a conferring. -L. *collatum*, supine with the verb *conferre*, to bring to out from a different root). -L. *col-cum*, together; *latum*, supine, to take, bear. See above.

late, to relate or refer mutually. joined from L. *cor-* (=cum), to and relate (below).

, sb. (F.-L.) O. F. *delai*, delay. me as Ital. *dilata*, delay. -L. em. of *dilatus*, deferred, put off. (=dis-), apart; *latus*, borne, car of *tollere* (above).

l. (F.-L.) O. F. *dilater*, to widen. *atus*, spread abroad; the same as deferred; see delay (above).

lifted up, proud. (L.) L. *elatus*, -L. e, out; *latus*, pp. of *tollere*,

(L.) L. *extollere*, to lift or -L. ex, out, up; *tollere*, to lift.

e, widened at the sides. (L.) L. spread out (at the sides). -L. ob, *latus*, borne, carried out, pp. of, bear.

lon, an offering. (F.-L.) F. an offering; Cot. -L. acc. obla-acc. of *oblatus*, an offering. -L. used as pp. of *offerre*, to offer (but different root); see oblate (above).

te, a church dignitary. (F.-L.) lat. -L. *prælatus*, set above; used

præferre, to prefer (but from a root). -L. *præ*, before; *latus*,

t, pp. of *tollere*, to lift, bear.

te, extended in the direction of axis. (L.) L. *prolatus*, extended.

, forward; *latus*, carried, pp. of lift, bear.

e, to describe, tell. (F.-L.) F. re- relate; Cot. -Low L. *relatare*,

-L. *relatus*, used as pp. of *referre*, (but from a different root). -L. re-

itus, borne, pp. of *tollere*, to bear.

lative. (F.-L.) F. *superlatif*,

superlativus, as a grammatical

term. -L. *superlatus*, excessive, lit. 'borne beyond.' -L. *super*, beyond; *latus*, pp. of *tollere*, to bear.

translate. (F.-L.) F. *translater*, Cot. -Low L. *translatate*, to translate (12th cent.). -L. *translatus*, transferred; used as pp. of *transferre* (but from a different root). -L. *trans*, across, beyond; *latus*, borne, pp. of *ferre*, to bear. See also Atlas, Legislate, Talent.

Toll (1), a tax. (E.) M. E. *tol*. A. S. *toll*, tribute. + Du. *tol*, Icel. *tollr*, Dan. *told* (for *toll**), Swed. *tull*, G. *zoll*. Prob. allied to Tale. ¶ There is no reason for supposing it due to Gk. *τελώνιον*, a toll-house; the word is prob. truly Teutonic, and if so, a cognate Gk. word would begin with *d*.

Toll (2), to pull a bell, sound as a bell. (E.) The old use was 'to toll a bell,' i. e. to pull it; from M. E. *tollen*, to stir, draw, pull, allied to *tullen*, to entice, allure, and prob. to A. S. *fortyllan*, to allure; see Till (3).

Tolu, a kind of resin. (S. America.) Said to be named from *Tolu*, a place on the N. W. coast of New Granada, S. America.

Tom, pet name for Thomas. (L.-Gk.-Heb.) M. E. *Thomme*. -L. *Thomas*. -Gk. *Θωμάς*, Thomas. From Heb. *thoma*, a twin.

tomboy, a rude girl. (L.-Gk.-Heb.; and O. Low G.) From Tom and Boy.

tomtit, a small bird. (L.-Gk.-Heb.; and Scand.) From Tom and Tit.

Tomahawk, a light war-hatchet. (W. Indian.) Algonkin *tomehagen*, Mohegan *tumnahegan*, Delaware *tamoihecan*, a war-hatchet (Webster).

Tomato, a love-apple. (Span. - Mexican.?) Span. (and Port.) *tomate*. -Mexican *tomatl*, a tomato (Littré).

Tomb. (F.-L.-Gk.) F. *tombe*. -L. *tumba*. -Gk. *τύμβας*, put for *τύμβος*, a tomb. Allied to Tumulus.

Tomboy; see Tom.

Tome, a volume. (F.-L.-Gk.) F. *tome*. -L. acc. *tomum*. -Gk. *τόμος*, a section, a volume. -Gk. *τέμνειν*, to cut. Allied to Tonsure. (✓TAM or TAN.)

anatomy. (F.-L.-Gk.) F. *anatomie*. -L. *anatomia*. -Gk. *ἀνατομία*, the same as *ἀνατομή*, dissection. -Gk. *ἀνατέμνειν*, to cut up. -Gk. *ἀνά*, up; *τέμνειν*, to cut.

atom. (F.-L.-Gk.) F. *atome* (Cot.) -L. *atomus*. -Gk. *ἄτομος*, sb., an indivisible particle; allied to *ἀτομος*, adj., indivisible. -Gk. *ἀ*, not; *τέμνειν*, to cut, *διῶδε*.

entomology. (Gk.) From Gk. *ἐντομο-ν*, an insect; neut. of *ἐντομος*, cut into, so called from the very thin middle part (see Insect). — Gk. *ἐν*, in; *τέμνειν*, to cut.

epitome. (L. — Gk.) L. *epitome*. — Gk. *ἐπιτομή*, a surface-incision, also an abridgment. — Gk. *ἐπί*, upon; *τέμνειν*, to cut. Cf. Lithotomy, Phlebotomy.

Tomorrow; see to-day, under To.

Tomtit; see Tom.

Ton, Tun, a large barrel, great weight. (L.) M. E. *tonne*, a large barrel, hence a great weight. A. S. *tunne*, a barrel. So also Du. *ton*, Icel. Swed. *tunna*, Dan. *tønne*, tun, cask; G. *tonne*, cask, weight; Gael. and Irish *tunna*, W. *tyne*, tun, barrel. All from Low L. *tunna*, a cask (9th cent.). Prob. allied to L. *tinea*, *tina*, *tinum*, a wine-vessel, cask.

tunnel. (F. — L.) O. F. *tonnel* (later *tonneau*), a tun, great vessel; hence a tunnel (or trap) for partridges, which was an arched tunnel of wire, strengthened by hoops at intervals (whence the name). It came to mean any kind of tunnel or shaft, e. g. the shaft or pipe of a chimney, &c. Dimin. from Low L. *tunna* (above).

Tone. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *ton*. — L. acc. *tonum*. — Gk. *τόνος*, a thing stretched, a string, note, tone. — Gk. *τείνειν*, to stretch. + Skt. *tan*, to stretch. (✓TAN.)

attune, to bring to a like tune. (L. and L. — Gk.) From L. *at-* (= *ad*), to; and E. *tune* (below).

diatonic, proceeding by tones. (Gk.) Gk. *διατονικός*, from *διάτονος* (lit. stretched out), diatonic. — Gk. *διάρτειν*, to stretch out. — Gk. *διά*, out, thoroughly; *τείνειν*, to stretch.

intone, to chant. (L. and Gk.) Low L. *intonare*, to sing according to tone. — L. *int*, in; Gk. *τόνος*, a tone. ¶ Occasionally confused with L. *intonare*, to thunder forth, a pure Latin word.

tonic. (Gk.) Lit. 'giving tone.' — Late Gk. *τονικός*, adj., from *τόνος* (above).

tune, tone, melody. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. E. *tune*. — F. *ton*, 'a tune, or sound'; Cot. See Tone.

Tongs, s. pl. (E.) M. E. *tonge*, *tange*, sing. sb.; the pl. is due to the two arms of the instrument. A. S. *tange*, a pair of tongs, pincers; also *tang*. + Du. *tang*, Icel. *tōng* (pl. *tangir*), Dan. *tang*, Swed. *tång*, G. *tange*. Orig. sense 'a biter' or 'nipper'; from ✓DAK, to bite.

tang (1), a strong taste. (Du.) O. Du.

tanger, sharp, biting to the taste; pinching. — Du. *tang*, a pair of pincers (above).

tang (3), tongue of a buckle, the part of a knife which goes into the haft. (Scand.) Icel. *tangi*, tang of a knife, which is nipped by the handle; allied to *tōng*, tongs (above).

Tongue. (E.) M. E. *tunge*, *tonge*. A. S. *tunga*. + Icel. Swed. *tunga*, Dan. *tung*. Du. *tong*, G. *sunge*, Goth. *tuggo* (= *tunga*) + O. Lat. *lingua* (L. *lingua*), Irish *tean* (for *denga**), a tongue. Root uncertain. Allied to Lingual.

Tonic; see Tone.

Tonight; see to-day, under To.

Tonsil. (F. — L.) F. *tonsille*; Cot. L. *tonsilla*, a sharp pointed pole for masting boats; pl. *tonsillae*, the tonsils (reason is not clear). Dimin. of *tonsa*, an

Tonsure. (F. — L.) F. *tonsure*. — *tonsura*, a clipping. — L. *tonsus*, pp. *tondere*, to shear, clip. Cf. Gk. *τέλλω*, gnaw; see Tome.

Tontine, a kind of lottery. (F. — It.) F. *tontine*. Named from Laurence Tontine a Neapolitan (about A. D. 1653).

Too; see To.

Tool; see Taw.

Toom, empty. (Scand.) M. E. *toom*. — Icel. *tóm*, Swed. Dan. *tom*, empty. + Skt. *toom*, empty. (Scand.)

teem (3), to empty. (Scand.) L. *teema*, Dan. *tømme*, Swed. *tömme*, verb from the adj. above. And see Tuft (2).

Toot (1), to peep, spy; see Toot.

Toot (2), to blow a horn. (O. Low.) Spelt *tute* in Levins (1570). — O. Du. *tuyt*, 'to sound a cornet,' Hexham; cf. I.

toethoren, a toot-horn, bugle. + Swed. I. Dan. *tude*, to howl, to toot; Icel. *túta* (t. *paut*), to resound, blow a horn; A.

þóstán, to howl; cf. Goth. *thut-han*, a trumpet. (✓TUD.) Allied to Toot (1).

Tooth. (E.) A. S. *tōð*, pl. *tēð* and *tōð*. (The long *o* is due to loss of *u*; cf. I.

tanth.) + Du. *tand*, Icel. *tönn*, Dan. *tand*, Swed. *tand*, G. *zahn*, O. H. G. *zand*, Goth.

tunthus. + L. *dens* (stem *dent-*), Lith. *dantis*, W. *dant*, Skt. *danta*, Gk. *ὀδὴν* (pl. *ὀδόντες*).

All participial forms; origin either 'dividing,' from ✓DA, or 'cutting,' from ✓AD; according as *d* in Gk. *ὀδ-* is unoriginal or original.

Top (1), summit. (E.) M. E. *top*. A. S. *top*. + Du. *top*; Icel. *toppr*, tuft, top; tuft, crest, top; Swed. *topp*, summit, tuft, top. Allied to Tap (of a car

topp-le, to be top-heavy, tumble over).

tip (1). (E.) A weakened form of *top*. E. *tip*. + Du. Swed. Dan. *tip*, Low G. *tip*; cf. G. *zipfel*, a small tip. Der. *tip*, *trib*, chiefly in pp. *tipped*, i.e. furnished with a silver-top or iron spike; whence *tipstaff*, later *tipstaff*, an officer with a tipped staff.

top (2), a child's toy. (E.) M. E. *top*; called because sharpened to a tip or *top*, on which it is spun. Cf. O. Du. *top*, summit, (2) child's top.

topsyturvy. (E.) Formerly *top-turvy*, *hydyturvy*, *topsy-tervy* (1528). Hardly *top-side-turvy*, where *top-side* = upper side; for *topsytervy* is the older form. Just *upside down* was formerly *upsodown*, so *topsytervy* prob. = *top so tervy*. *Tervy* may be from A. S. *torfian*, to throw, cast; M. E. *torien*, to throw (Layamon, 16703). But much doubt remains. ¶ Explained *topside* *other way* by late writers, where *other way* is a false gloss.

Topaz, a gem. (F. - L. - Gk.) F. *topaze*. - L. *topazus*, *topasion*. - Gk. *τόπαζος*, *τόπαζιον*, a topaz. Prob. from its brightness; cf. Skt. *tapā*, illuminating. ¶ Pliny derives it from an island called *Topasas*, in the Red Sea, the position of which is 'conjectural'; from Gk. *τομάζειν*, to conjecture. This is 'conjectural' indeed.

Toper, a great drinker. (F. or Ital. - neut. ?) Certainly allied to F. *tôper*, to *over a stake*, a term in dice-playing; whence *tôpe*, interjection (short for *je tôle*, 'accept your offer' in the sense 'agreed!') also used as a term in drinking; cf. O. Ital. *topa*, in dicing, agreed! throw! also *topa* (drinking), I pledge you! Cf. Span. *topar*, to butt, strike, accept a bet. Of neut. origin; from the *striking* of hands or glasses together, as in Ital. *intoppare*, to strike against an obstacle. Cf. E. *tap*, *top*, which appear to be from an imitative root meaning to strike; the W. *topi* means 'to gore with the horns.' (Form of root TAP?)

Topic. (F. - L. - Gk.) F. *topiques*, *topicks*, books or places of logical invention. - L. *topica*, s. pl., title of a work by Aristotle. - Gk. *τομικά* (the same), neut. pl. *τομικά*, local, relating to *τόποι* or common-places. - Gk. *τόπος*, a place.

topography. (F. - L. - Gk.) F. *topographie*. - L. *topographia*. - Gk. *τοπογραφία*, description of a place. - Gk. *τόπος*, place; *γράφειν*, to describe. **apple**; see under *Top* (1).

Topsyturvy; see *Top* (1).

Torch; see *Torture*.

Torment, **Tormentil**; see *Torture*.

Tornado; see *Turn*.

Torpedo; see below.

Torpid, sluggish. (L.) L. *torpidus*, benumbed. - L. *torpere*, to be numb or stiff; orig. to be sated; cf. Skt. *trip*, to be sated; *tripneiv*, to satisfy. (✓TARP.)

torpedo. (L.) L. *torpedo*, numbness; also a cramp-fish (which electrifies or numbs). - L. *torpere* (above).

Torrent; see below.

Torrid. (F. - L.) F. *torride*. - L. *torridus*, scorched. - L. *torrere*, to be dry. + Gk. *τέρσασθαι*, to become dry. (✓TARS.)

toast (1), scorched bread. (F. - L.) O. F. *tostée*, a toast of bread; orig. pp. fem. - L. *tosta*, pp. fem. of *torrere*, to parch (above).

toast (2), a person whose health is drunk. (F. - L.) The reference is to the *toast* usually put in stirrup-cups, &c., in drinking healths; see the story in the *Tatler*, no. 24, June 4, 1709 (Todd).

torrent. (F. - L.) F. *torrent*. - L. acc. *torrentem*, a raging stream; from *torrens*, raging, impetuous, boiling, hot; orig. pres. pt. of *torrere*, to heat.

Torsion; see *Torture*.

Torso, trunk of a statue. (Ital. - L. - Gk.) Ital. *torso*, stump, trunk, stalk. - L. *thyrsus*, stalk, stem. - Gk. *θύρσος*, a stalk, rod, thyrsus.

Tortoise, **Tortuous**; see *Torture*.

Torture. (F. - L.) F. *torture*. - L. *tortura*, torture, wringing pain. - L. *tortus*, pp. of *torquere*, to twist, wring, whirl. Allied to *Throw*. (✓TARK.)

contort. (L.) L. *contortus*, pp. of *con-torquere*, to twist together.

distort. (L.) L. *distortus*, pp. of *dis-torquere*, to twist aside.

extort. (L.) L. *extortus*, pp. of *ex-torquere*, to twist out, wring out.

retort, a censure returned; tube for distilling. (F. - L.) F. *retorte*, a retort; lit. a thing twisted back. - F. *retorte*, fem. of *retort*, pp. of *retordre*, to twist back. - L. *re-torquere*, to twist back.

tart (2), a small pie. (F. - L.) M. E. *tarte*. - O. F. *tarte*, 'a tart'; Cot. Named from being twisted up; the same as F. *tourte*, a tart, Ital. *tartera*, *torta*, a pie or tart, Span. *torta*, a round cake. - L. *torta*, fem. of *tortus*, pp. of *torquere* (above).

torch. (F. - L.) M. E. *torche*. - F.

relieving tooth-ache. = O. F. *torment*, torment, pain (above).

torsion. (F. = L.) F. *torsion*, 'a wresting;' Cot. = L. acc. *torsionem*, a wringing. = L. *tors-i*, pt. t. of *torquere*, to twist.

tortoise. (F. = L.) M. E. *tortuce*, *tortu*, *tortoise*. The form is Southern French; cf. Prov. *tortesa*, a tortoise; the M. E. *tortu* answers to F. *tortue*, a tortoise. So named from the twisted feet; cf. O. F. *tortis*, crooked. All due to L. *tortus*, pp. of *torquere*, to twist.

tortuous. (F. = L.) M. E. *tortuos*. = F. *tortueux*. = L. *tortuosus*, crooked. = L. *tortus*, pp. of *torquere*, to twist.

trousers, trowsers. (F. = L.) The latter *r* is modern; put for the old word *trouses*, or *trouses*, breeches. = F. *trousées*, s. pl. breeches, trunk-hose. A jocular term, signifying 'cases' or 'coverings,' pl. of *trousse*, a bundle, case, quiver. = F. *trousser*, to truss, pack, gird, tuck up, &c.; see truss (below).

trousseau, a package; bride's outfit. (F. = L.) F. *trousseau*, a little bundle; dimin. of *trousse*, a bundle, a pack; from O. F. *trousser*, to pack; see below.

truss, to pack, fasten up. (F. = L.) O. F. *trusser*, also *torser* (later *trousser*), to pack up; orig. to twist together; answering to a Low L. *tortiare**, = L. *tortus*, pp. of *torquere*, to twist. Compare torch (above).

O. F. *toquer*, to knock on
Ital. *toccare*, to touch, s
O. H. G. *zucchen*, G. *zue*
draw with a quick motion
verb, due to O. H. G. *ziol*
cognate with Goth. *tiuhai*
draw, lead. (✓DUK.) S

tocsin, sound of an al
Teut. and L.) O. F. *toques*
an alarm-bell, or its sound
of the signal-bell.' = O. F. *to*
touch; O. F. *sing* (mod. L.)
a signal; see Sign.

tucket, a flourish on a
= Teut.) Ital. *toccatà*, a
of a bell, a tucket; a
toccatà, fem. of pp. of *to*
touch; see Touch.

Touchwood. (Low G
superfluous; *touch* is fo
tinder for receiving spark
B. xvii. 245). Perhaps
takk, Du. *tak*, twig, bough
are 'dried sticks.' See Ta

Touchy, corruption of T

Tough. (E.) M. E. *to*
tough. + Du. *taai*, flexible
tough; G. *zähe*, O. H. G.
acious. Perhaps allied to
rend (orig. to bite = Gk. *ῥῆ*
that which resists biting, h

Tour; see Turn.

Tournament, Tournie

Touse, Tose, to pull a

tsel, *täsel*, lit. 'teaser,' from its use in pulling wool. — A. S. *tæsan*, to tease. *tsle*, to scuffle. (E.) The same as *tsle* to disorder; frequent. of *touse*, to pull out.

tsle, to solicit custom. (E.) M. E. *trig*, to peep about, hence to be on the look-out for custom. A. S. *tóttian*; to stick out (hence, peep out). Cf. *tsla*, *túta*, peak, Dan. *tude*, spout, *tut*, point, muzzle, &c. ¶ Not in any way to Toot (z).

(1), to tug along. (E.) M. E. *tozen*. Not in A. S.; but we find *toh-line*, a tow-line, towing-rope. — *to-gen*, pp. of *teóhan*, *teón*, to pull, + G. *ziehen*, Goth. *tiuhan*, L. *trahere*, to draw. (✓DUK.)

vb. (E.) M. E. *tižen*, *teyen*, to tie; original verb, from the sb. *teye*, a tie, A. S. *tedg*, *tedh*, *tyge*, a rope. — A. S. pt. t. pl. of *teóhan*, to pull (above). + *taug*, a tie, *tygill*, a string.

(1), to gather in a dress. (O. Low G. *tukken*. — Low G. *tukken*, to draw up, tuck up, also to entice Du. *toeken*, to entice). Formed on the same base as *tug* (below). + G. *to* to twitch up; see *Touch*.

vb. (O. Low G.) M. E. *toggen*. — *toeken*, *tucken*, to entice; Low G. *to* to pull up, draw up. From the verb appearing in A. S. *tug-on*, pt. t. pl. of *to* to pull; see *tie* (above).

(2), coarse part of hemp; see *Taw*. *ard*, *Towards*. (E.) M. E. *to*, formed by adding *-es* (genitive case) adverbially to M. E. *toward*.

A. S. *tōweard* is usually an adj., with the sense 'future, about to come'; *tōweardes* prep., usually put after its case. — *to*, too; *-weard*, in the direction of, with Icel. *verðr*, M. H. G. *wert*, *waitriths*, and allied to L. *versus*, &c.

β. All these suffixes are derivatives of the verb appearing in E. as *worth*, *ward*, *ward*, *ward*, &c. The same appears in *after-ward*, *in-ward*, &c.; the sense is 'that which has become', 'that which is made to be,' or 'that which is turned'; hence *in-ward* = turned *ward*, turned to, &c.

L. (F. — O. H. G.) M. E. *towaille*, *toaille*, 'a towel;' Cot. O. F. *Low L. toacula*, Span. *toalla*, Ital. *tovolo*. — O. H. G. *twahilla*, *dwahilla* (Icel.), a towel. — O. H. G. *twahan*, to

wash. + A. S. *þwædn* (= *þwahan*), Icel. *þvð*, Dan. *toe*, Goth. *thwahan*, to wash.

Tower. (F. — L.) O. F. *tur* (later *tour*). — L. *turrem*, acc. of *turris*, a tower. + Gk. *τύρσις*, *τύρπις*, a tower, bastion; cf. Gael. *torr*, conical hill, tower, castle.

turret. (F. — L.) F. *tourette*; Cot. Dimin. of O. F. *tur*, F. *tour* (above).

Town. (E.) M. E. *toun*, an enclosure, town. A. S. *tūn*, a fence, farm, town. + Du. *tuin*, fence, Icel. *tún*, enclosure, home-stand, G. *zaun*, hedge. + Irish and Gael. *dun*, a fortress, W. *din*, a hill-fort. Cf. Irish *dur*, L. *durus*, firm.

Toxicology, the science which investigates poisons. (Gk.) From Gk. *τοξικό-v*, poison for arrows (from *τόξον*, a bow); *-λογία*, from *λέγειν*, to discourse. β. *τόξον* is from ✓TAKS, to hew, shape, extended from ✓TAK, to cut; see *Tactics*.

Toy, sb. (Du.) Du. *tuig*, tools, utensils, implements, stuff, refuse, trash; whence *speel-tuig*, playthings, toys, lit. 'stuff to play with.' Hence the phrase *op de tuy houden*, 'to hold with a toy,' to amuse, toy with one; O. Du. *tuyg*, 'silver chains with a knife, cizzars, pincushion, &c. as women wear,' Sewel. + Icel. *tygi*, gear, Dan. *tøi*, gear, *lege-tøi*, a plaything, toy, Swed. *tyg*, gear, trash, G. *zeug*, stuff, trash, G. *spielzeug*, playthings. β. Perhaps the orig. sense was 'spoil'; cf. Icel. *toga af*, to strip off; the form allies it with *Tow* (1). (✓DUK.) ¶ As to the sound, cf. *hoy* = Flemish *hui*.

Trace (1), a track, foot-print. (F. — L.) F. *trace*, 'trace, path, tract;' Cot. A verbal sb. from F. *tracer*, to trace, follow, also spelt *trasser*, to trace out, delineate. The same as Ital. *tracciare*, Span. *trazar*, to trace out, plan, sketch. These answer to a Low L. *tractiare**, formed from *tractus*, pp. of *trahere*, to draw, originally to drag violently. Cf. Gk. *ὀπάσσειν* (= *ὀπάσσειν*), to trouble, *ῥαγ-μός*, a crash. (✓TARGH.) ¶ Not allied to E. *draw*.

abstract. (L.) L. *abstractus*, pp. of *abs-trahere*, to draw away.

attract. (L.) From L. *attractus*, pp. of *at-trahere*, to attract. — L. *at-* (= *ad*), to; *trahere*, to draw.

contract (1), to draw together. (L.) L. *contractus*, pp. of *con-trahere*, to draw together.

contract (2), a bargain. (F. — L.) F. *contract*; Cot. — L. *contractus*, sb., a bargain.

ing together, a bargain. — *L. contractus*, pp. (above).

detractio. (L.) From *L. detractio*, a withdrawal; hence a taking away of one's credit. — *L. detractus*, pp. of *de-trahere*, to take away, also to disparage.

distract. vb. (L.) From *L. distractus*, pp. of *dis-trahere*, to draw apart.

entreat. (F. — L.) O. F. *entraiter*, to treat of. — *F. en* (= *L. in*), in, concerning; *F. trairer* = *L. tractare*, to handle, treat; see treat (below).

extract. vb. (L.) *L. extractus*, pp. of *ex-trahere*, to draw out.

portrait. (F. — L.) O. F. *pourtraict*, 'a portrait'; Cot. — O. F. *pourtraict*, *pour-trait*, pp. of *pourtraire*, to portray (below).

portray. *pourtray.* (F. — L.) M. E. *pourtraien*. — O. F. *portraire*, *pourtraire*, to portray. — Low *L. protrahere*, to depict; *L. pro-trahere*, to draw forward, to reveal.

protract. (L.) From *L. protractus*, pp. of *pro-trahere*, to draw forward, also to extend, prolong.

retract. (F. — L.) O. F. *retracter*, 'to revoke'; Cot. — *L. retractare*, frequent. of *re-trahere*, to draw back.

retreat. sb. (F. — L.) M. E. *retrerte*. — O. F. *retrerte*, later *retraite*, a retreat, fem. of *retrert*, pp. of *retraire*, to withdraw. — *L. re-trahere*, to draw back.

subtract. (L.) *L. subtractus*, pp. of *sub-trahere*, to draw away underneath, to subtract.

trace (2), one of the straps by which a vehicle is drawn. (F. — L.) M. E. *traice*, *trace*, which Palsgrave explains by O. F. *trays*; this is a plural form = mod. *F. traits*, pl. of *trait*. — O. F. *trays*, later *traits*, *traicts*, pl. of *trait*, explained by Cotgrave as 'a teame-trace or trait.' Thus *trace* = *traits*; see trait (below).

tract (1), a continued duration, a region. (L.) *L. tractus*, a drawing out, course, region. — *L. tractus*, pp. of *trahere*, to draw.

tract (2), a short treatise. (L.) Short for *tractate*, now little used. — *L. tractatus*, a tractate, treatise, tract. — *L. tractatus*, pp. of *tractare*, to handle; see treat (below).

tractable. (L.) *L. tractabilis*, manageable. — *L. tractare*, to handle, frequent. of *trahere* (pp. *tractus*), to draw.

trail. verb. (F. — L.) M. E. *trailen*, to draw along; from *traile*, sb., a train of a dress. — O. F. *traail* = Low *L. trahale*, a train of a dress (Wright's Vocab. i. 134). From *L. traha*, a sledge; from *trahere*, to draw.

trailbaston, a law term. (F. — L.) As *F. traylbastoun*, a term applied to certain lawless men. It meant 'trail-stick' or 'a carrier.' Fully explained in Wright's *W. Songs*, p. 383; but constantly misinterpreted. The *justices of traylbaston* were appointed by Edw. I. to try them. From *trail* (above); and O. F. *baston*, a stick. See *Ba*.
train, sb. and vb. (F. — L.)
train, sb., *trainen*, vb. — *F. train*, a man's retinue; *traine*, a sledge; *train* to trail along (Cot.). — Low *L. trahere* to drag along. — *L. trahere*, to draw.

train-band, corruption of *train'd-band*.
trait, a feature. (F. — L.) *F. tra*, line, stroke; Cot. — *F. trait*, pp. of *trahere* to draw. — *L. trahere*, to draw.

treat, vb. (F. — L.) *F. trairer*. *tractare*, to handle; pp. of *trahere* (*tractus*), to draw.

treatise. (F. — L.) M. E. *tretis*. — *tretis*, *traitis*, a thing well handled or made; answering to a Low *L. form* *tratus* = *F. trairer*, to treat (above).

treaty. (F. — L.) M. E. *trece*. — *traite* [i. e. *traité*], a treaty, pp. of *trahere* to treat (above).

Trace (2), strap of a vehicle; **Trace** (1).

Trachea, wind-pipe. (L. — Gk.) *trachea*. — Gk. *τραχεῖα*, lit. 'the rough from the rings of gristle round it; *τραχὺς*, rough.

Track, a course. (F. — Teut.) Dis from *trac*. — *F. trac*, 'a track, beaten way'. Cot. — Du. *trek*, a draught; *trekken*, draw, pull, tow, travel, march, &c. A to O. H. G. strong verb *trehhan*, to shove, draw. ¶ In no way allied to **Trace** (1).

treachery. (F. — Teut.) M. E. *trech*, *trichierie*. — *F. trichierie*, treachery; Cot. O. F. *tricher*, *trecher*, *trichier*, to trick. Ital. *treccare*, to cheat. — M. H. G. *trecken*, to draw, pull, tow (hence to entice, delude) see trick (below).

trick (1), a stratagem. (Du.) 1 cent. — Du. *trek*, a trick, also a line. The same word as Du. *trek*, a pull, draw. line. — Du. *trekken*, to pull; cf. M. E. *trechen* (above). Cf. Du. *streek*, G. *streich*, a stroke, trick. ¶ The change from *i* was due to M. E. *tricken*, to play traitor; see treachery (above).

trick (2), to deck out. (Du.) From the sb. *trick* above, which also means neat contrivance, a toy, trifle, &c.

(3), to delineate a coat of arms. Du. *trekken*, to draw, also to de-
tick, or sketch out.

Tr. (Du.) Formerly *tricker*. — Du.
trigger; lit. 'that which draws'
— Du. *trekken*, to pull.

(1) and (2), Tractable; see
(1).

see Tread.

ion; see Date (1).

ce; see Duke.

, vb. (F. — L.) F. *traficquer*, 'to
Cot. Cf. Ital. *trafficare*, Span.

trafagar, Port. *traficar*, *trafeguar*.

β. Origin uncertain; but cf.
trafegar, to traffic, also to decant
(2). This points a derivation from

across; and Low L. *vicare**, to
a vb. formed from L. *uicis*,

the Low L. *v* becoming *f*, as in F.
L. *uicis*). ¶ Not from *trans* and

cheler), because the suffix *-ficare*
fieri in French. See Trans- and

(y. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *tragedie*,
trædia. — Gk. *τραγῳδία*, a tragedy;

eat-song; prob. because a goat
soiler of the vines) was sacrificed

us. — Gk. *τραγῳδός*, a tragic singer;
-singer. — Gk. *τράγος*, a he-goat;

nger, contracted from *δοιδός*; see
s. *trag-ic*, F. *tragique*, L. *tragicus*,

uós, lit. 'goatish'.

Trailbaston, Train; see Trace

oil; see Tear (2).

see Trace (1).

r, one who betrays. (F. — L.)

itor. — L. *traditorem*, acc. of tra-
e who betrays. — L. *tradere*, to

see Date (1).

y. (F. — L.; with E. prefix.) From
; and O. F. *traïr* (F. *trahir*), to

, from L. *tradere*. ¶ The prefix
ue to confusion with *bewray*.

tory; see Jet (1).

a coal-waggon, car on rails.

The words *dram-road* and *tram-*
as early as A.D. 1794; we even

in a will dated 1555 (Surtees
lic. xxxviii. 37). The same as

tram, shaft of a cart, beam, bar,
tram, a milk-bench (orig. a log of

The *tram-road* was prob. at first
l, then a rail-road on sleepers. —

L. *tramm*, log, stock of a tree, also
sledge; O. Swed. *trām*, *trum*,

piece of a cut tree. Orig. sense a beam, shaft,
bar, log; then a shaft of a cart, a sledge;
cf. Low G. *traam*, a beam, handle of a
wheel-barrow; O. H. G. *dram*, *tram*, O. Du.
drom, a beam, O. Icel. *þram*. Prob. orig.
the same as *thrum*, an end, bit; see
Thrum (1). ¶ The 'derivation' from
Outtram (about 1800) is ridiculous; it ig-
nores the accent, and contradicts the history.

Trammel. (F. — L.) M. E. *tramaile*.

— F. *tramaile*, 'a tramell, or a net for
partridges; Cot. (Mod. F. *trémaile*, Ital.

tramaiglio). — Low L. *tramacula*, *tramaigula*
(Lex Salica). Prob. from L. *tri-*, three-

fold, and *macula*, a mesh, net (Diez).
¶ The Span. form *trasmallo* is corrupt.

Tramontane; see Mount (1).

Tramp, vb. (E.) M. E. *trampen*; not
in A. S. + Low G. and G. *trampen*, Dan.

trampe, Swed. *trampa*, to tramp, tread;
Goth. *ana-trimpan* (pt. t. *ana-trampf*), to

tread on. Nasalised form of base TRAP;
see Trap (1).

trample. (E.) M. E. *trampelen*, fre-
quent. of M. E. *trampen* (above).

Tram-way; see Tram.

Trance; see Itinerant.

Tranquil. (F. — L.) F. *tranquille*,
calm. — L. *tranquillus*, at rest. — L. *tran-*,

for *trans*, beyond (hence extremely); and
the base *qui-*, to rest, whence also *qui-es*,

rest. See Quiet.

Trans-, prefix. (L.) L. *trans*, beyond,
across, over. Orig. pres. pt. of a verb

transire (whence *in-trans*), to pass over;
cf. Skt. *trī*, to pass over. (✓ TAR.) ¶ It

occurs as *trans-*, *tran-*, and *tra-*.

Transact; see Agent.

Transalpine; see Alp.

Transcend; see Scan.

Transcribe; see Scribe.

Transept. (L.) Lit. cross-enclosure. —
L. *tran-*, for *trans*, across; *septum*, en-

closure, orig. neut. of pp. of *sepire*, to
enclose, from *sapēs*, a hedge. Cf. Gk.

σηκός, a pen, fold.

Transfer; see Fertile.

Transfigure, -fix, -form, -fuse; see
Figure, Fix, Form, Fuse (1).

Transgression; see Grade.

Transient, Transit; see Itinerant.

Translate; see Tolerate.

Translucent; see Lucid.

Transmigration; see Migrate.

Transmit; see Missile.

Transmute; see Mutable.

Transom, a thwart-piece across a double

window, lintel, cross-beam. (L.) Corruption of *L. transtrum*, a transom (Vitruvius). — *L. trans*, across; *-trum*, suffix (as in *aratum*, that which ploughs, a plough).

Transparent; see **Parent**.

Transpicious; see **Species**.

Transpire; see **Spirit**.

Transplant; see **Plate**.

Transport; see **Port** (1).

Transpose; see **Pose** (1).

Transposition; see **Position**.

Transubstantiation; see **State**.

Transverse; see **Verse**.

Trap (1), a snare, gin. (E.) M. E. *trappe*. A. S. *treppe*, a trap (cf. F. *trappe*, of Teut. origin). + O. Du. *trappe*, mouse-trap; O. H. G. *trapo*. Orig. sense 'step'; a trap is that on which an animal steps, or puts its foot. Cf. Du. *trappen*, to tread, *trap*, a stair, step, kick, Swed. *trappa*, a stair. Allied to **Tramp**. Cf. Span. *trampa*, a trap. Der. *trap*, vb.; *trap-door*, *trap-bat*.

trap (3), a kind of igneous rock. (Scand.) Swed. *trappa*, a stair, *trapp*, trap-rock; Dan. *trappe*, stair, *trap*, trap-rock. So called from its appearance; its tabular masses seem to rise in steps.

trapan, trepan (2), to ensnare. (F. — O. H. G.) Formerly *trapan*. — O. F. *trapan*, *trapan*, a snare, trap (Roquefort). Prob. for *trapan**, pres. pt. of O. F. *traper*, *trapper*, to trap (from which it is, in any case, derived). — F. *trappe*, a trap. — O. H. G. *trapo*, a trap (above).

Trap (2), to adorn, deck. (F. — Teut.) M. E. *trapped*, decked; from M. E. *trappe*, trappings of a horse, &c. From an O. F. *trap**, not recorded, but the same as F. *drap*, cloth, as proved by Low L. *trapus*, cloth, Span. Port. *trapo*, a cloth, clout. This is a High German form, with *t* for Low G. *d*; compare G. *treffen*, to hit, with Swed. *drabba*, to hit. See **Drape**. Der. *trappings*, s. pl.

Trap (3), a kind of rock; see **Trap** (1).

Trapan; see **Trap** (1).

Trapezium, Trapeze; see **Tetragon**.

Trappings; see **Trap** (2).

Trash, refuse. (Scand.) The orig. sense was bits of broken sticks found under trees; 'trash and short sticks,' Evelyn. — Icel. *trox*, rubbish, twigs used for fuel; Norweg. *trox*, fallen twigs, half-rotten branches easily broken; Swed. *trasa*, a rag, tatter, Swed. dial. *träs*, a heap of sticks. Derived from the Swed. dial. phrase *slå i tras*, to break in pieces, the same as Swed. *slå i kras*, to

break in pieces; so that *tr* stands for just as Icel. *trani* means a crane (Crane). — Swed. *krasa*, Dan. *krase*, to break; see **Crash**. *Trash* means 'cracks,' i. e. bits readily cracked off, dry that break with a crash or snap.

Travail; see **Trave**.

Trave, a shackle. (F. — L.) A *trave* a frame of rails for confining unruly horses. — O. F. *traf*, a beam, later *tref* (Cotgrave). *L. trabem*, acc. of *trabs*, a beam. *archi-trave*, q. v.

travail, toil. (F. — L.) F. *travail*, labour. The same as Ital. *travaglio*, *trabajo*, Port. *trabalho*, toil, labour; or obstacle, impediment, clog, as Span. *traba*. It also meant a pen for cattle, a trav horses; cf. F. *en-traver*, to shackle or (Cotgrave). β. It answers to a Low *travaculum**, from a verb *travare*, to shackle, occurring in Span. *trabas*, shackle, fetter, clog. All from *L. trabs*, acc. of *trabs, trabes*, a beam.

travel, to journey. (F. — L.) The word as *travail*; from the toil of travel in olden times.

Traverse; see **Verse**.

Travesty; see **Vest**.

Trawl, to fish with a drag-net. (Teut.) O. F. *trawler*, to go hither and thither (Roquefort); also spelt *troller*, *F. tröler*; see below.

troll, to roll, sing a catch, fish for (F. — Teut.) M. E. *trollen*, to roll *troll a catch* is to sing it irregularly (below); *to troll a bowl* is to circulate; *to troll* is also to draw hither and thither. — O. F. *troller*, which Cotgrave explains by 'hounds to trowle, raunge, or hunt of order'; O. F. *trawler*, to run or go hither and thither; mod. F. *tröler*, *trollen*, to roll, troll. + Du. *drollen*, *Lo drulen*, to roll, troll. Prob. allied to *Trill*. Distinct from *trail*.

Tray, a shallow vessel. (E.) M. E. *treve*. A. S. *treg*, a tray (= *L. alveus*, misprinted *alucolum*, Wright's Voc. i.). Perhaps allied to **Trough**.

Treachery; see **Track**.

Treacle. (F. — L. — Gk.) Formerly a medicament; the mod. *treacle* is named from resembling it in appearance. β. *triacle*, a sovereign remedy. — F. *triacle* also spelt *theriaque* (the *t* being monosyllabic as in *syllable*). — L. *theriacus*, an antidote against poisons, esp. venomous bites. — *θηριακὸν φάρμακον*, s. pl., antidotes ag

es of wild beasts. — Gk. *θηριον*, a wild beast. — Gk. *θηριον*, a wild beast, cognate with E. Deer.

Tread, vb. (E.) M.E. *treden*. A.S. pt. t. *træd*, pp. *treden*. + Du. *treden*, v. We also find Icel. *træða*, pt. t. *træðinn* (which accounts for E. *træð*); Dan. *træde*, Swed. *tråda*, Goth. (pt. t. *trath*). Allied to **Trap** (1), cf. Skt. *drá*, *dru*, to run. (✓)

Der. *tread-le*, a thing to tread on (the).

Tread, (E.) The old sense was 'path'; a beaten track, regular business. *træd*. — A.S. *træd*, pt. t. of *tredan*, (above). Der. *trade-wind*, a wind blows a beaten track, or blows always in the same direction.

See **Date** (1).

See **Theme**.

See **Trace** (1).

See **Tri-**.

See **Treadle**; see **Tread**.

(E.) M.E. *tree*, *tre* (which also dead wood, timber). A.S. *tréo*, tree, timber. + Icel. *tré*, Dan. *træ*; *træ*, timber, also *træd*, a tree (put for lit. the wood, with post-positive). + Goth. *triu*. + Russ. *drevo*, a tree, *derw*, an oak, Irish *darag*, Gk. *δάρυ*, Skt. *dru*, wood; Skt. *dāru*, a kind of tree.

Der. *tree-nail*, a wooden peg.

See **Foliage**.

Tress, lattice-work. (F. — L.) M.E. *treillis*, 'a trellis'; Cot. — F. *treille*, to lattice. — F. *treille*, a latticed window. Low L. *trichila*, *tricha*, an arbour. **Tremble**. (F. — L.) F. *trembler*. — Low L. *tremulus*, adj., trembling. — L. *tremulus*, adj., trembling. + Lith. *tremere*, to tremble. (✓)

Gk. *τρίπυρον*, to tremble. (✓) Der. *trem-or*, L. *tremor*, a shaking; *tremulous*, L. *tremulus* (above); *tremendous*, L. *tremendus*, lit. to be feared, pt. of *tremere*, to fear.

Trench, vb. (F. — L.?) M.E. *trenche*. — *trencher*, verb, 'to cut, carve, slice', pt. Now spelt *trancher*. β. Etym. disputed; perhaps allied to L. *truncus*, a log. Der. *trencher*, cutting from the pres. part. of *truncus*; also *trench-er*, a wooden plate, to be used on, O. F. *trencheoir*.

Trencher. (F. — L.?) O. F. *retrencher*, to diminish; Cot. — L. *re-*, back; *trencher*, to cut (above).

Trend, to bend away, said of direction. (E.) M.E. *trenden*, to roll, turn round. Allied to A.S. *trendel*, a circle round the sun, a ring; Dan. Swed. *trind*, round.

trundle, to roll. (E.) Cf. *trundle-bed*, a bed running on wheels; *trundle-tail*, a round tail of a dog. — A.S. *trunden**, pp. of a lost verb *trindan**, to roll (pt. t. *trand**); whence also A.S. *win-tryndel*, a little round shield. The *i* appears in Dan. Swed. *trind*, round; the *a*, modified to *e*, appears in M.E. *trenden*, to turn, roll, secondary verb from *trand**, pt. t. of *trindan**. Cf. also O. Fries. *trund*, round.

Trental; see **Tri-**.

Trepan (1), a small saw for removing a piece of a broken skull. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *trepan*. — Low L. *trepanum*. — Gk. *τρύπανον*, an augur, borer; also a trepan. — Gk. *τρύπαν*, to bore. — Gk. *τρύπα*, *τρύπη*, a hole. — Gk. *τρέπεω*, to turn, bore; see **Trope**.

Trepan (2), to ensnare; see **Trap** (1).

Trepidation. (F. — L.) F. *trepidation*.

— L. acc. *trepidationem*, a trembling. — L. *trepidatus*, pp. of *trepidare*, to tremble. — L. *trepidus*, trembling, agitated. — O. Lat. *trepere*, to turn round, cognate with Gk. *τρέπεω*, to turn; see **Trope**. (✓ TARK.) **intrepid**. (L.) L. *in-trepidus*, fearless, not alarmed.

Tresspass; see **Patent**.

Tress, **Tressure**; see **Tri-**.

Trestle, **Tressel**, a support for a table. (F. — L.) O. F. *trestel*, later *treteau*, 'a tressle for a table,' Cot. (Mod F. *tréteau*). — Low L. *transtellum**, the same as L. *transtillum*, dimin. of *transtrum*, a cross-beam. See **Transom**. ¶ For *tres-* = L. *trans*, cf. *tres-pass*.

Tret. (F. — L.) *Tret*, 'an allowance made for the waste, which is always 4 in every 104 pounds,' Phillips. It prob. meant an allowance for waste in transport. — F. *traite*, 'a draught, . . . also a transportation, shipping over, and an imposition upon commodities,' Cot. — L. *tracta*, fem. of *tractus*, pp. of *trahere*, to draw; see **Trace** (1). Cf. O. Ital. *tratta*, 'leave to transport merchandise,' Florio.

Trey; see **Tri-** (below).

Tri-, relating to three. (L.) L. *tri-*, three times; allied to *tres* (neut. *tri-a*), three. Allied to **Thre**. So also Gk. *τρι-*, prefix; from *τρεῖς* (neut. *τρί-α*), three.

tercel, the male of the hawk. (F. — L.) Also (corruptly) *tassel*. M.E. *tercel*; dimin. *tercelet*. — O. F. *tiercel**, only recorded in

the dimin. *tiercelet*, 'the tassell, or male of any kind of hawk; so termed because he is, commonly, a third part lesse then the female;' Cot. [Another alleged reason is, that every third bird hatched was, in popular opinion, sure to be a male.] So also Ital. *terzolo*, 'a tassel gentle of a hawk;' Florio. — O. F. *tiers*, *tierce*, third; see *tierce* (below).

ternary. (L.) L. *ternarius*, consisting of three. — L. *terni*, pl. by threes. — L. *ter*, three times; *tres*, three.

tertian, recurring every third day. (F. — L.) F. *tertiane*, a tertian ague. — L. *tertiana*, fem. of *tertianus*, tertian. — L. *tertius*, third. — L. *ter*, thrice, *tres*, three.

tertiary. (L.) L. *tertiarius*, containing a third part; used to mean belonging to the third. — L. *tertius*, third (above).

tierce, terce. (F. — L.) It meant a third hour, a third of a pipe or cask, a third card, a third thrust (in fencing). — O. F. *tiers*, *tierce*, third. — L. *tertius*, third. — L. *ter*, thrice; *tres*, three.

treble, threefold. (F. — L.) O. F. *treble*. — L. *triplum*, acc. of *tripulus*, threefold; see *triple* (below).

trental, a set of thirty masses for the dead. (F. — L.) O. F. *trentel*, *trental* (Roquefort). — F. *trente*, thirty. — L. *triginta*, thirty. — L. *tri*, thrice; -*ginta*, short for *decinta**, tenth.

tress, a plait of hair, ringlet. (F. — Gk.) M. E. *tresse*. — F. *tresse*, a tress; *tresser*, to braid hair. The same as Ital. *treccia*, a braid, plait. Span. *trenza*. — Low L. *tricia*, variant of *trica*, a plait. — Gk. *τρίχα*, in three parts, threefold; from a common way of plaiting hair (Diez). — Gk. *τρι*, thrice (above).

tressure, an heraldic border. (F. — Gk.) Formed, with F. suffix *-ure*, from F. *tresser*, to plait. — F. *tresse*, a plait (above).

trey, three. (F. — L.) O. F. *treis*. — L. *tres*, three.

triad, the union of three. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *triade*, Cot. — L. *triade*, stem of *trias*, a triad. — Gk. *τριάς*, triad. — Gk. *τρι*, thrice (above).

triangle. (F. — L.) F. *triangle*. — L. *triangulum*, sb.; neut. of *triangulus*, three-angled. — L. *tri*, thrice; *angulus*, an angle; see *Angle*.

tribrach, a metrical foot containing 3 short syllables. (L. — Gk.) L. *tribrachys*. — Gk. *τρίβραχυς*. — Gk. *τρι*, three; *βραχύς*, short.

tricentenary. (L.) Coined from L. *tri* and Centenary, q. v.

tricolor. (F. — L.) F. *tricolore*, for *drapeau tricolore*, three-coloured flag. — F. *tricolor*, the three-coloured amaranth. — L. *tri*, three; *color*, stem of *color*, colour. — **trident.** (F. — L.) F. *trident*. — *tridentem*, acc. of *tridens*, a three-pronged spear. — L. *tri*, three; *dens*, tooth, prong. — **triennial.** (L.) Coined from L. *triennium*, a period of three years. — L. *tri*, three; *annus*, year.

trifoliate, three-leaved. (L.) From L. *tri*, three; *folium*, leaf.

triform, having a triple form. (L.) L. *triformis*. — L. *tri*, three; *form-a*, form.

triglyph, a three-grooved tablet. (L. — Gk.) L. *triglyphus*. — Gk. *τρίγλυφος*, triglyph; lit. 'thrice-cloven.' — Gk. *τρι*, thrice; *γλύφειν*, to carve, groove.

trigonometry. (Gk.) 'Measurement of triangles.' — Gk. *τρίγωνο-ν*, a triangle. — *μετρα*, measurement, from *μέτρον*, a measure. Gk. *τρίγωνον* is from *τρι*, three; *γωνία*, angle, allied to *γόνυ*, knee.

trihedron, a figure having three bases. (Gk.) From Gk. *τρι*, three; *ἕδρα*, *hēdra*, a base, from *ἕδ-ειν*, to sit, rest.

trilateral, trilingual, trilateral. (L.) From L. *tri*, three; and *lateral*, *lingua*, *lateralis*. — **trillion.** (F. — L.) A coined word short for *tri-million*; see *Billion*.

trinity. (F. — L.) M. E. *trinite*. — O. F. *trinite*. — L. acc. *trinitatem*, a trinity. — L. *trinus*, pl. *trini*, by threes. — L. *tri*, thrice, three.

trio. (Ital. — L.) Ital. *trio*, music in three parts. — L. *tri*, three.

triple, three-fold. (F. — L.) F. *triple*. — L. *triplum*, acc. of *tripulus*, threefold. — L. *tri*, three; -*plus*, allied to *plenus*, full. See *Double*.

triplicate, threefold. (L.) From *triplicare*, to treble. — L. *tri*, three; *plicare*, to weave, fold; see *Ply*.

tripod. (L. — Gk.) L. *tripod*, stem of *tripus*. — Gk. *τρίπους* (stem *τρίποδ-*), a tripod, three-footed brass kettle, three-legged table. — Gk. *τρι*, three; *πούς*, foot; see *Foot*.

trirème, galley with three banks of oars. (L.) L. *trirēmis*, having three banks of oars. — L. *tri*, three; *remus*, oar. — **trisect**; see *Section*.

triumvir. (L.) One of three associated in an office. L. pl. *triumviri*, three men, evolved from the gen. pl. :

orum, belonging to three men. — *L. am*, gen. pl. of *tres*, three; *uirorum*, pl. of *uir*, a man; see *Virile*.
rivet, *trevet*, a three-footed support. — *L.* Spelt *trevet* (1493). — *F. trepiet*, *trest*, 'a trevet,' Cot. — *L. tripedem*, acc. *tripes*, having three feet. — *L. tri-*, three; a foot. Cf. *tripod* (above).

trivial, common. (*F.* — *L.*) *F. trivial*. *L. triuialis*, belonging to three cross-ways, that which may be picked up anywhere, common. — *L. triuia*, a place where two roads meet. — *L. tri-*, three; *uia*, a way. *Trial*; see *try*, under *Trite*.

Triangle; see *Tri-*.

Tribe, a race. (*F.* — *L.*) *F. tribu*, 'a be;' Cot. — *L. tribu-*, crude form of *tribus*, a tribe. Said to have been one of the three original families in Rome. — *tri-*, three; *-bus*, family (?), allied to *κ. φυ-λή*, a tribe.

attribute. (*L.*) From pp. of *L. attribere*, to assign. — *L. at-* (*ad*), to; *tribuere*; *tribute* (below).

contribute. (*L.*) From pp. of *L. contribuere*, to contribute, lit. pay together; *tribute* (below).

distribute, to allot, deal out. (*L.*) From pp. of *L. distribuere*, to deal out, to separately.

retribution. (*F.* — *L.*) *F. retributio*. — *L. acc. retributionem*, requital. — *retributus*, pp. of *re-tribuere*, to pay back.

tribune. (*F.* — *L.*) *M. E. tribun*. — *F. bun*. — *L. tribunum*, acc. of *tribunus*, the chief officer of a tribe. — *L. tribus*, tribe (above).

tribute, sb. (*F.* — *L.*) *M. E. tribut*. *F. tribut*, tribute. — *L. tributum*, tribute, a thing paid; neut. of pp. of *tribuere*, assign to a tribe, to assign, pay. — *L. bus*, a tribe.

tribrach; see *Tri-*.

tribulation; see *Trito*.

tribune, *Tribute*; see *Tribe*.

trice (1), a short space of time. (*Span.*) the phr. *in a trice*. — *Span. en un tris*, a trice, in an instant; from *tris*, the *se* made by the cracking of glass, a crack, an instant. So also Port. *tris*, cracking of glass, a crash, crack, instant; *buss tris*, in a trice. Prob. of imitative origin; but see *Trash*.

trice (2), *Trise*, to haul up, hoist. (*and*) *M. E. trisen*, to hoist sail (orig. th a pulley). — *Swed. trissa*, a pulley,

triss, spritsail-brace; *Dan. tridse*, a pulley, *tridse*, verb, to trice. From the base *trid-*, to turn, as in *Dan. trid-se*, a pulley (above). Allied to *Trend*, *Trundle*.

Tricentenary; see *Tri-*.

Trick, (1), (2), and (3); see *Track*.

Trickle, verb. (*E.*) *M. E. triklen*, short for *striken*, *strihelen*, to trickle, frequentative of *M. E. striken*, to flow (*Spec. of English*, ed. Morris and Skeat, p. 48, l. 21). — *A. S. strican*, to flow, a particular use of *strican*, to strike; see *Strike*. Cf. *streak*, and *G. streichen*. ¶ The loss of *s* occurs again in *trick* (1), &c.; and was due to confusion with *trill* (2).

Tricolor, *Trident*, *Triennial*; see *Tri-*.

Trifle. (*F.* — *L.*) *M. E. trufle*, *truffle*, rarely *trifle*. — *O. F. trufle*, mockery, railery, a little jest, dimin. of *truffe*, a gibe, jest (Cot.). Properly a truffle, a thing of small worth; the *O. F. trufle* also means a truffle (Cot.). See *truffle*, under *Tuber*.

Trifoliate, *Triform*; see *Tri-*.

Trigger; see *Track*.

Trigraph, *Trigonometry*, &c.; see *Tri-*.

Trill (1), to shake, quaver. (*Ital.*) In music. — *Ital. trillare*, to trill, shake; *trillo*, sb., a shake. A imitative word, like *Span. trinar*, to trill.

Trill (2), to turn round and round; see *Through*.

Trill (3), to trickle; see *Through*.

Trillion; see *Tri-*.

Trim, verb. (*E.*) *M. E. trimen*, *trumen*. *A. S. trymian*, *trymman*, to set firm, to strengthen, set in order, prepare, array. Formed (by usual change of *u* to *y*) from *A. S. trum*, adj., firm, strong. *Der. trim*, sb.; *be-trim*.

Trinity; see *Tri-*.

Trinket (1), a small ornament. (*F.* — *L.*?) *M. E. trenket*, a shoemaker's knife; also spelt *trynket* (Palsgrave). Tusser speaks of 'trinkets and tooles.' Hence it seems to have meant a toy-knife, such as ladies wore on chains; and, generally, a small ornament. Prob. from an *O. F. trenquer**, to cut, by-form of *trencher*, to cut; cf. *Span. trinchar*, *Ital. trinciare*, to cut, carve. See *Trench*. ¶ Doubtful.

Trinket (2), *Trinquet*, the highest sail of a ship. (*F.* — *Span.* — *Du.*?) *F. trinquet*, the highest sail; Cot. — *Span. trinquete*, a trinket. Allied to *Span. trin-car*, to keep close to the wind, *trin-car* los

cabos, to fasten the rope-ends. — Span. *trinca*, a rope for lashing fast. Minshen has *poner la vela a la trinca*, to put a ship that the edges of the sails may be to the wind. β. Perhaps from O. Du. *strick*, a noose, *stricken*, to tie running knots. ¶ Section β is doubtful.

Trio; see **Tri**.

Tripe, vb. (E.) M. E. *trippen*, to step lightly. A weakened form of the base **TRAP**, to tread; see **Trap** (1) and **Tramp**. + Du. *trippen*, *trappen*, to tread on; *trip-pelen*, to trip, dance; Swed. *trippa*, Dan. *trippe*, to trip, tread lightly.

Tripe. (C.) M. E. *tripe*. — Irish *triopas*, s. pl. entrails, tripes; W. *tripa*, intestines; Bret. *stripen*, tripe, pl. *stripeu*, intestines. Hence also F. *tripe*, Span. and Port. *tripa*, Ital. *trippa*, tripe.

Triple, **Triplicate**; see **Tri**.

Tripod, **Trireme**; see **Tri**.

Trisect; see **Section**.

Trist; see **Tryst**; p. 526, col. 1.

Trite. (L.) L. *tritius*, worn, pp. of *terere*, to rub, wear away. + Russ. *terete*, Lith. *triti*, to rub. (✓ **TAR**.)

attrition. (F. — L.) F. *attrition*. — L. acc. *attritionem*, a rubbing or wearing away. — L. *attritus*, pp. of *atterere*, to rub away. — L. *at-* (ad); *terere*, to rub.

contrite. (L.) L. *contritus*, thoroughly bruised; hence, penitent; pp. of L. *conterere*, to rub together, bruise.

detriment. (F. — L.) O. F. *detriment*. — L. *detrimentum*, loss; lit. 'a rubbing away.' — L. *detritus*, pp. of *de-terere*, to rub down; with suffix *-mentum*.

tribulation. (F. — L.) F. *tribulation*. — L. acc. *tribulationem*, affliction. — L. *tribulatus*, pp. of *tribulare*, to rub out corn; hence, to afflict. — L. *tribulum*, a sledge for rubbing out corn, consisting of a wooden frame with iron spikes beneath it. — L. *tri-*, base of *tri-tus*, pp. of *terere*, to rub; with suffix *-bulum*, denoting the agent.

triturate. (L.) From pp. of L. *triturare*, to rub down, thrash, grind. — L. *tritatura*, a rubbing. — L. *tritrus*, pp. of *terere*, to rub.

try, to select, test, examine, &c. (F. — L.) M. E. *trien*, to select, pick out, choose. The same as Prov. *triar*, to separate corn from the straw, also to choose. — Low L. *tritare*, to thresh. — L. *tritrus*, pp. of *terere*, to rub. It meant to thresh, separate, purify, cull, pick, &c. Der. *tri-al*.

Triton, a sea-god. (L. — Gk.) L. *triton*.

— Gk. *Τρίτων*, a Triton. Cf. Skt. *trita*, the name of a deity.

Triturate; see **Trite**.

Triumph. (F. — L.) O. F. *triumph*, later *trionphe*. — L. *triumphum*, *triumphus*, a public rejoicing for a victory. + Gk. *θρίαμβος*, a hymn to Bacchus.

trump (2), one of a leading suit cards. (F. — L.) Well known to be a corruption of *triumph*; see Latimer's Sermon and Nares. — F. *trionphe*, 'the card called ruffe, or trump; also the rule trump at it;' Cot. See above.

Triumvir, **Trivet**; see **Tri**.

Trivial; see **Tri**.

Trochee. (L. — Gk.) L. *trocheus* Gk. *τροχαιος*, running; also the trip foot which consists of a long syllable followed by a short one. — Gk. *τρέχειν*, to

truck (2), a small wheel, low-wheel vehicle. (L. — Gk.) Modified from L. *trochus*, a wheel. — Gk. *τροχός*, a runner, wheel. — Gk. *τρέχειν*, to run. Der. *trochus*, a wheel. — Gk. *τρέχειν*, to run. Der. *trochus*, a wheel. — Gk. *τρέχειν*, to run. Der. *trochus*, a wheel. — Gk. *τρέχειν*, to run. Der. *trochus*, a wheel.

truckle, to submit servilely to and (L. — Gk.) From the phrase *to truckle under*, due to the old custom of putting a *truckle-bed* under a larger one; *truckle-bed* being occupied by a servant, pupil, or inferior. It originated in University slang, from L. *trochlea* (as above).

Troglodyte, a dweller in a cave. (Gk.) F. *troglydite*. — Gk. *τρογλοδιτης*, one who creeps into holes, a cave-dweller. — Gk. *τρογλο-*, put for *τρώγλη*, a cave; *δύειν*, to enter. β. *τρώγλη* is *τρώγειν*, to gnaw, bite, gnaw a hole. *δύειν* is from ✓ **DU**, to go, advance, du, to go, move.

trout. (L. — Gk.) A. S. *trukt*. — *tructa*. — Gk. *τρώκτης*, a nibbler, also a fish with sharp teeth. — Gk. *τρώγειν* (abl. Lit. 'nibbler.'

Troll; see **Trawl**.

Trombone; see **Trump** (1).

Tron, a weighing-machine. (F. — O. F. *trone*, a weighing-machine; Low *trona* (Ducange). — L. *trutina*, a pair of scales. Cf. Gk. *τρονίαν*, tongue of a lance, pair of scales. Der. *tron-age*.

Troop, a crew. (F. — L. ?) F. *troupe*, Low L. *trofus*. Also Span. *trofa*, O. *troppa*. Origin doubtful; but probably from L. *turba*, a crowd (Dix). See **Trou**.

Trope, a figure of speech. (L. — Gk.) L. *tropus*. — Gk. *τρόπος*, a turn, a trope

τρέμειν, to turn. + *L. torquere*, to twist.
(✓ TARK.)

ophy. (F. - L. - Gk.) *F. trophée*, 'trophy'; *Cot.* - *L. trophæum*, a sign of victory. - *Gk. τροφαίον*, a trophy, monument of an enemy's defeat. Neut. of *τροφή*, belonging to a defeat. - *Gk. τρομή*, turn, putting to flight of an enemy. - *τρέμειν*, to turn.

ropic. (F. - L. - Gk.) *M. E. tropik.* *tropique*, 'a tropic'; *Cot.* - *L. tropicum*, acc. of *tropicus*, tropical. - *Gk. τροικός*, belonging to a turn; the *tropic* is a point where the sun appears to turn from N. to S., or from S. to N. in the year. - *Gk. τροπός*, a turn; see *Trope* (above). And see *Trepan* (1), *Trover*.

rot, verb. (F. - L.) *F. trotter*; *O. F. trer*. We also find *O. F. trotier*, *Low L. trarius*, a trotter, messenger, supposed to be from *L. solutarius*, going at a trot. *solutim*, adv., at a trot; lit. 'liftingly,' lifting the feet. - *L. tollere*, to lift; see *terate*. (So *Diez*, *Scheler*, and *Littre*.)

roth; see *True*.

roubadour; see *Trover*.

rouble, verb. (F. - L.) *F. troubler*, *F. trubler*. It answers to a *Low L. turbulare**, a verb made from *L. turbula*, a disorderly group, dimin. of *L. turba*, a crowd. Cf. *Gk. τρῶβη*, disorder, throng. *trovar, tur*, to hasten. See *Turbid*, *Trough*. (E.) *M. E. trogh*. *A. S. troh*, a hollow vessel, trough. + *Du. Icel. trog*, *Dan. trug*, *Swed. tråg*.

rounce; see *Trunk*.

rousers, Trousseau; see *Torture*.

rou, a fish; see *Troglodyte*.

rover, an action at law arising out of finding of goods. (F. - L. - Gk.) *O. F. trer* (*F. trouver*), to find; orig. to devise, to make up poetry. The same as *Prov. trar*, *Port. Span. trovar*, *Ital. trovare*, to verify. β. Since *Ital. v* and *Prov. b* arise from *L. p*, the corresponding *Low L.* form must have been *tropare**, to verify. - *L. troia*, a trope; *Late L. tropus*, a song, inner of singing. - *Gk. τροπός*, a trope, a mode in music. See *Trope*.

contrive. (F. - L. and Gk.) A corrupt form; *M. E. controuen*, *controuen* (= *troven*, *controuen*). - *O. F. controuer*, to find out (*Bartsch*). - *O. F. con-* (= *con-*, for *cum*); *O. F. trover*, to find out.

retrieve, to recover. (F. - L. and Gk.) *Merly retrieve*. - *O. F. retrauver*, also

retrouer, later *retrouver*, to find again. - *L. re-*, again; *O. F. trover*, to find (above).

troubadour. (Prov. - L. - Gk.) A *F.* modification of *Prov. trobador*, also *trobaire*, a troubadour, inventor of songs or verses. Here *trobador* answers to a *Low L. acc. tro-patore** (= *Ital. trovatore*, *Span. trovador*); whilst *trobaire* (*F. troubère*) answers to a *Low L. troparius**. Both from the verb *tropare** (as seen in *Ital. trovare*, *Span. trovar*, *Prov. trobar*); see *Trover* (above).

Trow; see *True*.

Trowel. (F. - L.) *M. E. truel*. - *F. tru-elle*, *O. F. truele*; *Low L. truella*, a trowel. Dimin. of *L. trua*, a stirring-spoon, skimmer, ladle (hence a trowel, from the shape).

Trowers; see *Torture*.

Troy-weight. (F. and E.) Orig. a weight used at the fair of *Troyes*, a town in France, S.E. of Paris. See *Arnold's Chronicle*, ed. 1811, pp. 108, 191; *Haydn*, *Dict. of Dates*, &c.

Truant, an idler. (F. - C.) *F. truand*, a beggar; *truand*, adj., beggarly; *Cot.* (The same as *Span. truhan*, *Port. truhão*, a buffoon, jester.) - *W. truan*, wretched, a wretch; *Bret. truck*, a beggar; *Gael. truaghan*, a wretch, miserable creature. Cf. *W. tru*, wretched, *Corn. troc*, wretched, *Irish trogha*, *Gael. truagh*, miserable, &c.

Truce; see *True*.

Truck (1), to barter, exchange. (F. - Span. - Gk.?) *M. E. trukken*. - *F. troquer*, 'to truck, barter'; *Cot.* - *Span. trocar*, to barter. Cf. *Ital. truccare*, 'to truck, barter, to skud away'; *Florio* (1598). Origin disputed; the sense 'skud away' is clearly due to *Gk. τρώχος*, a course, from *τρέχειν*, to run; see *truck* (2), under *Trochee*.

Truck (2), a small wheel, wheeled car; see *Trochee*.

Truckle; see *Trochee*.

Truculent, barbarous. (F. - L.) *F. truculent*. - *L. acc. truculentum*, cruel. - *L. truc-*, stem of *trux*, fierce, wild.

Trudge, to march heavily. (*Scand.*?) Perhaps orig. to walk in heavy shoes; from *Swed. dial. truga*, *trudja*, a snowshoe; *Norw. truga*, *Icel. þruga*, a snowshoe, a large flat frame worn by men to prevent them sinking in snow. ¶ Uncertain. It can hardly be from *O. Ital. truccare*, 'to trudge, skud away,' *Florio*; for which see *Truck* (1).

True, firm, certain. (E.) *M. E. trewe*, *A. S. treðwe*, *trýwe*, true. Orig. 'believed'; allied to *O. Prussian druwit*, to believe

(Fick). + Du. *trouw*. Icel. *tryggr*, *trútr*, Dan. *tro*, Swed. *trogen*, G. *trou*. Goth. *triggus*, true. Cf. Goth. *trauan*, to believe, trust, be persuaded.

betroth. (E.) From *troth*; with prefix *be-* (= E. *by*).

troth. (E.) Merely a variant of *truth*.

trow, to believe, suppose. (E.) M. E. *trowen*. A. S. *tréowan*, to trow; a secondary verb formed from the sb. *tréowe*, trust, which again is from the adj. *tréowe*, true, (above). + Icel. *trúa*, to trow, from *trútr*, true; Dan. *troe*, to trow, from *tro*, sb., truth, adj., true.

truee. (E.) Ill spelt; it should rather be *treue*, i. e. pledges; it is the pl. of *traw*, a pledge of truth, from the adj. *true*. (This is proved by the M. E. forms.) — A. S. *tréowa*, *trúwa*, a compact, pledge, faith. — A. S. *tréowe*, true.

trust. (Scand.) M. E. *trust*, — Icel. *traust*, trust, protection, firmness; Dan. Swed. *tröst*, consolation. + G. *trost*, consolation, Goth. *trausti*, a covenant. From the same base as *true*.

truth, troth. (E.) M. E. *treuthe*, *trouthe*; A. S. *tréowðu*, truth. — A. S. *tréowe*, true; see *true* (above). + Icel. *tryggð*, truth.

tryst, trist, an appointment to meet. (Scand.) See Jamieson; properly 'a pledge.' M. E. *trist*, *tryst*, trust. Cf. Icel. *treysta*, to rely on, confirm; from *trawst*, trust; see *true* (above).

Truffle; see *Tuber*.

Trull, a worthless woman. (G.) G. *trulle*, *trolle*, a trull. Cognate with O. Du. *drol*, a jester, Icel. *troll*, a merry elf; see *Droll*. Lit. 'a merry companion.'

Trump (1), a trumpet. (F. — L. ?) M. E. *trumpe*, *trompe*. — F. *trompe*, 'a trumpet;' Cot. Cf. Span. *trompa*, Ital. *tromba*. The Ital. *tromba* is a nasalised form answering to a Low L. *truba**, which (though not found in L.) is clearly the same as Lithuan. *truba*, a horn, Russ. *truba*, a tube, trumpet. The Lat. form is *tuba*; see *Tube*.

trombone. (Ital. — L. ?) Ital. *trombone*, a trombone, augmentative form of Ital. *tromba*, a trumpet (above).

trumpery, nonsense. (F. — L. ?) F. *tromperie*, 'a wile, fraud;' Cot. — F. *tromper*, to deceive; orig. to play the trumpet, whence the phrase *se tromper de quelqu'un*, to play with any one, amuse oneself at their expense. — F. *trompe*, trump (above).

trumpet. (F. — L. ?) F. *trompette*, dimin. of *trompe* (above).

Trump (2); see *Triumph*.

Trumpery, Trumpet; see *Trump* (1).
 Truncate, Truncheon; see *Trunk*.
 Trundle; see *Trend*.

Trunk, stem of a tree, &c. (F. — L.) L. *trunc*, trunk. — L. *truncum*, acc. of *truncus*, trunk, stem, bit cut off. — L. *truncus*, bit cut off, maimed. Prob. from *torquere*, to twist, hence to twist off; cf. *torcular*, a press. Der. *trunk-hose*, i. e. *trunk'd-lap*, knee-breeches, breeches cut short.

trounce, to beat. (F. — L.) To beat with a great stick. — O. F. *tronche*, a great piece of timber, allied to *trunc*, a trunk (above); see *truncheon* (below).

truncate, to cut off short. (L.) From pp. of L. *truncare*, to cut off. — L. *truncus*, a stump.

truncheon. (F. — L.) M. E. *truncheon*. — O. F. *tronson*, *tronchon*, a little stick, dimin. of *trunc*, a trunk; see *Trunk* (above). Mod. F. *tronçon*.

trunnion, one of the projecting stumps on each side of a cannon, on which it rests in the carriage. (F. — L.) F. *trunyon*, a stump; dimin. of *tron*, a stump, which is a shortened form of *trunc*, a trunk.

Trunk (2), of an elephant. (F. — L.) Corruption of F. *trompe*; see *Trump* (1).
 Truss; see *Torture*.

Trust, Truth, Tryst; see *True*.

Try; see *Trite*.

Tub, a small cask. (O. Low G.) M. E. *tubbe*. — O. Du. *tobbe*, a tub; Low G. *tubbe*, a tub.

Tube. (F. — L.) F. *tube*. — L. *tubus*, acc. of *tubus*, a tube, pipe; akin to *tuba*, a trumpet. Der. *tub-ul-ar*, from L. *tubulus*, dimin. of *tubus*. And see *Trump* (1).

Tuber, a rounded root. (L.) L. *tuber*, a bump, tumour, also a truffle. Lat. 'swelling;' allied to *Tumid*. Der. *tuber*, a little swelling.

protuberant. (L.) From stem & pres. pt. of *pro-tuberare*, to bulge out. — L. *pro*, forward; *tuber*, a swelling.

truffle. (F. — L.) F. *truffe*, also *truffe*, a round edible fungus, found underground. Span. *trufa*, a truffle. The F. *truffe*, Span. *trufa*, answer to L. pl. *tubera*, truffles, whence was formed a F. fem. sb. *truffe*, easily altered to *truffe*. We also find *tartufa*, a truffle = L. *terre tuber*, a truffle of the earth. And see *Trifa*.

Tuck (1), to fold or gather together; dress; see *Tow* (1).

Tuck (2), a rapier; see *Stick* (1).

Tucket; see **Touch**.

Tuesday. (E.) A. S. *Tīwes dag*, the day of *Tīw*, the god of war. + Icel. *Týs dagur*, the day of *Týr*; Dan. *Tirsdag*, wed. *Tisdag*, G. *Dienstag*, O. H. G. *Zies*, the day of *Ziu*, god of war. β. The A. S. *Tīw*, Icel. *Týr*, O. H. G. *Ziu* is the true name as L. *Ju-* in *Ju-piter*, Gk. *Zeús*, kt. *Dyaus*, and means 'the shining one.' ✓ DIW.)

Tuft (1), a crest, knot. (F. = Teut.) L. E. *tuft*, but the final *t* is excrement; Prov. E. *tuft*, a tuft. = F. *touffe*, a tuft or lock of hair. = G. *sopf*, a wett of hair, tuft, pigtail; Icel. *toppr*, a top, tuft, or lock of hair; Du. *top*, a tuft. ¶ W. *tuft* is borrowed from E., and preserves the correct form.

Tuft (2), **Toft**, a plantation, a green knoll. (Scand.) In the sense of 'plantation,' this word has been confused with *tuft* (1); the F. *touffe de bois* = 'tuft of trees;' Cot. But in the sense of 'green knoll,' it is the M. E. *toft*, a knoll. = Icel. *toft* (pronounced *toft*), also *tuft*, *toft*, *toft*, knoll, toft, clearing, cleared space; the orig. spelling was *toft*. = Icel. *tóft*, neut. *tóft*, empty; see **Toom**. So also wed. *toft*, a toft, neuter of *toft*, empty, ear; Norw. *tuft*, *toft*, toft, clearing.

Tug; see **Tow** (1).

Tuition. (F. = L.) F. *tuition*. = L. acc. *tutionem*, protection. = L. *tuitus*, pp. of *tueri*, to guard, protect.

Intuition. (L.) Formed, by analogy, from L. *intuitus*, pp. of *in-tueri*, to look upon. = L. *in*, upon; *tueri*, to watch.

tutelage, guardianship. (L.; with F. *effix*.) From L. *tutel-a*, protection; with suffix *-age* (= L. *-aticum*). = L. *tut-us*, short for *tuitus* (above).

tutelar. (L.) L. *tutelar*, protecting. = L. *tut-us*, short for *tuitus* (above).

tutor. (L.) L. *tutor*, a guardian, tutor. = L. *tut-us* (above).

Tulip; see **Turban**.

Tumble, vb. (E.) M. E. *tumbelen*; frequent of *tomben*, *tumben*, to tumble. = S. *tumbian*, to turn heels over head, once. + Du. *tuimelen*, G. *taumeln*, *tumeln*; O. H. G. *tūmōn*, to turn over and over (whence F. *tomber*); Dan. *tumle*.

Initial *t* is lost; it is the same word as *tumble*, q. v. Der. *tumbler*, sb. (1) anrobat, (2) a glass without a foot, which would only be set down when empty; *mab-r-el*, a cart that falls over, O. F. *tumel*, from F. *tomber*, to tumble, fall over.

Tumefy; see **Tumid**.

Tumid. (L.) L. *tumidus*, swollen. = L. *tumere*, to swell. Cf. Gk. *τόλη*, a swelling. (✓ TU.) Der. *tum-our*, F. *tumeur*, from L. acc. *tumorem*, a swelling. **intumescence**, a swelling. (F. = L.) F. *intumescence*. From stem of pres. pt. of L. *intumescere*, to begin to swell. = L. *in*, very; *tumescere*, inceptive form of *tumere*, to swell.

tumefy, to cause to swell. (F. = L.) F. *tumefier*; Cot. = Low L. *tumeficare**, put for L. *tumefacere*, to make to swell. = L. *tumere*, to swell; *facere*, to make.

tumult. (F. = L.) F. *tumulte*. = L. acc. *tumultum*, an uproar. = L. *tumere*, to swell, surge up.

tumulus. (L.) L. *tumulus*, a mound. = L. *tumere*, to swell. And see **Tomb**.

Tun; see **Ton**.

Tune; see **Tone**.

Tungsten, a heavy metal. (Swed.) Swed. *tungsten*, lit. 'heavy stone.' = Swed. *tung*, heavy; *sten*, stone. Swed. *tung* = Icel. *þungr*, heavy, from ✓ TU, to swell, be strong; *sten* is cognate with E. *stone*.

Tunic. (L.) A. S. *tunica*. = L. *tunica*, an under-garment. Der. *tunic-le*, *tunicated*.

Tunnel; see **Ton**.

Tunny, a fish. (F. = L. = Gk.) F. *thon*; Cot. = L. *thunnum*, acc. of *thunnus*. = Gk. *θύννος*, *θύνος*, a tunny. Lit. 'the darter.' = Gk. *θύειν*, allied to *θύειν*, to rush along (✓ DHU.)

Turban. (F. = Ital. = Turk. = Pers. = Hind.) Formerly *turbant*, *turribant*, *turband*; also *tolipant*, *tulipant*, *tulibant*. = F. *turbant*, *turban*, a turban; Cot. = Ital. *turbante*, 'a turbant'; Florio. = Turk. *tulband*, vulgar form of *dulband*, a turban. = Pers. *dulband*, a turban. = Hind. *dulband*, a turban.

tulip, a flower. (F. = Ital. = Turk. = Pers. = Hind.) F. *tulippe*, also *tulipan*, a tulip; so called from its likeness to a turban. = Ital. *tulipa*, *tulipano*, a tulip. = Turk. *tulband*, a turban (above).

Turbid. (L.) L. *turbidus*, disturbed. = L. *turbare*, to disturb. = L. *turba*, a crowd, confused mass of people. See **Trouble**.

disturb. (F. = L.) M. E. *distourben*. = L. *dis-turbare*, to drive asunder, disturb. **perturb**. (F. = L.) F. *perturber*; Cot. = L. *per-turbare*, to disturb thoroughly.

turbulent. (F. = L.) F. *turbulent*. = L. *turbulentus*, full of commotion. = L. *turbare*, to disturb; see **Turbid**.

Turbot. (F.-L.) F. *turbot*, a fish. — Low L. *turbo*, a turbot; L. *turbo*, a spindle, reel; from its rhomboidal shape. So also L. *rhombus*, a spindle, rhombus, turbot.

Tureen; see **Terrace**.

Turf. (E.) M. E. *turf*, pl. *turves* (*turves*). A. S. *turf*. + Du. *turf*, Icel. *torf*, sod, peat; Dan. *tørn*, Swed. *torf*, O. H. G. *surba*. Cf. Skt. *darbha*, a matted grass, from *dribh*, to bind.

Turgid. (L.) L. *turgidus*, swollen. — L. *turgere*, to swell out.

Turkey. (F.-Tatar.) Called a *Turkey* cock, or a cock of *India*, from the notion that it came from *Turkey* or from *India*; so also G. *Calecutische hahn*, a turkey-cock, is lit. a cock of Calicut. (It really came from the New World.) From F. *Turquie*, *Turkey*. — F. *Turc*, a Turk. — Tatar *Türk*, a Turk; orig. an adj. meaning 'brave.' ¶ The usual Turkish word for 'Turk' is 'Osmanlı'.

turquoise, turkis, a gem. (F.-Ital. — Tatar.) F. *turquoise*; orig. fem. of *Turquois*, Turkish. — Ital. *Turchesa*, a turquoise, or Turkish stone. — Tatar *Türk*, a Turk.

Turmeric. (F.-L.) F. *terre-mérite*, turmeric (Littré; s. v. *Curcuma*). — L. *terra merita*, apparently 'excellent earth.' — L. *terra*, earth; *merita*, fem. of *meritus*, pp. of *mereri*, to deserve. ¶ But *terra merita* is prob. a barbarous corruption; perhaps of the Arab. name *kurkum*?

Turmoil, sb. (F.? — L.?) Formerly *turmoyl*; probably a corrupt form, the latter part of the word being assimilated to *moil*, q. v.; and the former part to *turn*. Prob. from F. *tremouille*, 'the hopper of a mill,' also called *trameul* (Cotgrave); also spelt *tremoie*, *tremuye* (Roquefort). (The form *trameul* is sufficiently near.) β. So named from being in continual motion. — L. *tremere*, to tremble, shake. Cf. prov. E. *tremble*, to tremble.

Turn, verb. (F.-L.) M. E. *turnen*, *turnen*. — F. *tourner*, O. F. *torner*. — L. *tornare*, to turn in a lathe. — L. *tornus*, a lathe. + Gk. *τόπος*, a tool to draw circles with; allied to *τόπος*, piercing, L. *terere*, to rub, bore. (✓ TAR.) Der. *turn*, sb.

attorney. (F.-L.) M. E. *attourneys*. — O. F. *atorne* [i. e. *atorné*], pp. of *atorner*, to direct, prepare, transact business. — F. *a* (= L. *ad*), to; O. F. *torner*, to turn (above).

contour, an outline. (F.-L.) F. *contour*, orig. the environs of a town, suburb. — F. *contourner*, 'to compass about,'

Cot.; lit. to turn round together. — F. *con-* (= L. *con-*, for *cum*), together; O. F. *torner*, to turn.

detour, a winding way. (F.-L.) F. *détour*, a circuit; verbal sb. from F. *détourner*, to turn aside. — F. *dé-* (= L. *dis-*) aside, apart; *tourner*, to turn (above).

return, vb. (F.-L.) F. *retourner* (Cot.). — F. *re-* (= L. *re-*), back; *tourner*, to turn.

tornado, a hurricane. (Span. — L.) Properly *tornada*, 'i. e. a return, or turning about, a sudden storm at sea;' Blount. — Span. *tornada*, a return, turn about; orig. fem. of pp. of *tornar*, to turn. — L. *tornare*, to turn (above).

tour, a circuit. (F.-L.) Lit. 'a turn.' — F. *tour*, lit. a turn; verbal sb. from F. *tourner*, to turn; see **Turn**.

tournament. (F.-L.) M. E. *turnament*. — O. F. *tornoient*, a tournament (Burguy). — O. F. *tournoier*, to joust. — O. F. *tornoi*, *tornei*, a tourney, joust; lit. turning about. — O. F. *torner*, to turn; see **Turn**.

tourney. (F.-L.) O. F. *tornei* (above).

tourniquet. (F.-L.) F. *tourniquet*, lit. 'that which turns about;' a name given to a stick turned round to tighten a bandage to stop a flow of blood. — F. *tourner*, to turn (above).

turnpike. (F.-L.; and C.) Formerly a name given to the old-fashioned turn-stile, which revolved on the top of post. From **Turn** and **Pike**.

Turnip, Turnep, a plant. (F.-L. and L.) The latter part of the word M. E. *nepe*, a turnip, A. S. *næp*, borrowed from L. *nāpus*, a kind of turnip; cf. Iris and Gael. *neip*, a turnip. β. The former part appears to be F. *tour* in the sense of 'wheel,' to signify its round shape; it looks as if it had been turned. A turner's wheel was formerly called a *turn* in English, as *tour* in French. See **Turn**.

Turpentine; see **Terebinth**.

Turpitude. (F.-L.) F. *turpitude*. — *turpitude*, baseness. — L. *turpis*, base.

Turquoise; see **Turkey**.

Turret; see **Tower**.

Turtle (1), a turtle-dove. (L.) A. S. *turtel*; formed, by change of *r* to *t*, from L. *turtur*, a turtle (whence also C. *turtel*, Ital. *tortora*, *tortola*). An imitative word; due to a repetition of *tur*, used to express the coo of a pigeon.

turtle (2), the sea-tortoise. (L.) English sailors, ill understanding the Po-

carriaga, Span. *tortuga*, a tortoise or sea-turtle, turned these words into *turtle*. The Span. and Port. words are allied to *Tortoise*.

Tush, an exclamation of impatience. (E.)

Formerly *twish*, an expression of disgust. Cf. *fish* and *tut*.

Tusk (E.) A. S. *tusc*, usually spelt *tux*, so *twux*, a tusk. Prob. for *twisc**, as if 'a double tooth'; from A. S. *twis*, double, allied to *twā*, two. See **Two**.

Tussle; see **Touse**.

Tut, an exclamation of impatience. (E.)

Cf. *F. trut* (the same); and cf. *tush*.

Tutelar, **Tutelage**, **Tutor**; see **Tuition**.

Twaddle, to tattle. (E.) Formerly *twattle*, a collateral form of *tattle*.

Twain; see **Two**.

Twang, to sound with a sharp noise.

(E.) A collateral form of *tang*; see **Tang** (2).

Tweak, to twitch, pinch. (E.) M. E. *twikken*, answering to an A. S. form *twiccan**, whence A. S. *twicca*, as in A. S. *angel-twicca*, a hook-twitcher, the name of a worm used as a bait. + Low G. *twikken*, G. *twicken*, to pinch.

twinkle (E.) A. S. *twincian*, to *twinkle*; a frequentative form of *twink*, appearing in M. E. *twinken*, to blink, wink. Again, this is a nasalised form of M. E. *twikken*, to twitch (hence to quiver); see above and below.

twinkling (E.) M. E. *twinkeling*, the twitching of an eye. — M. E. *twinkelen*, to wink; the same word as E. *twinkle*.

twitch, to pluck. (E.) M. E. *twicchen*, a weakened form of *twikken*, to *tweak* (above).

Tweezers, nippers. (F. — Teut.; with E. suffix.) A surgeon's box of instruments was formerly called a *tweese*, whence small surgical instruments were called *tweezers*, a form afterwards turned into *tweezers*, and used of small nippers in particular. β. Again, the word *tweese* was really at first *tweser*, the plural of *twes* or *etwese*, a surgical case; *etwese* being merely an Englished form of O. F. *estuy*, F. *etui*. — O. F. *estuy*, 'a sheath, case, a case of little instruments, now commonly termed an *etwese*;' Cot. γ. The O. F. *estuy* is the same as Span. *estuche*, Port. *estojo*, O. Ital. *stuccio*, *stucchio*, 'a little pocket-case with cizors, pen-knife, and such trifles in them' (*sic*); Florio. — M. H. G. *stucke* (prov. G. *stauch*) a cuff,

a short and narrow muff (hence a case).

¶ Etymology quite clear; *estuy* became *etwese*, *twese*, then *twees*, then *tweezers*, and lastly *tweezers*, which might be explained as 'instruments belonging to a *tweese*.'

Twelve; **Twenty**; see **Two**.

Twibill, **Twice**, **Twig** (1); see **Two**.

Twig (2), to comprehend. (C.) Irish *tuig-im*, I understand; Gael. *tuig*, to understand.

Twilight, **Twill**; see **Two**.

Twin, **Twine**; see **Two**.

Twinge, to nip. (E.) M. E. *twingen*, orig. a strong verb, to nip, pain. Not in A. S.; but in O. Friesic *twinga*, *thwinga* (pt. t. *twang*), to constrain. + Dan. *twinge*, Swed. *twinga*, Icel. *þvinga*, to force, constrain; Du. *dwingen*, G. *zwingen*. β. The M. E. *twengen*, to *twinge*, answers better to the mod. E. word; this is a secondary form, from the strong verb *twingen* above. Allied to Lith. *twenk-ti*, to dam up, Skt. *tañch*, to contract. (✓ **TANK**, or **TAK**.)

thong, a strip of leather. (E.) Put for *thwong*. M. E. *thwong*, a thong; A. S. *þwang*, a thong. Orig. 'a twist,' or twisted string, hence a string, cord, thong, strip of leather. — O. Friesic *thwang**, variant of *twang*, pt. t. of *thwingan* or *twingan* (above).

Twinkle; see **Tweak**.

Twirl, to turn rapidly round. (E.) It stands for *thwirl* (like *twinge* for *thwinge*). Frequentative of A. S. *þweran*, to turn, whence *þwiril*, the handle of a churn. Cognate with O. H. G. *tweran*, *dweran*, to whirl round, and with L. *terere*, to bore. (✓ **TAR**.) β. The frequent. form appears also in Du. *dwarlen*, to *twirl*, *dwarwind*, a whirlwind; cf. Low G. *dweerwind*, a whirlwind.

Twist; see **Two**.

Twit; see **Wit** (1).

Twitch; see **Tweak**.

Twitter, vb. (E.) Frequentative from a base *twit*; allied to *titter*, *tattle*, and *twaddle*; all of imitative origin. + G. *zwitschern*, to twitter; Du. *kwetteren*, Dan. *quidde*, Swed. *quitra*.

Two, **Twain**. (E.) The A. S. forms shew that the difference between *two* and *twain* was orig. one of gender only. A. S. *twegen*, masc., two (M. E. *twieien*, *twiein*, E. *twain*); *twā*, fem., two; neut. *twā* or *tu*, two. + Du. *twes*, Icel. *twair*, Dan. *to*, Swed. *två*, *tu*, Goth. *twai*, G. *zwei* (also *zween*, masc.), Irish *da*, Gael. *da*, *do*, W. *dau*, Russ. *dva*, Lith. *dwi*, L. *duo* (whence

F. *deux*, E. *deuce*, Gk. *δύο*, Skt. *dva*, *dwa*. (Aryan form DWA.) Cf. also L. *bi-*, *bis*, twice; and the prefixes *di-*, *dia-*, *dis-*. Der. *a-two*, i. e. *on two* = in two.

between. (E.) A. S. *betwēnan*, between; also *betwēnum*. = A. S. *be*, by; *twēnum*, dat. pl. of *twēon*, double, twain, formed from *twā*, two (above).

betwixt. (E.) M. E. *betwixe*; to which *t* was afterwards added. = A. S. *betweohs*, *betweoh*, betwixt. = A. S. *be*, by; *twēoh* = *twih*, double, from *twā*, two. Cf. G. *zwischen*, betwixt; allied to *zwei*, two.

twelve. (E.) M. E. *twelf*, whence *twelfe*, a pl. form, also written *twelue* (= *twelve*). A. S. *twelf*, *twelfe*. + O. Fries. *twilif*, Du. *twaal*, Icel. *tolf*, Dan. *tolv*, Swed. *tolf*, G. *zwölf*, O. H. G. *zwelif*, Goth. *twalif*. β. The Goth. *twalif* is composed of *twa*, two; and *lif*, the equivalent in sense to the Lithuan. *-lika*, occurring in *dwy-lika*, twelve. Again, the suffix *-lika* is allied to Lithuan. *lekas*, remaining, left over, from *lik-ti*, to remain. So also Goth. *-lif* is allied to A. S. *lifian*, to remain. Hence *twa-lif* = two over ten, i. e. twelve. Der. *twelf-th*, put for *twelft* = A. S. *twelfta*, twelfth; *twelvemonth* = M. E. *twelfmonth*.

twenty. (E.) A. S. *twentig*. = A. S. *twen* = *twēn*, short for *twegen*, twain; and *-tig*, suffix allied to Goth. *tigjus* and E. *ten*. + Goth. *twaitigjus*, Du. *twintig*, Icel. *tut-tugu*, G. *zwanzig*; all similarly formed.

twibill, twybill, a two-edged bill. (E.) M. E. *twibil*. A. S. *twibill*. = A. S. *twi-*, double; *bill*, a bill; see twice (below).

twice. (E.) M. E. *twiēs* (dissyllabic). A. S. *twilges*, a late form, put for the older *twilwa*, twice. = A. S. *twi-*, double (the same as L. *bi-*, Gk. *δι-*, Skt. *dvi*); allied to *twā*, two.

twig (1), a shoot of a tree. (E.) A. S. *twig* (pl. *twilgu*), a twig; orig. the fork of a branch, and named from being double, the small shoot branching off from the larger one. = A. S. *twi-*, double; see above. + Du. *twijg*, G. *zweig*. Cf. G. *zweisel*, a forked branch.

twilight. (E.) M. E. *twilight*. The prefix *twi-* (A. S. *twi-*) is lit 'double' (see twice above); but is here used rather in the sense of doubtful or half; cf. L. *dubius*, doubtful, from *duo*, two. + G. *zweilicht*, O. Du. *twelicht*; similarly compounded.

twill. (Low G.) Low G. *twillen*, to make double; cf. *twill*, a forked branch.

Allied to Swed. Dan. *twilling*, a twin. The word has reference to a peculiar method of doubling the warp-threads, or taking two of them together; this gives an appearance of diagonal lines, in textile fabrics. From A. S. *twi-*, double (above).

twin. (E.) A. S. *ge-twinne*, twins. + Icel. *tvinnr*, in pairs; Lithuan. *dwini*, twins; cf. L. *bini*, two at a time. From the A. S. *twi-*, double; the *-n* gives a distributive force, as in L. *bi-ni*, two at a time.

twine, vb. (E.) M. E. *twinen*, to twist together. From A. S. *twi-*, sb., a twisted or doubled thread. = A. S. *twi-*, double; see twice (above). + Du. *twijn*, sb., a twist, twine, Icel. *tvinni*, twine; Swed. *tvinntråd*, twine-thread.

twist, vb. (E.) M. E. *twisten*, vb. formed from A. S. *twist*, sb., a rope or twisted cord. = A. S. *twi-*, double; with suffix *-st*, as in *blast* from *blow*. The Du. *twist*, Dan. Swed. *twist*, G. *zwist*, mean 'discord,' which is another sense of the same word; so also M. E. *twist*, a twig or fork of a branch; Icel. *twistr*, the deuce, in card-playing.

Tympanum; see Type.

Type. (F. - L. - Gk.) F. *type* (Shetwood). = L. *typum*, acc. of *typus*. = Gk. *τύπος*, a blow, mark of a blow, stamp, impress, mark, mould, type, &c. = Gk. *τύπος*, base of *τύπτειν*, to strike. Cf. Skt. *tuṣṭi*, to hurt; also L. *tundere*, Gk. *στυγέειν*, to strike. (✓STUP.) Der. *typ-ic*, Gk. *τυπικός*; whence *typic-al*, &c.

antitype. (Gk.) Gk. *ἀντίτυπος*; 1 Pet. iii. 21; neut. of *ἀντίτυπος*, adj., formed according to a model. = Gk. *ἀντί*, over against; *τύπος*, type.

archetype, the original type. (F. - L. - Gk.) F. *archetype*, 'a principal type'; Cot. = L. *archetypum*, the original pattern. = Gk. *ἀρχέτυπον*, a model; neut. of *ἀρχέτυπος*, stamped as a model. = Gk. *ἀρχι-*, prefix (see *Archi-*); *τύπος*, a type.

timbrel. (F. - L. - Gk.) Dimin. of M. E. *timbre*, a small tambourine. = O. F. *timbre*, *tymbre*, a timbrel. = L. *tympanum*, a drum; see below.

tympanum, the hollow part of the ear, &c. (L. - Gk.) L. *tympanum*, a drum, tympanum. = Gk. *τύμπανον*, a drum-roller; the same as *τύπανον*, a drum. = Gk. *τύπτειν*, to strike. Der. *tympany*, Gk. *τύμπανια*, a dropsy in which the belly is tightly stretched, as a drum.

Typhoon, a violent whirlwind. (Chinese)

in word; it is a Chinese word 'a great wind.' - Chinese *ta, ling* (in Canton *fung*), wind, whence a gale, a typhoon (Williams). It would be better; *typhoon* is due to the old word *typhon* (not on in old authors), from Gk. *τυφών*, *phōs*, a whirlwind. The close coincidence of these words in sense and very remarkable, as Whitney notes. *typhus*, a kind of fever. (L. - Gk.) L. - Gk. *τύφος*, smoke, mist; also

stupor, esp. if arising from fever; *typhus fever* = stupor-fever. - Gk. *τύφειν*, to smoke. Cf. Skt. *dhūp*, to fumigate. (✓DHU.) Der. *typho-id*, i.e. typhus-like, from *εἶδος*, resemblance.

Tyrant. (F. - L. - Gk.) The *t* is added. O. F. *tiran*, also *tyrant*. - L. *tyrannus*, acc. of *tyrannus*, a tyrant. - Gk. *τύραννος*, a lord, sovereign, master; orig. in a good sense. Der. *tyrann-y*, F. *tyrannie*, L. *tyrannia*, Gk. *τυραννία*, sovereignty.

Tyro, misspelling of *Tiro*, q. v.

U.

ity, omnipresence. (F. - L.) F. *ubiquité*, 'an ubiquity'; Cot. As if from *biquitatem**, a being everywhere; word. - L. *ubique*, everywhere. - where; with suffix *-que*, allied to who. Der. *ubiquitous*.

(E.) A. S. *uðder*, an udder. + *uðder*. Du. *uizer*, Icel. *júgr* (for Swed. *jufver*, *jur*, Dan. *yver*; G. H. G. *uiter*. + Gael. and Irish *uth*, Gk. *οὐθαρ*, Skt. *údhar*, *údhan*, an Root unknown.

frightful. (Scand.) M. E. *ugly*, Icel. *uggligr*, fearful, dreadful. - *gr*, fear; *-ligr* = A. S. *-lic*, like. Icel. *ugga*, to fear, *ógn*, terror, threaten; also to Goth. *ogan*, to terrify, *agis*, terror, Icel. *agi*, and E. Awe. Der. *ugliness*.

Ulan, a lancer. (G. - Polish. - G. *uhlan*, a lancer. - Pol. *ulan*, Borrowed (according to Mahn) *oglan*, a youth, lad.

, an edict. (F. - Russ.) F. *ukase*. - *ts*, an edict; cf. *ykasate*, to indicate, der. prescribe. - Russ. *y-*, prefix; shew.

a dangerous sore. (F. - L.) F. *ulcer*, stem of *ulcus*, a sore. + *er*, a wound, sore.

, the unfilled part of a cask. (F. k.) **Ullage* of a cask, that which it being full; Phillips. - O. F. *eullage*, up. - O. F. *eullier*, to fill a cask bung. Cotgrave spells it *oeiller*, b. as *oeillage*. Lit. 'to oil,' from a little oil to prevent evaporation O. F. *oile*, oil. See Oil.

or, **Ultimate**; see **Ultra**. beyond. (L.) L. *ultra*, beyond,

adv. and prep. Orig. fem. abl. of O. Lat. *ulter*, adj.; really a comparative form (with suffix *-ter*) from the base *ul-*, allied to O. Lat. *ollus*, that, *olle* (*ille*), he.

antepenultima, the last syllable but two in a word. (L.) L. *ante*, before; *penultima*, fem. adj., last but one, from *pæn-e*, almost, *ultima*, last.

outrage. (F. - L.) F. *outrage*, earlier form *oltrage*, excessive violence. (Cf. Ital. *oltraggio*.) - O. F. *oltre*, F. *oultre*, beyond; with suffix *-age* (= L. *-aticum*). - L. *ultra*, beyond.

penultima; see **antepenultima**. **ulterior**, further. (L.) L. *ulterior*, further; comp. of O. L. *ulter*, adj. (above). **ultimate**, furthest. (L.) L. *ultimatus*, pp. of *ultimare*, to be at the last. - L. *ultimus*, last; *ul-ti-mus* being a double superl. form from the base *ul-*; see **Ultra** (above).

ultramarine, beyond sea; as sb., sky-blue. (Span. - L.) Span. *ultramarino*, beyond sea; also a blue colour. - L. *ultra*, beyond; *mar-e*, sea; and suffix *-inus*; see **Marine**.

ultramontane, beyond the Alps. (F. - Ital. - L.) F. *ultramontain*. - Ital. *oltramontano*. - L. *ultra*, beyond; *mont-em*, acc., a mountain; with suffix *-anus*; see **Mountain**.

ultramundane, beyond the world. (L.) L. *ultra*, beyond; *mundanus*, worldly, from *mundus*, world; see **Mundane**.

utterance (2), extremity. (F. - L.) F. *outrance*, extremity. - F. *oultre*, beyond. - L. *ultra*, beyond; see **Ultra** (above).

Umbel, **Umbel**; see **Umbra**. **Umbilical**, pertaining to the navel. (F. - L.) F. *umbilical*, adj., from *umbilic*, navel (Cot.). - L. *umbilicum*, acc. of *um-*

bilicus, navel, middle, centre. † Gk. *ὀμφαλός*, navel. Initial *n* has been lost; cf. Skt. *ndbhi*, navel; see Nave (1).

Umbrage, shade of trees; offence. (F. -L.) Properly 'shadow'; hence, shadow or suspicion of injury. - F. *ombrage*, *umbrage*, shade, also suspicion. - F. *ombre*, shadow (with suffix *-age* = L. *-aticum*). - L. *umbra*, shadow.

adumbrate. (L.) From pp. of L. *adumbrare*, to cast shadow over, shadow forth. - L. *ad*, to; *umbra*, shadow.

umbel, an umbrella-like form of a flower. (L.) L. *umbella*, a parasol; dimin. of *umbra*, a shade.

umber. (F. - Ital. - Lat.) F. *ombre*, short for *terre d'ombre*, lit. 'earth of shadow,' a brown earth used for shadowing in paintings. - Ital. *terra d'ombra*, lit. earth of shadow. - L. *terra*, earth; *de*, of; *umbra*, shadow.

umbrella. (Ital. - L.) Ital. *umbrella*, *ombrella*, a parasol; dimin. of Ital. *ombra*, a shade. - L. *umbra*, a shade.

Umpire. (F. - L.) Put for *numpire*, the old form of the word; M. E. *nompere*, *noumpere*, also *nounpere*, *nounpier*, P. Plowman, B. v. 337. - O. F. *nomper**, later *nompair*, peerless, odd (Cot.); earliest form *nonper* (Roquefort). Used, like L. *impar*, in the sense of arbitrator; the lit. sense is unequal, odd, hence a third man called in to arbitrate, a 'non-peer.' - O. F. *non*, not; O. F. *per*, *pair*, a peer. See Non-; also peer-, under Par. ¶ There is no doubt as to this result.

Un- (1), neg. prefix. (E.) Prefixed to sbs., adjs., and advs. (Distinct from *un-* (2) below.) A. S. *un-*, neg. prefix. † Du. *on-*, Icel. *ó-*, *ól-*, Dan. *u-*, Swed. *o-*, Goth. *un-*, G. *an-*, W. *an-*, L. *in-*, Gk. *ἀν-*, *ἀ-*, orig. *áva-*, Zend. *ana-*, Pers. *ná-*, Skt. *an-*, β. The Aryan form seems to have been ANA; whence also L. *ne*, and Gk. *νή-*, Goth. *ni-*, Russ. *ne-*, Gael. *neo-*, negative prefixes. γ. Readily prefixed to a large number of words; a few of these, such as *uncouth*, of which the simple form is not used, will be found below.

Un- (2), verbal prefix, expressing the reversal of an action. (E.) Quite distinct from *un-* (1) above; only used with verbs. Thus *to un-lock* = to reverse locking, to open that which was closed by locking. A. S. *un-*. † Du. *ont-*, G. *ent-*, O. H. G. *ant-*, Goth. *and-* (as in *and-bidan*, to unbind). Precisely the same as E. *an-* in *an-swer*,

A. S. *and-*, Gk. *ἀντι-*; see Anti-. ¶ In the case of *past particles*, the prefix is ambiguous; thus *un-bound* may either mean 'unbound,' with prefix *un-* (1), or may mean 'undone' or released, with prefix *un-* (2).

Un- (3), prefix. (O. Low G.) Only in *un-to*, *un-til*, which see.

Unanimous; see Unity.

Unaneled, without having received extreme unction. (E.; and L. - Gk.) I. Hamlet, i. 5. 77. Lit. 'un-on-oiled.' - A. S. *un-*, not; *on* (M. E. *an*), on, upon, pp. of *elan*, to oil, verb from *ele*, oil. The A. S. *ele*, oil, is borrowed from L. *oleum*, Gk. *ἐλαίον*, oil; see Oil.

Uncial; see Inch.

Uncle. (F. - L.) M. E. *uncle*. - F. *oncle* - L. *avunculum*, acc. of *avunculus*, mother's brother, lit. 'little grandfather; dimin. of *avus*, a grandfather.

Uncouth, strange; see Can (1).

Unction; see Unguent.

Under, beneath. (E.) A. S. *under*. † Du. *onder*, Icel. *undir*, Dan. Swed. *under*, Goth. *undar*, G. *unter*, under. Common as a prefix

undern, a certain period of the day (E.) The time denoted differed at different periods. The A. S. *undern* meant the third hour, about 9 a. m.; later, it meant about 11 a. m.; and, still later, the afternoon, in which sense it survives in prov. E. *aunder*, *aandorn*, *orndorns*, *doundrins*, &c. † Icel. *undorn*, M. H. G. *untarn*, Goth. *undaurni*; the lit. sense being merely 'in intervening period.' Derived from A. S. *under*, with the sense 'among' or 'between,' like G. *unter*.

Understand; see Stand.

Undertake; see Take.

Undulate, to wave. (L.) From pp. of L. *undulare*, to fluctuate. - L. *undula**, dimin. of *unda*, a wave. † A. S. *ŷð* (for *unð**), wave; Icel. *unnr*. Allied to W. *and* and Water; cf. Skt. *und*, to wet, Lith. *vandũ*, water.

abound. (F. - L.) F. *abonder*. - L. *abundare*, to overflow. - L. *ab*, away; *unda*, wave.

abundance. (F. - L.) M. E. *aboundance*. - O. F. *abundance*. - L. *abundantia*, plenty. - L. *abundant*, stem of pres. pt. of *abundare* (above).

inundation. (F. - L.) Imitated from F. *inondation*. - L. *inundationem*, acc. of *inundatio*, an overflowing. - L. *inundare*, to overflow. - L. *in*, upon, over; *unda*, a wave.

redound. (F.-L.) F. *redonder*. = L. *redundare*, to overflow. = L. *red-*, again, back; *unda*, a wave.

redundant. (L.) From stem of pres. pt. of L. *redundare* (above).

superabound. (F.-L.) From *super-* and *abound*; see *abound* (above). Der. *superabundant*; see *abundant* (above).

Uneath, scarcely, with difficulty. (E.) Obsolete. M. E. *uneþe*. A. S. *unedðe*, adv., from adj. *unedðe*, difficult. = A. S. *un-*, not; *edðe*, *eðð*, easy; the orig. sense being waste, empty, hence easy to occupy. Cf. O. Sax. *ōðe*, easy; G. *ōde*, waste, deserted, Icel. *auðr*, empty, Goth. *auths*, *authis*, desert, waste; also L. *otium*, leisure.

Ungainly, awkward. (Scand.; with E. suffix.) Formed by adding *-ly* to M. E. *ungein*, inconvenient. = A. S. *un-*, not; Icel. *gegn*, ready, serviceable, convenient, allied to *gagna*, to meet, suit, *gegn*, against, and to E. *Again*. Cf. Icel. *ð-gegn*, ungainly.

Unguent, ointment. (L.) L. *unguentum*, ointment. = L. *unguent-*, stem of pres. pt. of *ungere*, to anoint. + Skt. *anj*, to smear. (✓ AG, ANG.)

anoint. (F.-L.) M. E. *anoint*, used as a pp. = anointed. = O. F. *enoindre*, pp. of *enoindre*, to anoint. = O. F. *en* (= L. *in*), upon; *oindre*, to smear (= L. *ungere* above).

ointment. (F.-L.) The former *t* is due to confusion with *anoint*; the M. E. form is *oinement*. = O. F. *oignement*, an anointing, also an unguent. = O. F. *oigne-r*, the same as *oindre*, to anoint (= L. *ungere*); with suffix *-ment*.

unction. (F.-L.) F. *onction*. = L. *unctionem*, acc. of *unctio*, an anointing. = L. *unct-us*, pp. of *ungere*, to anoint. Der. *unctuous*, Low L. *unctuosus*.

Unicorn; see *Corn* (2), or *Unity*.

Uniform, Union, &c.; see *Unity*.

Unity, oneness. (F.-L.) M. E. *unitee*. = F. *unite* (*unité*). = L. *unitatem*, acc. of *unitas*, unity. = L. *uni-*, for *uno-*, crude form of *unus*, one, cognate with *One*.

annul. (L.) L. *annullare*, to bring to nothing. = L. *an-* (for *ad*), to; *nullus*, no one; see *null* (below).

null, of no force. (L.) L. *nullus*, for *ne ullus*, not any; where *ullus*, any, is short for *unulus**, from *unus*, one.

onion, a plant. (F.-L.) F. *oignon*. = L. *unionem*, acc. of *unio*; see *union* (2) below.

unanimous, of one mind. (L.) L.

unanimus, of one mind. = L. *un-us*, one; *animus*, mind. See *Animal*.

unicorn. (F.-L.) F. *unicorne*, a fabulous one-horned animal. = L. *unicornem*, acc. of *unicornis*, one-horned. = L. *uni-*, for *unus*; *corn-u*, a horn. See *Horn*.

uniform, adj. (F.-L.) F. *uniforme*. = L. *uniformem*, acc. of *uniformis*, having one form. = L. *uni-*, for *unus*, one; *form-a*, form; see *Form*.

union (1), concord. (F.-L.) F. *union*. = L. acc. *unionem*, oneness. = L. *uni-*, for *uno-*, crude form of *unus*, one.

union (2), a large pearl. (F.-L.) The same word as the above; the L. *unio* means oneness, also a single pearl of a large size, also a kind of onion.

unique. (F.-L.) F. *unique*, single. = L. *unicum*, acc. of *unicus*, single. = L. *uni-*, for *unus*, one.

unison; see *Sound* (3).

unit. (F.-L.) Formed by dropping the final *-y* of *unity*. 'Unit, Unite, or Unity, in arithmetic, the first significant figure, or number 1, &c.; Phillips; see *Unity* (above).

unite. (L.) L. *unitus*, pp. of *unire*, to unite. = L. *uni-*, for *unus*, one.

universal. (F.-L.) F. *universel*, O. F. *universal*. = L. *uniuersalis*, belonging to the whole. = L. *uniuersus*, turned into one, combined into a whole. = L. *uni-*, for *unus*, one; *uersus*, pp. of *uertere*, to turn; see *Verse*. Der. *uniuers-ity*, F. *université*, from L. acc. *uniuersitatem*.

univocal, having but one meaning. (L.) From L. *uniuoc-us*, univocal; with suffix *-alis*. = L. *uni-*, for *unus*, one; *uoc-*, stem of *uox*, voice, sense; see *Voice*.

Unkempt; see *Comb*.

Unless, if not, except. (E.) Formerly *on les*, *on lesse*, in the phrase *on lesse that*, i.e. in less than, on a less supposition than. Thus *un-* here stands for *on*. See *On* and *Less*.

Unruly; see *Regent*.

Until; see below.

Unto, even to. (O. Low G.) M. E. *unto* (not in A. S.). Put for *und-to*; where *to* is the usual prep., and *und* is the O. Fries. *und*, *ont*, Goth. *und*, O. Sax. *und*, unto, whence O. Sax. *un-tō*, unto. This prefix is common in A. S. in the form *ðð*, wherein *n* is dropped; so that A. S. *ðð*: Goth. *und*: A. S. *tōð*: Goth. *tunthus* (tooth). Origin obscure, perhaps orig. identical with *Un-* (2).

until. (O. Low G. and Scand.) T

same word as above, with the substitution of Icel. *til*, to, for E. *to*. See *Till*.

Up. (E.) M. E. *up*, *up*; A. S. *up*, *upp*, adv. + Du. *op*, Icel. *upp*, Dan. *op*, Swed. *upp*, Goth. *iup*, G. *auf*, O. H. G. *uf*. Allied to L. *s-ub*, Gk. *υπό*, Skt. *upa*, near, on, under. See *Over*.

above. (E.) A. S. *abufan*, above. — A. S. *d*, for *an* = *on*, on; *be*, by; *ufan*, upward. We find also *be-ufan*, above, without the prefix *d*. The A. S. *ufan* is cognate with G. *oben*, and is extended from Goth. *uf*, allied to Goth. *iup*, up. Cf. Goth. *uf-ar* = E. *over*.

open, unclosed. (E.) The verb is from the adj. *open*, which is sometimes shortened to *ope* (Coriol. i. 4. 43). A. S. *open*, adj., open, lit. 'that which is lifted up,' from the lifting of a tent-door. — A. S. *up*, up. + Du. *open*, adj., from *op*, up; Icel. *opinn*, from *upp*; Swed. *öppen*, from *upp*; G. *offen*, from *auf*, O. H. G. *uf*. Der. *open*, verb, A. S. *openian*, to make open.

upon. (E.) A. S. *uppon*, upon. — A. S. *upp*, up; *on*, on. + Icel. *upp á*, upon; Swed. *på*, Dan. *paa* (contracted forms).

Upas, the poison-tree of Java. (Malay.) Malay *upas*, a poisonous juice; *pūhn upas*, upas-tree (*pūhn* = tree).

Upbraid, to reproach. (E.) M. E. *upbreiden*, to reproach. — A. S. *up*, up, upon, on; *bregdan*, to braid, weave, also to lay hold of, seize. The orig. sense seems to have been to lay hold of, hence to attack, accuse, &c. The A. S. *bregdan*, also = E. *braid*, to weave; so that *braid* in *up-braid* is the usual verb *braid*, used in a special sense. So also Dan. *be-breide* (lit. be-braid), to upbraid.

Upholsterer; see *Hold*.

Upon; see *Up*.

Uproar, tumult. (Du.) The spelling shews confusion with E. *roar*. — Du. *oproer*, 'uprore, tumult'; Hexham. — Du. *op*, up; *roeren*, to excite, stir, move; so that *oproer* = a stirring up, commotion. + Swed. *upprör*, Dan. *oprør*, G. *aufbruch*. β. The verb is Du. *roeren*, Swed. *röra*, Dan. *røre*, G. *rühren*, A. S. *hréran*, to stir; see *Remouse*. The A. S. *hréran* is from *hrór*, adj., active, busy.

Upsidedown. (E.) From *up*, *side*, and *down*. But the M. E. form was *up-so-down*, i. e. 'up as it were down.'

Upstart, sb. (E.) From *upstart*, verb, to start up; Spenser, F. Q. i. 1. 16. See *Start*.

Upwards; see *Up* and *-ward*, suffix.

Urbane, courteous. (L.) L. *urbanus*, belonging to a city. — L. *urb-s*, a city. Der. *urban*, doublet of *urbane*; *urban-i-ty*, F. *urbanité*, from L. acc. *urbanitatem*, courteousness.

suburb. (L.) L. *suburbium*, suburb. — L. *sub*, near; *urbi*, crude form of *urbis*, a town. Der. *suburb-an*.

Urchin, a hedgehog, goblin, imp, small child. (F. — L.) Orig. hedgehog (Tempest, i. 2. 326); hence, goblin, imp, small child; it being supposed that some imps took a hedgehog's shape; see *Hag*. — O. F. *erigon*, *erigon*, *herisson*, a hedgehog; formed with suffix *-on* (= L. *-onem*) from L. *ericius*, a hedgehog, lengthened form of *ēr* (gen. *ērī-s*), a hedgehog. + Gk. *χῆρ*, hedgehog. Lit. 'bristly'; cf. L. *horre*. (✓GHAR.)

Urre, practise, use. (F. — L.) Obsolete except in *in-urre*, *man-urre*. (Distinct from *use*.) — O. F. *curre*, *ucore*, *avre*, work, action. — L. *opera*, work; see *Operate*.

Urge. (L.) L. *urgere*, to urge, drive. Allied to *Wreak*. (✓WARG.) Der. *urg-ent*, from stem of pres. part.

Urim. (Heb.) Heb. *urim*, lights; pl. of *ur*, light. See *Thummim*.

Urine. (F. — L.) F. *urine*. — L. *urina*. + Gk. *οὔρον*, urine; Skt. *várī*, *vár*, water. Icel. *úr*, drizzling rain; A. S. *wer*, see Orig. 'water.'

diuretic, provoking discharge of urine. (F. — L. — Gk.) O. F. *diuretique*; Cot. — L. *diureticus*. — Gk. *διουρητικός*. — Gk. *δι-ά*, to pass urine. — Gk. *δι-ά*, through; *οὔρον* (above).

Urn. (F. — L.) M. E. *urne*. — F. *urne*. — L. *urna*, urn.

Us. (E.) A. S. *ús*, dat. pl. of *we*, *we*; *ús*, *úsic*, acc. pl. of *we*. + Du. *ons*, Icel. *vi*, Swed. *oss*, Dan. *os*, G. *uns*; Goth. *uns*, *unsis*, dat. and acc. pl.

our. (E.) A. S. *úre*, of us; gen. pl. of *we*, *we*. This gen. pl. became a poss. pron., and was regularly declined as such; *úr* stands for *ús-ere* * = Goth. *unsara*, gen. pl. of Goth. *weis*, *we*. Der. *our-s*, A. S. *úres*; *our-self*, *our-selves*.

Use, sb. (F. — L.) M. E. *use*, *uis*. — O. F. *us*, use, usage. — L. *usum*, acc. of *uti*, use. — L. *usus*, pp. of *uti*, to use. Cf. Skt. *ús*, pp. of *av*, to please, to be satisfied. (✓AW.) Der. *use*, vb., F. *user*, Low L. *usare*, frequent. of L. *uti*, to use; *us-are*, F. *usage*; *usua-*, L. *usualis*, adj., from *usua*, crude form of *usui*, use; see.

abuse. (F. - L.) F. *abuser*, to use amiss. - L. *abus-us*, pp. of *abuti*, to use amiss. - L. *ab*, away, from, hence, amiss; *uti*, to use. So also *dis-use*, *mis-use*, *ill-use*.

peruse. (F. - L.) The orig. sense was 'to use up,' to go through thoroughly; hence to examine thoroughly or all over, to survey; the only difficulty in the word is in its change of sense. From *per-*, thoroughly; and *use*. ¶ Certain.

usurp. to seize to one's own use. (F. - L.) F. *usurper*. - L. *usurpare*, to employ, acquire; also, to usurp. β. Clearly derived from *us-us*, use, but the rest of the word is obscure; perhaps from *usum rumpere*, to break a user, hence to assert a right to (Key, Roby); others suggest *usu-rapere*, to seize to one's own use.

usury. (F. - L.) M. E. *usurye*, *usure*. - F. *usure*, usury, the occupation of a thing. - L. *usura*, use, enjoyment, interest, usury. - L. *usu-s*, pp. of *uti*, to use.

utensil. (F. - L.) F. *utensile*, sb. - L. *utensilis*, adj., fit for use; whence *utensilia*, neut. pl. utensils. Put. for *utent-tilis**, from the stem of pres. pt. of *uti*, to use.

utilise. (F. - L.) F. *utiliser*, a modern word; coined from *util-e*, useful, with suffix *-ise* (Gk. *-ισω*). - L. *utilis*, useful. - L. *uti*, to use.

utility. (F. - L.) F. *utilité*. - L. acc. *utilitatem*, from nom. *utilitas*, usefulness. - L. *utili-s*, useful. - L. *uti*, to use.

Usher, a door-keeper. (F. - L.) M. E. *uschere*, *usher*. - O. F. *ussier*, *uissier*, later *huissier*, 'an usher, or door-keeper'; Cot.

- L. *ostiarium*, acc. of *ostiarium*, a door-keeper. - L. *ostium*, a door. Extended from *os*, mouth; see **Oral**.

Usquebaugh; see **Whiskey**.

Usurp, Usury; see **Use**.

Ut, the first note of the musical scale (L.) L. *ut*. See **Gamut**.

Utas, the octave of a feast. (F. - L.) *Utas* is a Norman F. word corresponding to O. F. *oitauves*, pl. of *oitauve*, octave, eighth day. - L. *octava* (*dies*), eighth day fem. of *octavus*, eighth. - L. *octo*, eight. See **Octave**.

Utensil; see **Use**.

Uterine, born by the same mother of different father. (F. - L.) F. *uterin*, 'of the womb, born of one mother'; Cot. - L. *uterinus*, born of one mother. - L. *uterus*, womb.

Utilise, Utility; see **Use**.

Utmost, Utter; see **Out**.

Utopian. (Gk.) An adj. due to Sir T. More's description of *Utopia*, an imaginary island, situate *nowhere*. - Gk. *οὐ*, not, *τόπος*, a place; see **Topic**.

Utterance (1), an uttering. (E.; with F. suffix.) From the verb *to utter*, frequent. of M. E. *outen*, A. S. *utian*, to put out. - A. S. *ūt*, out. See **Out**.

Utterance (2), extremity; see **Ultra**.

Uvula. (L.) Late L. *uvula*, dimin. of *uva*, a grape, a cluster, also the uvula.

Uxorious, excessively fond of a wife. (L.) L. *uxorius*, fond of a wife. - L. *uxori-*, crude form of *uxor*, a wife. Allied to Skt. *vaśā*, a wife, fem. of *vaśa*, subdued

V.

V. In Middle-English, *v* is commonly written as *u* in the MSS.; conversely, *v* is put for *u* in a few words, chiefly *vp*, *vnder*, *vnto*, *vs*, *vse*, and the prefix *vn-*.

Vacation. (F. - L.) F. *vacation*. - L. acc. *vacationem*, leisure. - L. *vacatus*, pp. of *vacare*, to be empty or at leisure.

evacuate. (L.) From pp. of L. *evacuare*, to empty. - L. *e*, out; *vacuus*, empty (below).

vacuum. (L.) L. *vacuum*, an empty space; neut. of *vacuus*, empty. - L. *vacare*, to be empty.

Vaccinate. (L.) Coined as if from pp. of *vaccinare**, to inoculate. - L. *vaccinus*, belonging to cows. - L. *vacca*, a cow. Lit.

'a lowing animal'; cf. Skt. *vaś*, to cry, low (✓ WAK.). ¶ First used about 1798.

Vacillation. (F. - L.) F. *vacillation*, 'a reeling, staggering'; Cot. - L. *vacillationem*, acc. of *vacillatio*, a reeling, wavering. - L. *vacillatus*, pp. of *vacillare*, to reel. Cf. Skt. *vank*, to go tortuously; *vakra*, bent. Allied to **Wag**, **Weigh**.

Vacuum; see **Vacation**.

Vade, to wither; see **Fatuous**.

Vagabond, Vagary, Vagrant; see **under Vague**.

Vague, unsettled. (F. - L.) F. *vague*, wandering; *vagner*, to wander. - L. *vagus*, wandering; whence *vagari*, to wander. Allied to **Vacillate**.

extravagant. (F. - L.) F. *extravagant*. - Low. L. *extravagant*, stem of *extravagans*, extravagant, lit. wandering beyond. - L. *extra*, beyond; *uagans*, pres. pt. of *uagari*, to wander.

vagabond. (F. - L.) F. *vagabond*, 'a vagabond'; Cot. - L. *vagabundus*, adj., strolling about. - L. *uaga-ri*, to wander (above); with suffix *-bundus*.

vagary. (L.) Also *vagare* (trisyllabic; Stanyhurst); orig. used as a verb; cf. F. *vaguer*, 'to wander, vagary'; Cot. - L. *uagari*, to wander (above).

vagrant (F. - G.) A. F. *wakerant*, a vagrant. - M. H. G. *welkern*, to walk about. ¶ Confused with L. *uagari*.

Vail (1), the same as Veil.

Vail (2), to lower; see Valley.

Vail (3), a gift to a servant; see Valid.

Vain. (F. - L.) F. *vain*. - L. *uanum*, acc. of *uanus*, empty, vain. Probably *uanus* = *uac-nus**, allied to Vacation.

evanescent. (L.) From stem of pres. pt. of L. *evanescere*, to vanish away. - L. *e*, away; *uanescere*, to vanish; see below.

vanish. (F. - L.) M. E. *vanissen*, *vanisshen*. Derived from an O. F. verb *vanir**, with pres. pt. *vanissant**, but the verb is only recorded in the compound *envanir*, to vanish (12th cent.); see *vanouir* in Littre. Cf. Ital. *svanire*, to vanish (where *s* = L. *ex*). - L. *uanescere*, to vanish, lit. to become empty. - L. *uanus*, empty.

vanity. (F. - L.) F. *vanité*. - L. *uanitatem*, acc. of *uanitas*, emptiness. - L. *uanus*, vain, empty.

vaunt. (F. - L.) F. *se vanter*, to boast. - Low L. *uanitare*, to speak vanity, flatter; (F. *se vanter* = to flatter oneself). A frequentative form from *uanus*, vain.

Vair, a kind of fur; see Various.

Valance, a fringe of drapery, now applied to a part of the bed-hangings. (F. - L.) Chaucer has 'a litel kerchief of *valence*'; Assembly of Foules, 272. Prob. named from *Valence* in France, near Lyons (still famous for silks). - L. *Valentia*, a name given to several towns, evidently with the sense of 'strong'. - L. *valent*, stem of pres. pt. of *valere*, to be strong; see Valid. ¶ Johnson derives it from *Valentia* in Spain; but was it ever famous for silk?

Vale, a valley; see Valley.

Valediction, Valentine, Valerian; see Valid.

Valet; see Vassal.

Valetudinary; see Valid.

Valhalla, the hall of the slain. (Scand.) Icel. *valhöll* (gen. *valhallar*), lit. the hall of the slain. - Icel. *valr*, the slain, slaughter; *höll*, hall, a hall; see Hall.

Valiant; see Valid.

Valid, having force. (F. - L.) F. *valide*. - L. *validus*, strong. - L. *valere*, to be strong.

avail. (F. - L.) M. E. *auailen* (= *availen*). Compounded of F. *a* (= L. *ad*), to; O. F. *valoir*, *valer*, to be of use, from L. *valere*, to be strong.

convalesce. (L.) L. *convalescere*, to begin to grow well; an inceptive form. - L. *con-* (= *cum*), with; *valere* (above).

countervail. (F. - L.) M. E. *contrevailen*. - O. F. *contrevaloir*, to avail against. - O. F. *contre*, against; *valoir*, to avail. - L. *contra*, against; *valere*, to be strong.

prevail. (F. - L.) O. F. *prevaloir*, to prevail. - L. *prævalere*, to have great power. - L. *præ*, before, excessive; *valere*, to be strong. Der. *prevalent*, from L. *prævalent*, stem of pres. pt. of *prævalere*, to prevail.

vail (3), a gift to a servant. (F. - L.) A headless form of *avail*, sb., in the sense of profit, help (Palsgrave). From *avail*, verb (above).

valediction, a farewell. (L.) Formed from L. *valedictus*, pp. of *valedicere*, to say farewell. - L. *uale*, farewell; *dicere*, to say. β. L. *uale*, lit. 'be strong,' is the 2 pers. sing. imp. of *valere*, to be strong.

valentine. (F. - L.) Named from St. Valentine's day, Feb. 14. - F. *Valentin*. - L. *Valentinus*. - L. *valenti*-, crude form of pres. pt. of *valere*, to be strong.

valerian. (F. - L.) F. *valeriana*, valerian; a flower. - Late L. *valeriana*, valerian. Fem. of *Valerianus*, prob. a personal name; derived from L. *valere*, to be strong.

valetudinary. (F. - L.) F. *valetudinaire*, sickly. - L. *valetudinarius*, sickly. - L. *valetudin*-, stem of *valetudo*, health (whether good or bad). - L. *uale-ri*, to be strong.

valiant, brave. (F. - L.) F. *vaillant*, valiant; O. F. *valant*, pres. pt. of *valoir*, to profit. - L. *valere*, to be strong.

valour. (F. - L.) O. F. *valoir*, valour, value, worthiness. - L. *valere*

valor, worth. — L. *uulere*, to be worth.

(F. — L.) F. *valuz*, fem. 'value'; sm. of *valu*, pp. of *valoir*, to be worth.

(F. — L.) F. *valise*, a travelling-bag. (F.) F. *valise*, [mail], wallet; Cot. The same *aligia*; and corrupted in German *en*. β. Etym. unknown; Diez it to be founded on L. *uidulus*, a travelling-trunk. Devic suggests *Uchah*, a large sack, or Arab. a corn-sack.

(F. — L.) M. E. *vale*, *valeie*. — *lee* (F. *valle*), a valley; parallel *allata*, a valley, which appears laterally, 'formed like a valley,' with suffix *-ee* (= L. *-ata*), from *vale*; which is from L. *uallum*, *uallis*, a vale. Cf. Gk. *ἄλος*, wet, ad.

nche. (F. — L.) F. *avalanche*, ent of snow into a valley. — F. swallow; but the old sense was all down. — F. *aval*, downward, the valley; — F. *a* (= L. *ad*), to; (below).

(F. — L.) From O. F. to let fall down (above).

a valley. (F. — L.) M. E. *val*. — L. *uallum*, acc. of *uallis*.

F. *Value*; see *Valid*.

(F. — L.) F. *valve*, 'a foulding,aved door, or window;' Cot. — sing. of *uallua*, the leaves of a door. Allied to L. *uoluer*, to see *Voluble*.

re. (F. — L.) F. *bivalve*, bivalve, and sb. — L. *bi*-, double; *uallua*, a folding door.

see *Van* (1).

re. (F. — G. — Servian.) F. *vampire*. — Servian *vampir*, a blood-sucker, a supposed t sucked men's blood.

(F. — L.) *van-guard*, which stands for M. E. *e*. — O. F. *avant-warde*, later *de*, 'the vanguard of an army;' *avant*, before; O. F. *warde*, a Advance and Guard or Ward, the fore-part of a shoe. (F. — L.) M. E. *vampay*, also *vaumpe*, a 'avant-pied', 'the part of the foot t to the toes.' — F. *avant*, before; from L. acc. *pedem*.

, the same as *Fan*.

Van (3); see *Caravan*.

Vandal, a barbarian. (L. — G.) L. *Uandalus*, a Vandal, one of the tribe of *Uandali*, i. e. 'wanderers.' — G. *wandeln*, to wander; cognate with E. *Wander*.

Vane, a weather-cock. (E.) Formerly also *fane*. A. S. *fana*, a small flag. + Du. *vaan*, Icel. *fáni*, Dan. *fane*, Swed. Goth. *fana*, G. *fahne*. Orig. a bit of cloth; allied to L. *pannus*, a cloth; see *Pane*.

Vanguard; see *Van* (1).

Vanilla, a plant. (Span. — L.) Misspelt for Span. *vainilla*, a small pod, or capsule (which is the orig. sense). Dimin. of Span. *vaina*, a scabbard, a pod. — L. *uagina*, scabbard, sheath, pod.

Vanish, *Vanity*; see *Vain*.

Vanquish; see *Victor*.

Vantage. (F. — L.) Short for M. E. *avantage*; see *advantage*, under *Advance*.

Vapid; see *Vapour*.

Vapour, mist. (F. — L.) F. *vapeur*. — L. *uaporem*, acc. of *uapor*, vapour. L. *uapor*, stands for *cuapor**, allied to Lith. *kwāpas*, breath, Gk. *καπνός*, smoke; Lith. *kwēpti*, to breathe. (✓ KWAP.)

evaporate. (L.) From pp. of L. *euap-orare*, to pass off in vapour. — L. *e*, out; *uapor*, vapour.

vapid, insipid. (L.) L. *uapidus*, stale, flat, said of wine. — L. *uappa*, vapid or palled wine; wine that has emitted its vapour or strength; allied to *uapor* (above).

Varicose, permanently dilated, as a vein. (L.) L. *uarius*. — L. *uarius*, stem of *uarius*, a dilated vein; named from its crooked appearance. — L. *uarius*, crooked.

divaricate, to fork, diverge. (L.) From pp. of L. *diuaticare*, to spread apart. — L. *di*-, for *dis*-, apart; *uarius*, straddling, from *uarius*, crooked.

prevaricate. (L.) From pp. of L. *præuaticari*, to straddle, hence to swerve, shuffle, shift, quibble. — L. *præ*-, before, excessively; *uarius*-, straddling (above).

Variegate, *Variety*; see *Various*.

Various. (L.) L. *uarius*, variegated, diverse, manifold. Der. *varie-ty*, F. *variété*, from L. acc. *uarietatem*, variety.

meniver, *minever*, a kind of fur. (F. — L.) M. E. *meniver* (*meniver*). — O. F. *menu ver*, *menu vair*, miniver; lit. 'little vair.' — O. F. *menu*, small, from L. *minutus*, small; *vair*, a fur; (below).

vair, a kind of fur. (F. — L.) F. *vair*, 'a rich fur;' Cot. — L. *uarius*, variegated. Der. *vairy* (in heraldry), from F. *vairé*,

Vary; see **Various**.

Vascular; see **Vase**.

Vase. (F. = L.) F. *vase*, a vessel. = L. *uasum*, allied to *uas*, a vessel. Allied to Skt. *vāsana*, a receptacle, cover. (✓WAS.) **extravasate**. (L.) Coined from *extra*, beyond; *uas*, a vessel; with suffix *-ate*.

vascular. (L.) From L. *uasculum*, a small vessel; double dimin. of *uas* (above).

vessel. (F. = L.) M.E. *vessel*. = O.F. *vaissel*, a vessel, ship, later *vaisseau*, a vessel (of any kind). = L. *uasculum*, a small vase or urn; dimin. of *uas* (above).

Vassal, a dependent. (F. = C.) M.E. *vassal*. = F. *vassal*, 'a vassal, subject, tenant;' Cot. The orig. sense is 'servant;' Low L. *uassallus*; extended from Low L. *uassus*, *uasus*, a servant. = Bret. *groas*, a servant, vassal; W. Corn. *groas*, youth, servant.

valet. (F. = C.) F. *valet*, 'a groom;' Cot. The same word as varlet (below).

varlet. (F. = C.) O.F. *varlet*, 'a groom, stripling, youth;' Cot. An older spelling was *vaslet*, dimin. of O.F. *vassal*, a vassal (above). The successive spellings were *vaslet*, *varlet*, *valet*.

Vast. (F. = L.) F. *vaste*. = L. *uastus*, vast, great, of large extent; see waste (below).

devastate. (L.) From pp. of L. *de-uastare*, to lay waste. = L. *de*, down; *uastare*, to lay waste, from adj. *uastus*.

waste, desert, unused. (F. = O. H. G. = L.) M.E. *wast*. = O.F. *wast* in the phrase

man poet, whose songs were nan his native valley, the *Val de Viré* in Normandy, S. of Bayeux.

Vault, (1) and (2); see **Voluble**.

Vaunt; see **Vain**.

Vaward, another spelling of or *vanguard*; see **Van** (1).

Veal. (F. = L.) O.F. *veel*, a *uitellum*, acc. of *uitellus*, dimin. of a calf. + Gk. *ιταλός*, a calf; Skt. calf, properly 'a yearling,' from Skt. *ēros*, a year. Allied to Veter

vellum. (F. = L.) M.E. *velin* (F. *vélin*). = Low L. *uitulipellis uitulina*, vellum, calf's skin. *uitulinus*, adj., from *uitulus*, a calf.

Veda, knowledge; one of the sacred Skt. books. (Skt.) Skt. knowledge. = Skt. *vid*, to know; Wit.

Vedette, **Vidette**; see **Vigil**.

Veer. (F. = L.) F. *vire*, to turn allied to F. *virole*, a ferrule, and to *virola*, a ring to bind anything, and to L. *uirola*, dimin. of *uiro*, arming ring. Also allied to environ (below) from ✓WI, to twist, wind round. L. *ui-ere*, to bind, wind round.

F. *virolet*, 'a boy's wind mill;' Cf. the same root are **Ferrule** and **W**

environ, to surround. (F. = L. *environner*, to surround. = F. *envier* about. = F. *en* (= L. *in*), in; *viree* veer; see above.

Vegetable (F. = L.) F. *vege*

together. — *L. con-* (for *cum*), together; *uehere*, to carry, bring.

inveigh, to attack with words, rail. (*L.*) From *L. inuehere*, to carry into or to, to introduce, attack, inveigh against. — *L. in.* against; *uehere*, to bring. β . The etymology is verified by the use of *E. invective*, borrowed from *F. invective*, 'an invective'; *Cot.*; from *L. inuectivus*, adj., scolding, due to *inuectus*, pp. of *inuehere*.

reveal (*F. — L.*) *F. reveler*, 'to reveale'; *Cot.* — *L. reuelare*, to draw back a veil. — *L. re-*, back; *uelum*, veil; see *veil* (below).

vehement, passionate. (*F. — L.*) *F. vehement* (*Cot.*). — *L. uehement-*, stem of *uehemens*, passionate; lit. 'carried out of one's mind.' β . *Uche-* has been explained as 'out of the way,' equivalent to some case of *Skt. vaha*, a way; from *vah*, to carry. In any case, it is clearly allied to *uehere* (above).

veil, sb. (*F. — L.*) *O. F. veile*, later *voile*. — *L. uelum*, a sail; also a cloth. Lit. 'propeller' of a ship; from *uehere*, to carry along.

vein (*F. — L.*) *F. veine*. — *L. uēna*, a vein. Lit. 'conveyer' of the blood. — *L. uehere*, to carry.

venesection, blood-letting. (*L.*) *L. uēna*, of a vein, gen. of *uēna*; and *section*.

venous, belonging to a vein. (*L.*) *L. uēnosus*, adj., from *uēna*, a vein.

vex, to harass. (*F. — L.*) *F. vexer*. — *L. uexare*, to vex; orig. intensive form of *uehere* (pt. t. *uex-i*). And see *Viaduct*.

Veil, Vein; see *Vehement*.

Vellum; see *Veal*.

Velocity (*F. — L.*) *F. vitesse*, swiftness. — *L. acc. uelocitatem*. — *L. ueloci-*, crude form of *uelox*, swift. Allied to *Volatile*. Der. *veloci-pede*, lit. 'swift-foot,' coined from *L. ueloci-* (above), and *ped-*, stem of *pes*, a foot.

Velvet (*Ital. — L.*) *M. E. velouette*, *velouet*; Spenser has *vellet*. — *O. Ital. veluto* (*Ital. velluto*), velvet; answering to *Low L. uillutus**, shaggy, by-form of *L. uillosus*, shaggy. — *L. uillus*, shaggy hair; allied to *uellus*, fleece, and to *E. Wool*.

Venal (*F. — L.*) *F. venal*, saleable. — *L. uenalis*, saleable. — *L. uēnus*, *uēnum*, ale. Put for *uer-nus**, *ues-num**, allied to *Skt. varna*, price, *varu*, wealth. Der. *venality*.

vend, to sell. (*F. — L.*) *F. vendre*. — *L.*

uendere, to sell; short for *uenundare*, lit. to give or offer for sale, also written *uenum dare*. — *L. uenum*, sale; *dare*, to give.

vent (2), sale, utterance. (*F. — L.*) Formerly common. — *F. vente*, sale, selling. — *F. vendre*. — *L. uendere* (above).

Veneer; see *Furnish*.

Venerable; see below.

Venereal (*L.*) Coined from *L. uenerens*, *ueneri-us*, pertaining to *Venus* or love. — *L. ueneri-*, crude form of *uenus*, love. Allied to *Skt. van*, to love, honour.

venerable (*F. — L.*) *F. venerable*. — *L. uenerabilis*, to be revered. — *L. uenerari*, to reverence. — *L. uener-*, stem of *uenus*, love. Der. *venerat-ion*, from pp. of *uenerari*.

Venery, hunting; see *Venison*.

Venesection; see *Vehicle*.

Venew, Venue; see *Venture*.

Vengeance; see *Vindicate*.

Venial (*F. — L.*) *O. F. venial*. — *L. uenialis*, pardonable. — *L. uenia*, pardon; also grace, favour. Allied to *Venereal*.

Venison (*F. — L.*) *M. E. veneison*. — *O. F. uenaison*, later *venaison*, 'venison, flesh of beasts of chase'; *Cot.* — *L. uenationem*, acc. of *uenatio*, the chase, also game. — *L. uenatus*, pp. of *uenari*, to hunt.

venery, hunting. (*F. — L.*) *F. uenerie*, 'hunting'; *Cot.* — *O. F. uener*, to hunt. — *L. uenari*.

Venom (*F. — L.*) *M. E. venim*. — *O. F. uenim* (*F. uenim*). — *L. uenenum*, poison.

Venous; see *Vehicle*.

Vent (1), an air-hole, flue. (*F. — L.*) 'A vent, meatus, porus; To vent, aperire, enacuare'; *Levins*. Doubtless influenced by a popular etymology from *F. vent*, wind; but the true sense was fissure, aperture. Formerly *fent*. 'Fent of a gowne, fente'; *Palsgrave*. — *F. fente*, 'a cleft, rift'; *Cot.* — *F. fendre*, to cleave. — *L. findere*, to cleave. See *Fissure*. Der. *vent*, verb. Temp. ii. 2. 111; certainly confused with *F. vent*, wind; see *Vent* (3).

Vent (2), sale; see *Venal*. Sometimes confused with the words above and below.

Vent (3), to snuff up air, breathe, expose to air. (*F. — L.*) See Spenser, *Shep. Kal.* Feb. 75; *F. Q.* iii. 1. 42. The word was prob. solely due to a misuse of, and confusion with, the two words above; but the popular etymology is obvious. — *F. vent*, wind. — *L. uentum*, acc. of *uentus*, wind; cognate with *Wind* (1). Der. *vent-age*, air-hole, *Hamlet*, iii. 2. 373.

ventail, lower half of the moveable part of a helmet. (F. - L.) M. E. *aventurelle* (with prefix *a* = F. *a* = L. *ad*). - F. *ventaille*, 'breathing-part of a helmet'; Cot. - F. *venter*, to puff; with suffix *-aille* (= L. *-aculum*). - F. *vent*, wind (above).

ventilate. (L.) From pp. of L. *uentilare*, to blow, winnow. From an unused adj. *uentilus**, due to *uentus*, wind.

Ventral, belonging to the belly. (L.) L. *ventralis*, adj., from *uenter*, the belly.

ventricle. (F. - L.) F. *ventricule*, 'the ventricle, the place wherein the meat sent from the stomach is digested'; Cot. - L. *uentriculum*, acc. of *uentriculus*, stomach, ventricle, double dimin. of *uenter*, belly.

ventriloquist. (L.) Coined from L. *uentriloquus*, lit. speaking from (or in) the belly. - L. *uentri-*, crude form of *uenter* (above); *loqui*, to speak. See **Loquacious**.

Venture, sb. (F. - L.) A headless form of M. E. *aventure* (*aventure*), an adventure, chance. - F. *aventure*, a chance, occurrence. - L. *adventura*, fem. of *aduenturus* about to happen. - L. *ad*, to; *uenturus*, fut. pt. of *uenire*, to come. Cognate with E. **Come**. (✓ GAM.) Doublet, *adventure*.

advent, approach. (L.) L. *aduentus*, approach. - L. *aduentus*, pp. of *aduenire*, to approach. - L. *ad*, to; *uenire*, to come.

adventure. (F. - L.) Formerly spelt *aventure*; the F. prefix *a-* was needlessly turned into the L. *ad-*; see **Venture** (above). Der. *adventure*, verb; *per-adventure*, i. e. by chance, where the prefix should rather be *par* (F. *par*, L. *per*).

avenue. (F. - L.) F. *avenue*, *advenue*, access; hence an approach to a house (esp. one shaded by trees). - F. *avenir*, to come to. - L. *ad*, to; *uenire*, to come.

contravene, to hinder. (L.) Low L. *contrauenire*, to oppose; to break a law. - L. *contra*, against; *uenire*, to come.

convene, to assemble. (F. - L.) F. *convenir*, to assemble. - L. *con-uenire*, to come together.

convenient, suitable. (F. - L.) From stem of L. *conueniens*, suitable; orig. pres. pt. of *con-uenire*, to come together, suit.

convent. (L.) L. *conuentus*, an assembly. - L. *conuentus*, pp. of *con-uenire*.

convention. (F. - L.) F. *convention*, 'a compact'; Cot. - L. acc. *conventionem*, a meeting, compact. - L. *conuentus*, pp. of *con-uenire*, to come together, meet.

covenant, agreement. (F. - L.) O. F. *covenant*, also *convenant*, agreement. - O. F. *convenant*, pres. pt. of *convenir*, to assemble, agree. - L. *conuenire* (above).

event, result. (L.) L. *euentus*, *euentum*, sb. - L. *euentus*, pp. of *e-uenire*, to come out, result.

intervene, to come between. (F. - L.) F. *intervenir*; Cot. - L. *inter-uenire*, to come between.

invent. (F. - L.) F. *inventer*, to devise. - L. *inuventus*, pp. of *in-uenire*, to come upon, find out. Der. *invent-ion*, sb.

parvenu, an upstart. (F. - L.) F. *parvenu*, lit. one who has arrived, hence, one who has thriven. Pp. of *parvenir*, to arrive, thrive. - L. *per-uenire*, to arrive, come through.

prevent. (L.) The old meaning was 'to go before'; cf. O. F. *prevenir*, 'to prevent, anticipate, forestall'; Cot. - L. *pra-uentus*, pp. of *pra-uenire*, to go before.

revenue, income. (F. - L.) O. F. *re-venue*, 'revenue, rent'; Cot. Fem. of *revenu*, pp. of *revenir*, to come back. - F. *re-*, back; *venir*, to come. - L. *re-*, back; *uenire*, to come.

souvenir. (F. - L.) F. *souvenir*, sb., a remembrance; merely the verb *souvenir*, to remember, used as a sb. - L. *sub-uenire*, to occur to one's mind.

supervene. (L.) L. *super-uenire*, to come upon or over, to follow, occur.

venew, **venue**, **veney**. (1) a turn of bout or thrust in fencing; (2) a locality. (F. - L.) F. *venue*, 'a coming, a money in fencing, turn, trick'; Cot. Lit. a coming, home-thrust; fem. of *venu*, pp. of *venir*, to come. - L. *uenire*, to come. 2. As a law-term, *venue* is the same word, and signifies a place of arrival, locality. ¶ Apparently confused by Blackstone with O. F. *vicin*, vicinity (from L. *vicinia*).

Venue; see **venew**, under **Venture**.

Veracious; see **Very**.

Veranda, **Verandah**, a covered balcony. (Port. - Span. - L.) Port. *veranda*.

- O. Span. *varanda*, a stair-railing; in Pedro de Alcala (1505). - Span. *vara*, a rod, rail. - L. *uara*, a forked pole. Cf. L. *uarus*, crooked. Hence also was borrowed Skt. *varanda*, a portico, which is quite a modern word. See **terranilla** & **Yule**.

Verb, the word; the chief word in a sentence. (F. - L.) F. *verbe*. - L. *uerbum*, a word. Put for *uerdum**, cognate with

E. Word. **Der.** *verb-iage*, *F. verbiage*, from *O. F. verboier*, to talk.

adverb. (L.) Used to qualify a verb. — *L. ad*, to; *uerbum*, a word, verb.

proverb. (F. — L.) *F. proverbe*. — *L. prouerbium*, a common saying. — *L. pro*, publicly; *uerb-um*, a word.

Verbena. (L.) *L. uerbena*, orig. a sacred bough; afterwards, vervain. Allied to *uerber*, twig, shoot, rod.

vervain. (F. — L.) *F. verveine*, 'vervaine;' *Cot.* — *L. uerbena* (above).

Verdant, flourishing. (F. — L.) *F. verdant*, pres. pt. of *verdir*, to flourish. — *O. F. verd*, green. — *L. uiridis*, green. **Der.** *verdure*, *F. verdure*, lit. greenness.

farthingale, **fardingale**, a hooped petticoat. (F. — Span. — L.) *O. F. verdugalle*, 'a vardingall;' *Cot.* — *Span. verdugado*, a farthingale, lit. 'provided with hoops.' — *Span. verdugo*, young shoot of a tree, rod, hoop. — *Span. verde*, green. — *L. uiridis*, green.

verdigris, rust of bronze. (F. — L. ?) *F. verd de gris*, 'verdigrease, Spanish green;' *Cot.* Spelt *verte grez* in the 13th cent. (*Littre*). *Verte grez* is lit. 'green grit,' a substitution (as I think) for *O. F. verderis*, 'verdigrease,' *Cot.* (the correct form). — *Low L. uiride aris*, verdigris; the usual name in alchemy; lit. 'green of brass.' — *L. uiride*, neut. of *uiridis*, green; *aris*, gen. of *ar*, brass, bronze.

verjuice. (F. — L.) *F. verjus*, verjuice; lit. 'green juice.' — *O. F. verd*, green (above); *jus*, juice; see *Juico*.

vert, green. (F. — L.) *F. vert*, *O. F. verd* (above).

viridity, greenness. (L.) *L. uiriditas*, greenness. — *L. uiridis*, green.

Verdict; see *Very*.

Verdigris; see *Verdant*.

Verge (1), a wand of office, edge, brink. (F. — L.) Distinct from *verge* (2) below. *M. E. verge*, a wand, rod, yard (in measure). — *F. verge*, 'a rod, wand, yard, hoop, ring, rood of land;' *Cot.* From the sense of rod it came to mean hoop, ring (hence, edge); the sense of edge also easily followed from the Law-term *verge*, i. e. limit of jurisdiction. — *L. uirga*, a rod, pliant twig. **Der.** *verg-er*, a rod-bearer, mace-bearer, *F. verg-er*, *L. uirgarius*.

Verge (2), to tend towards. (L.) *L. uerger-er*, to bend, tend, incline towards, incline. Allied to *uolgens*, bent, *Skt. vritjana*, crooked. (✓ *WARG.*) ¶ The phrase 'to

be on the verge of' is quite distinct, and belongs to *Verge* (1).

converge. (L.) Coined from *L. con-* (*cum*), together; and *verge*.

diverge. (L.) Coined from *L. di-* (for *dis-*), apart; and *verge*.

Verify, **Verisimilitude**, **Verity**; see *Very*.

Verjuice; see *Verdant*.

Vermicelli, **Vermicular**, **Vermilion**; see *Vermin*.

Vermin. (F. — L.) *F. vermine*, vermine; applied to obnoxious insects, &c. As if from a Lat. adj. *uerminus**, formed from *uermi-*, crude form of *uermis*, a worm; cognate with *E. Worm*.

vermicelli. (Ital. — L.) Ital. *vermicelli*, lit. 'little worms;' from the shape. Pl. of *vermicello*, dimin. of *verme*, a worm. — *L. uermem*, acc. of *uermis*, a worm.

vermicular, pertaining to a worm. (L.) From *L. uermiculus*, a little worm; dimin. of *uermis*, a worm.

vermilion. (F. — L.) *F. vermillon*, 'a little worm, vermilion;' *Cot.* — *F. vermeil*, vermilion. — *L. uermiculus*, dimin. of *uermis* (above). ¶ So named from the cochineal insect, by confusion with *crimson*; but *vermilion* is generally made from red lead.

Vernacular, native. (L.) From *L. uernacul-us*, adj., native; lit. belonging to a home-born slave. — *L. uerna*, a home-born slave. Lit. 'dweller;' cf. *Skt. vas*, to dwell.

Vernal. (L.) *L. uernalis*, extended from *uernus*, belonging to spring. — *L. uer*, spring. + *Gk. žap*, Russ. *vesna*, Icel. *vdr*, Dan. *vaar*, Swed. *vdr*, spring; the time of increasing brightness. Cf. *Skt. vasantā*, spring, *ush*, to burn, glow.

Vernier, a kind of scale, for fine measurement. (F.) Invented by *P. Vernier*, died Sept. 14, 1637.

Verse. (L.) *M. E. vers*, *fers* (*Ormulum*); *A. S. fers*. — *L. uersus*, a turning, course, row, line of poetry. — *L. uersus*, pp. of *uertere*, to turn. Allied to *Worth* (1). (✓ *WART.*) **Der.** *vers-ed*, imitated from *L. uersatus*, pp. of *uersari*, pass. of frequent of *uertere*; *vers-at-ile*, quickly turning, *F. versatil* (*Cot.*), *L. uersatilis*, versatile, also from *L. pp. uersatus*.

adverse. (F. — L.) *O. F. aduers*, often *auers* (*F. auerse*), adverse to. — *L. aduersus*, turned towards, also opposed to; pp. *

Der. *averse*, from L. pp. *aversus*.

controversy. (L.) From L. *controuersia*, a quarrel. — L. *controuersus*, opposed. — L. *contro-*, for *contra*, against; *uersus*, pp. of *uertere*, to turn.

converse. (F.—L.) F. *converser*, to associate with; Cot. — L. *conuersari*, to live with. — L. *con-* (*cum*), with; *uersari*, to dwell (lit. turn oneself about), orig. pass. of frequent. of *uertere*, to turn.

convert. (L.) L. *con-uertere*, to turn wholly, change.

divers, diverse, various. (F.—L.) O. F. *divers*, masc., *diverse*, fem., 'divers, differing;' Cot. — L. *diuersus*, various; orig. pp. of *diuertere*, to turn asunder, separate, divert (below).

divert. (F.—L.) O. F. *divertir*, 'to divert, alter;' Cot. — L. *di-uertere*, to turn aside. Der. *divers-ion*, from pp. *diuersus*.

divorce. (F.—L.) O. F. *divorce*. — L. *diuortium*, a separation. — L. *diuortere*, the same as *diuertere*, to turn aside, separate (above).

inverse, opposite. (F.—L.) M. E. *invers*. — O. F. *invers*. — L. *inuersus*, pp. of *inuertere* (below).

invert. (L.) L. *in-uertere*, to turn towards or up, to invert.

obverse, lit. turned towards one, used of the face of a coin. (L.) L. *obuersus*, pp. of *ob-uertere*, to turn towards.

pervert. (F.—L.) F. *pervertir*. — L. *per-uertere*, to overturn, ruin, corrupt, pervert. Der. *perverse*, from pp. *peruersus*.

Der. *perverse*, verb, &c. — L. *peruersus*, thwart or go overthwart, Cot.

versify. (F.—L.) F. *versifi- uersificare*, to make verses. — L. *uersus*, a verse; *-ficare*, for *facere*, to make. Der. *versificat-ion*, from pp. *versatus*.

version. (F.—L.) F. *version*. — L. *uersionem*, acc. of *uersio*, a translation. — L. *uersus*, pp. of *uertere*.

vertebra. (L.) L. *uertebra*, vertebra. — L. *uertere*, to turn.

vertex, top. (L.) L. *uertex*, top of the sky (which is the turning of the stars), but afterwards the top of the head. — L. *uertere*, to turn. Der. *verti- cal*, from L. *uerticulis*, vertica from *uertic-*, stem of *uertex*, top.

vertigo, giddiness. (L.) L. *vertigo*, giddiness. — L. *uertere*, to turn.

vortex, a whirlpool. (L.) L. *vortex*, also *uertex*, whirlpool. — L. *uertere*, to turn.

Versify, Version; see **Verse**.

Verst, a Russian measure of (Russ.) Russ. *versta*, 3500 English feet; see **Verdant**.

Vertebra, Vertex, Vertig Verse.

Vervain; see **Verbena**.

Very, true. (F.—L.) M. E. *verai*. — O. F. *verai* (F. *vrat*), true. C. *verai*, true. It answers to a Low *ueracus* * allied to L. *uerax*, to

vere, adv., from *uerus*, true; *dictum*, neut. of *dictus*, pp. of *dicere*, to say.

verify. (F.-L.) F. *verifier*; Cot. = *uerificare*, to make true. = L. *ueri-*, for *uerus*, true; -*ficare*, for *facere*, to make.

verisimilitude, likelihood. (F.-L.) F. *verisimilitude*. = L. *uerisimilitudo*. = *ueri similis*, like the truth. = L. *ueri*, gen. of *uerum*, the truth, orig. neuter of *uerus*, true; *similis*, like.

verity, truth. (F.-L.) F. *verité*. = *ueritatem*, acc. of *ueritas*, truth. = L. *ueri-* = *uero-*, crude form of *uerus*, true.

Vesicle, a small tumour or cell. (L.) L. *uicula*, dimin. of *uesica*, a bladder.

Vesper. (L.) M. E. *vesper*, the evening-star (Gower). = L. *uesper*, evening-star, evening; *uespera*, even-tide. Hence O. F. *vespre* (F. *vêpre*), evening, and *vespres*, espers, even-song. + Gk. *ἑσπερος*, adj. and b., evening; Lith. *vakaras*, evening, Russ. *večer'*, evening; allied to Skt. *vasati*, night, and to E. West.

Vessel; see *Vase*.

Vest, a garment. (L.) L. *uestis*, a garment, clothing. + Goth. *wasti*, clothing; L. Gk. *ἔνδυμα* (= *ἑσθ-δυμα*), I clothe, *ἔσθης*, clothing, Skt. *vas*, to put on clothes. ✓ WAS.)

divest. (L.) Low L. *diuestire*, the same as L. *deuestire*, to strip off clothes. = L. *di-* (for *dis-*), apart; *uestire*, to clothe, from *uestis*, clothing.

invest. (F.-L.) F. *investir*. = L. *u-uestire*, to clothe in or with.

travesty. (F.-L.) Orig. a pp., borrowed from F. *travesti*, disguised, pp. of *se travestir*, to change one's apparel. = F. *tra-* (L. *trans*), implying 'change'; *vestir*, to clothe, from L. *uestire*, to clothe.

vestment. (F.-L.) M. E. *vestment*. = O. F. *uestiment* (F. *vêtement*). = L. *uestimentum*, clothing. = L. *uestire*, to clothe.

vestry. (F.-L.) Altered from O. F. *vestiaire*, 'vestry'; Cot. = L. *uestiarius*, wardrobe; neut. of *uestiarius*, adj., from *uestis*, a robe.

vesture. (F.-L.) O. F. *vesture*. = Low L. *uestitura*, clothing. = L. *uestire*, to clothe.

Vestal. (F.-L.) F. *Vestal*, a Vestal virgin. = L. *Uestalis*, belonging to a Vestal, so a priestess of *Vesta*. = L. *Uesta*, *Vesta*, goddess of fire and purity. + Gk. *ἑστία*, goddess of the domestic hearth; cf. Skt. *vas*, to burn. (✓ WAS.)

Vestibule. (L.) L. *uestibulum*, a forecourt; lit. 'separated from the abode.' = L. *ue-*, separate from; *stabulum*, an abode; see *stable*, under *State*. L. *ue-* = Skt. *vi-*, apart, allied to L. *duo*, two.

Vestige. (F.-L.) F. *vestige*, a step, foot-track. = L. *uestigium*, foot-track.

investigate. (L.) From pp. of L. *inuestigare*, to track out. = L. *in*, in, upon; *uestigare*, to trace, allied to *uestigium*, a foot-track (above).

Vestment, Vesture; see *Vest*.

Vetch, a plant. (F.-L.) Also *fitch*. M. E. *feche* (of which the Southern form would be *veche*). = O. F. *veche*, *vesse*, *vesce*, vetch. = L. *uicia*, a vetch; lit. 'twiner,' from its tendrils; cf. *vimen*, a pliant twig. (✓ WI.)

fitch, a spelling of *vetch* (above).

Veteran. (L.) L. *ueteranus*, experienced; as sb., a veteran. = L. *ueter-*, stem of *uetus*, old, lit. 'advanced in years.' Cf. Gk. *ἔτος*, Skt. *vatsa*, a year.

inveterate. (L.) L. *inueteratus*, pp. of *inueterare*, to retain for a long time. = L. *in*, in; *ueter-*, stem of *uetus*, old (above).

veterinary. (L.) L. *ueterinarius*, of or belonging to beasts of burden; as sb., a cattle-doctor. = L. *ueterinus*, belonging to beasts of burden. The L. *ueterina* meant an animal at least a year old, one that had passed its first year; from the base *vat-*, meaning year (above). See *Wether*.

Veto, a prohibition. (L.) L. *ueto*, I forbid.

Vex; see *Vehicle*.

Viaduct. (L.) L. *uia ducta*, a road conducted across (a river, &c.). = L. *uia*, a way, road; *ducta*, fem. of pp. of *ducere*, to carry, conduct. L. *uia*, formerly *uea* = Skt. *vaha*, a road; from L. *uehere* = Skt. *vah*, to carry; see *Vehicle*, *Way*.

convey, convoy, vb. (F.-L.) M. E. *conuicien*, *conuoiien* (*conuicien*, *convoien*), to convey, also to convoy. = O. F. *conveier*, *convoier*, to convey, convoy, accompany on the way. = Low L. *conuiare*, to accompany. = L. *con-* (*cum*), with; *uia*, way.

deviate. (L.) From pp. of L. *deniare*, to go out of the way. = L. *de*, from; *uia*, way.

devious. (L.) L. *deuius*, going out of the way. = L. *de*, from; *uia*, way.

envoy. (F.-L.) O. F. *envoy*, a sending. = O. F. *envoier*, earliest form *entueier*

to send. — O. F. *ent-*, away (from L. *inde*, thence); O. F. *veier* = L. *viare*, to travel, from *uia*, a way.

impervious, impassable. (L.) L. *imperuius*, impassable. — L. *im-*, for *in-*, not; *peruius*; see *pervious* (below).

invoice, a particular account of goods sent out. (F. — L.) A corruption of *envois*, an English pl. of F. *envoi*, O. F. *envoy*, a sending; see *envoy* (above).

obviate. (L.) From pp. of L. *obuiare*, to meet in the way, to prevent. — L. *ob*, over against; *uia*, way.

obvious. (L.) L. *obuius*, lying in the way, evident. — L. *ob*, over against; *uia*, the way.

pervious, penetrable. (L.) L. *peruius*, passable. — L. *per*, through; *uia*, a way.

previous. (L.) L. *præuius*, on the way before, going before. — L. *præ*, before; *uia*, way.

voyage. (F. — L.) M. E. *viage*, *veage*. — O. F. *veiage*, later *voyage*. — L. *viaticum*, properly provisions for a journey. — L. *viaticus*, belonging to a journey. — L. *uia*, a way. ¶ See also *Trivial*.

Vial, Phial, a small bottle. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. E. *viole*. — O. F. *viole*, *firole*. — L. *phiala*. — Gk. *φιάλη*, a shallow cup or bowl.

Viands; see *Victuals*.

Vibrate. (L.) From pp. of L. *uibrare*, to swing, shake. + Skt. *vip*, to throw. (✓ WIP.)

Vicar. (F. — L.) F. *vicaire*, a deputy. — L. *uicarius*, a deputy, orig. an adj., deputed, put in place of. — L. *uic-*, stem of *uicis*, a turn, change, succession. (✓ WIK.)

vice-gerent. (F. — L.) F. *vicegerent*, a deputy; Cot. — L. *uice*, in place of; *gerent-*, stem of pres. pt. of *gerere*, to carry on, rule; see *Gesture*. ¶ So also *vice-admiral*, *vice-roy* (from F. *roi*, L. *regem*, king), *vice-regal*.

vicissitude. (L.) L. *uicissitudo*, change. Allied to *uicissim*, by turns. — L. *uic-is* (genitive), a change.

viscount. (F. — L.) The usual old spelling was *vicounte* (and the *s* is not pronounced even at this day). — F. *vicomte*, 'a vicount, at first the deputy of an earl'; Cot. O. F. *viscomte* (12th cent.). — L. *uice*, in place of; *comitem*, acc. of *comes*, a count; see *Count* (1).

Vice (1), a fault. (F. — L.) F. *vice*. — L. *ultium*, blemish, fault. Der. *vic-i-ous*, F. *vicioux*, L. *uitiosus*, faulty; *viti-ate*, from pp. of L. *uitiare*, to injure.

vituperation, blame. (F. — L.)

vituperation. — L. acc. *uituperationem*. L. *uituperatus*, pp. of *uituperare*, to blame. lit. 'to prepare (or find) a blemish.' — *uitu-*, for *uiti-*, base of *uitium*, a fault; *parare*, to prepare, provide.

Vice (2), an instrument for holding the firmly. (F. — L.) M. E. *vice*, orig. 'a screw because tightened by a screw' — F. 'vice, a winding-staire'; Cot. O. F. *vice*, L. *uitis*, a vine, bryony, lit. 'that winds or twines.' (✓ WL.)

Vice-gerent; see *Vicar*.

Vicinage, neighbourhood. (F. — L.) entered F. from *voisinage*, neighbourhood. *voisin*, near. — L. *uicinus*, near, lit. 'belonging to the same street.' — L. *uicini*, a large street; see *Wick* (2).

Vicissitude; see *Vicar*.

Victim. (F. — L.) F. *victime*. — L. *tima*, a victim.

Victor. (L.) L. *uictor*, a conqueror. L. *uict-um*, supine of *uincere*, to conquer (pt. t. *uic-i*). (✓ WIK.) Der. *victoria*, F. *victorie*, L. *victoria*.

convince. (L.) L. *conuincere*, to convince by proof. — L. *con-* (cum), and *uincere*, to conquer. Der. *convictus*, and sb., from *convictus*, pp. of *conuincere*. *evict*. (L.) Formerly, to evince. *euictus*, pp. of *euincere* (below).

evince. (L.) L. *euincere*, to overcome, hence to prove beyond doubt. — L. *e-*, thoroughly; *uincere*, to conquer.

invincible. (L.) L. *in-*, not; *uincibilis*, easily overcome, from *uincere*, to conquer.

vanquish. (F. — L.) M. E. *venken*, *venquishen*. — O. F. *veinguis*, stem of pres. pt. of *veinguir*, occurring in the 12th cent. as a collateral form of *vaincre*, to conquer (F. *vaincre*). — L. *uincere*, to conquer.

Victuals. (F. — L.) Pl. of *victual*, dantic spelling of M. E. *vitaille*, provisor. — O. F. *vitaille*, usually in pl. *vitaillies*. — L. neut. pl. *uictualia*, provided from *uictualis*, belonging to nourishment. — L. *uictu-*, crude form of *uictus*, food. L. *uictus*, pp. of *uiuere*, to live; allied *uiuus*, living, and to E. *Quick*. Cf. *viv*, to live. (✓ GIW.)

convivial. (L.) Coined as adj. from L. *convivium*, a feast. — L. *conviv-* (con) together; *uiuere*, to live (hence eat).

revive. (F. — L.) F. *revivier*. — L. *uiuere*, to live again, revive.

e. (F. = L.) F. *survivere*, to
 a. *super-vivere*, to live beyond,

, food. (F. = L.) Pl. of *viand*.
 le, food. = L. *uiuenda*, neut. pl.
 food; from fut. pass. part. of
 live.

(F. = L.) F. *vipere*. = L. *uipeva*,
 lit. 'that produces living young';
uiuipara, fem. of *uiuiparus*,
 living young; see *viviparous*

(F. = L.) F. *vital*. = L. *uitalis*,
 life. = L. *uita*, life; allied to
 live.

y. (F. = L.) F. *vivacitè*, live-
 a. *uiuacitatem*, acc. of *uiuacitas*,
 = L. *uiuaci*, crude form of *uiuax*,
 of life. = L. *uiuere*, to live.

(L.) L. *uiuudus*, lively. = L. *ui*-
 e.

(F. = L.) F. *vivifier*, to quicken.
ificare, to quicken. = L. *uiui*-
 living; *-ficare*, for *facere*, to

rous. (L.) L. *uiuiparus*, pro-
 young. = L. *uiui*, for *uiuus*,
 vere, to produce.

tion. (L.) Coined from L. *ui*-
 ve); and *section*.

n, wivern, a two-legged dragon,
 (F. = L.) The final *n* is added,
 r-n. M. E. *wiuere* (*wiuere*), a
 O. F. *wivre* (F. *givre*), a viper.
 a, a viper; see *viper* (above).

et; see *Vision*.
 ; see *Vigil*.

contend for superiority. (F. =
 , *vien*, a contracted form of *en*-
 , contend for superiority. (Cf.

efence, story for history, &c.) =
 r (*au ieu*), 'to vie'; Cot. The
 of O. F. *envier* was to invite
 fact from *envier*, to envy], esp.
 aming in the sense 'to open a
 taking a certain sum'; precisely
uvidar, Ital. *invitare*, to invite,
 propose a stake. = L. *inuitare*,
 of which *vie* is thus seen to be a

See *Invite*. ¶ The sense was
 um to draw on or invite a game,
 ager, bet against, contend, strive
 per hand.

See *Vision*.

F. = L.) Lit. 'a watching.' F.
 igile, eve of a holy day; Cot.
 a, a watch. = L. *uigil*, awake. =

L. *uigere*, to be lively. (✓ WAG.) Der.
vigil-ant, F. *vigilant*, from stem of pres.
 pt. of L. *uigilare*, to watch.

invigorate, to give vigour to. (L.)
 From pp. of L. *inuigorare*, to give vigour to.
 = L. *in*, towards; *uigor*, vigour.

veille, an alarm at break of day.
 (F. = L.) From F. *rèveil*, a *veillee*, O. F.
resveil, 'a hunt's-up, or morning-song for
 a new married wife, the day after the mar-
 riage'; Cot. (The E. *veillee* is a trisyl-
 lable, and probably answers to the infinitive
 mood *rèveiller*, used substantively.) = F.
re-, again; O. F. *esveiller*, to waken. = L.
re-, again; *ex*, out, greatly; *uigilare*, to
 watch.

surveillance, inspection. (F. = L.) F.
surveillance, superintendence. = F. *surveil-*
lant, pres. pt. of *surveiller*, to superintend.
 = L. *super*, over; *uigilare*, to watch.

vedette, *vidette*, a cavalry sentinel.
 (F. = Ital. = L.) F. *vedette*, a sentinel. =
 Ital. *vedetta*, a horse-sentry; formerly a
 watch-tower. A corruption of Ital. *veletta*,
 a watch-tower; prob. by confusion with
vedere, to see. Dimin. of Ital. *veglia*, a
 watching, vigil. = L. *uigilia*, a vigil, watch.
vigour, energy. (F. = L.) O. F. *vigur*,
vigor, vigour. = L. *uigorem*, acc. of *uigor*,
 liveliness. = L. *uigere*, to be lively.

Vignette; see *Wine*.

Vigour; see *Vigil*.

Viking, a Northern pirate. (Scand.)
 Icel. *vikings*, a pirate, free-booter, rover.
 Lit. 'a creek-dweller,' one of the men who
 haunted the bays and creeks. = Icel. *vik*,
 creek, inlet, bay; with suffix *-ingr*, i. e.
 'son of,' or belonging to. = Icel. *vikja*,
 to turn, veer, trend, recede. Allied to
Weak.

Vile. (F. = L.) F. *vil*, fem. *vile*, base.
 = L. *uilis*, base, mean.

revile. (F. = L.) M. E. *reuilen* (= *revilen*). Coined by prefixing F. *re*- (= L. *re*-), again, to O. F. *aviler*, 'to make vile or cheap'; Cot. This verb is from F. *a* (= L. *ad*); and F. *vil* (L. *uilis*), cheap.

Villa. (L.) L. *uilla*, a farm-house, lit.
 'small village.' Short for *uicula**, dimin.
 of *uicus*, a village. See *Wick* (2).

village. (F. = L.) F. *village*. = L. *uil-*
laticus, adj., belonging to a farm-house. =
 L. *uilla* (above).

villain. (F. = L.) M. E. *vilein*. = O. F.
vilein, servile; as sb., a bondman, slave,
 villain. = Low L. *uillanus*, orig. a farm-
 servant, hence a slave, serf, villain. = L.

uilla, a farm-house. Der. *villain-y*, O. F. *vilenie*, *vilanie*, servitude, baseness.

Vinculum, a link. (L.) L. *vinculum*, a bond, fetter. — L. *vincire*, to bind.

Vindicate. (L.) From pp. of L. *vindicare*, to arrogate, lay claim to. — L. *vindex*, stem of *vindex*, a claimant, lit. 'one who expresses a desire.' — L. *vin-*, signifying 'desire,' allied to *venia*, favour, permission; *dic-*, base of *dicare*, to appoint, *dicere*, to say.

avenge. (F. — L.) O. F. *avengier*, to avenge. — F. *a* (L. *ad*), to; *vengier*, to avenge, from L. *vindicare*, to lay claim to, also to avenge (above).

revenge. (F. — L.) O. F. *revenger*, later *revencher*, to avenge oneself. (F. *revancher*). — F. *re-* (= L. *re-*), again; O. F. *vengier*, *venger*, from L. *vindicare*.

vengeance. (F. — L.) F. *vengeance*, 'vengeance'; Cot. — F. *venger*, to avenge. — L. *vindicare*.

vindictive. (F. — L.) Shortened from F. *vindicatif*, 'revenging'; Cot. From L. *vindicatus*, pp. of *vindicare*, to avenge; with suffix *-ivus*. See **Vindicate** (above).

Vine, **Vinegar**; see **Wine**.

Vinewed, mouldy. (E.) Also *finewed*, *fenowed* (Nares). From A. S. *fineged*, pp. of *finegian*, to become mouldy. — A. S. *finig*, mouldy (Joshua, ix. 5). The right form seems to be *fenig*, answering to M. E. *fenny*, dirty, vile, also used to mean 'mouldy,' adj. from A. S. *fenn*, mire, the same word as mod. E. *fen*; see **Fen**.

Vintage, **Vintner**; see **Wine**.

Viol. (F. — L.) F. *viole*, *violle*, 'a violin'; Cot. The same as Ital. Span. *viola*, Port. *viola*, *viola*. — Low L. *vidula*, *vitula*, a viol (Diez). — L. *uitulari*, to celebrate a festival, keep holiday; prob. orig. to sacrifice a calf. — L. *uitulus*, a calf; see **Veal**. And see **Fiddle**.

violin. (Ital. — L.) Ital. *violino*, dimin. of Ital. *viola*, a viol (above).

violoncello. (Ital. — L.) Ital. *violoncello*, dimin. of *violone*, a bass-viol, which is an augmentative form of *viola*, a viol (above).

Violate. (L.) From pp. of L. *violare*, to treat with force, violate. Formed as if from an adj. *violus**, due to *ui-s*, force.

violent. (F. — L.) F. *violent*. — L. *violentus*, full of might. Formed as if from an adj. *violus** (above).

Violet, a flower. (F. — L.) F. *violet*, m., *violette*, f. (Cot.). Dimin. of F. *viole*, 'a

gilliflower'; Cot. — L. *viola*, a violet. Gk. *lov*, a violet. Der. *violet*, adj.

Violin, **Violoncello**; see **Viol**.

Viper; see **Victuals**.

Virago; see **Virile**.

Virgin. (F. — L.) O. F. *virgine*. — L. *virginem*, acc. of *virgo*, a maid. De *virgin-als*, the name of a musical instrument, played upon by *virgins*.

Viridity; see **Verdant**.

Virile, manly. (F. — L.) F. *viril*, 'manly' Cot. — L. *virilis*, adj., from *uir*, a man Allied to **Hero**.

virago. (L.) L. *uirago*, a manlike woman. — L. *uir*, a man.

virtue. (F. — L.) M. E. *vertu*. — L. *virtu*. — L. *virtutem*, acc. of *virtus*, manly excellence. — L. *uir*, a man.

virtuoso. (Ital. — L.) Ital. *virtuoso*, one skilled in the fine arts, orig. 'virtuous' — Ital. *virtù*, shortened form of *virtus*, virtue, also, a love of the fine arts. — L. *virtutem* (above).

Virulent. (F. — L.) F. *virulent*. — L. *virulentus*, full of poison. — L. *virus*, poison. + Gk. *lós*, Skt. *visha*, poison.

Visage, **Visard**; see **Vision**.

Viscid, sticky, clammy. (L.) L. *viscidus*, sticky, clammy. — L. *viscum*, mistletoe birdlime. + Gk. *lós*, mistletoe.

viscera, entrails. (L.) L. *viscera*, neut. pl. entrails; allied to **Visoid** (above). Der. *e-viscer-ate*, to remove the entrails.

Viscount; see **Vicar**.

Visier; see **Vizier**.

Visible; see under **Vision**.

Vision. (F. — L.) F. *vision*. — L. *visio*, acc. of *visio*, sight. — L. *visus*, pp. of *videre*, to see. + Gk. *lōiv*, to see; Skt. *vid*, to know. Allied to **Wit**. (✓ **WID**)

advise. (F. — L.) M. E. *avis* (*avis*) without *d-*. — O. F. *avis*, an opinion; orig. a compound word, put for a *vis*, i.e. according to my opinion. — L. *ad*, according to; *visum*, that which has seemed good to one, orig. neut. of *visus*, pp. of *videre*, to see.

advise. (F. — L.) M. E. *advisen*, *advisen* (*avisen*), without *d-*. — O. F. *avis*, to be of opinion. — O. F. *avis* (above).

envy, sb. (F. — L.) M. E. *envie* (*envie*) — O. F. *envie*. — L. *invidia*, envy; see **Envy** (below).

evident. (F. — L.) O. F. *evident*. — L. *evident-*, stem of *evidens*, visible, pres. p. of *e-videre*, to see clearly.

improvise. (F. — Ital. — L.) F. *im-*

r. = Ital. *improvvisare*, to sing extemporaneous verses. = Ital. *improvviso*, unprovided for. = L. *improvisus*, seen. = L. *im-*, for *in-*, not; *pro*, because, pp. of *uidere*, to see.

invidious. (L.) From L. *invidiosus*, odium or envy. = L. *invidia*, envy. *invidere*, to envy, lit. to look upon (bad sense). = L. *in*, upon; *uidere*, to

vide. (L.) L. *providere* (pp. *provisio*) foresee, act with foresight. = L. *fore*; *uidere*, to see. Der. *providis-ion*.

viso. (L.) From the L. phrase *quod*, it being provided that; *provisio* is abl. of *provisus*, pp. of *videre*; see *provide* (above).

prudent. (F. = L.) F. *prudent*. = L. *prudentem*, acc. of *prudens*, short for *prudens*, foreseeing, pres. pt. of *providere*, see (above).

provide. (F. = L.) M. E. *purveien*, n (*purveien*, *porveien*), to provide. *pourvoir* (F. *pourvoir*), to provide. *pro-uidere*, to foresee, provide.

view, verb. (F. = L.) To view again; - and *view*.

re-visit. (F. = L.) F. *reviser*. = L. *re-*, to look back on, revisit. = L. *in*; *uidere*, to survey, from *uisus*, *uidere*, to see.

visit. (F. = L.) From *re-* and *visit*. *revise*. (L.) L. *super*, above, over; to survey; see *revise* (above).

over. (F. = L.) F. *sur*, over; O. F. *surveoir*, to see. = L. *super*, over; to see.

varnish. (F. = L.) F. *vernis*, 'varnish'; orig. an adj. from *verni*, pp. of O. F. *verner*, to glaze, polish. = Low L. *uitrinus*, = L. *uitrum*, glass; see *vitreous*.

vis. (F. = L.) F. *vis*, 'sight'; orig. an adj. from *visus*, pp. of O. F. *viser*, to look, face. (F. = L.) F. *visage*, look. = F. *vis*, *visage*; with suffix *-ation*. = L. *uisum*, acc. of

uisus, sight, afterwards look, face. = L. *uisus*, pp. of *uidere*, to see.

visard, the same as *visor* (below).

visible. (F. = L.) F. *visible*. = L. *uisibilis*, that can be seen. = L. *uis-us*, pp. of *uidere*, to see.

visit. (F. = L.) F. *visiter*. = L. *uisitare*, to visit, go to see, frequent. of *uisere*, to behold; from *uisus*, pp. of *uidere*.

visor, *visard*, *visor*. (F. = L.) The *d* is added. M. E. *visere*. = F. *visiere*, 'the visor, or sight of a helmet'; Cot. Formed from F. *vis*, the face; see *visage* (above). A *visor* also meant a mask, from its covering the face; Cotgrave has '*faux visage*, a maske, or vizard.'

vista. (Ital. = L.) Ital. *vista*, lit. a view. = Ital. *vista*, fem. of *visto*, seen, a by-form of *veduto*, pp. of *vedere*, to see. = L. *uidere*, to see.

visual. (F. = L.) F. *visual*. = L. *uisualis*, belonging to the sight. = L. *uisu-*, crude form of *uisus*, sight. = L. *uisus*, pp. of *uidere*, to see.

vitreous. (L.) L. *uitreus*, *uitrinus*, glassy. = L. *uitri-*, for *uitro-*, crude form of *uitrum*, glass. The *i* in *uitrum* was originally long; so that *uitrum* = *uid-trum* *. = L. *uidere*, to see.

vitriol. (F. = L.) F. *vitriol*, 'vitriol'; Cot. Said to be so called from its transparency. = Low L. *uitriolus* * = L. *uitreolus*, glassy. = L. *uitreus*, glassy. = L. *uitrum*, glass (above).

Visit, *Visor*; see *Vision*.

Vista, *Visual*; see *Vision*.

Vital; see *Victuals*.

Vitiate; see *Vice* (1).

Vitreous, *Vitriol*; see *Vision*.

Vituperation; see *Vice* (1).

Vivacity, *Vivid*, *Vivify*; see *Victuals*.

Viviparous, *Vivisection*; see *Victuals*.

Vixen; see *Fox*.

Viz; see *videlicet*, under *Vision*.

Vizard; see *visor*, under *Vision*.

Vizier, *Visier*, a councillor of state.

(Arab.) Arab. *wasir*, a counsellor of state; orig. a porter, one who bears the burden of state affairs. = Arab. root *wasara*, to bear a burden, sustain.

alguazil, a police officer. (Span. = Arab.) Span. *alguazil*. = Arab. *al*, the; *wasir*, a vizier, officer.

Vocable; see *Vocal*.

Vocal, uttering sound. (F. = L.) F. *vocal*. = L. *vocalis*, adj., from *uoc-*, stem of

uox, voice, sound. + Gk. *ἔπος*, a word; Skt. *vachas*, speech, from *vach*, to speak. (✓WAK.)

advocate, sb. (F.-L.) O. F. *advocat*, 'an advocate'; Cot. - L. *advocatus*, an advocate, one 'called upon' to plead. - L. *advocatus*, pp. of *ad-uocare*, to call to, call upon.

advowson. (F.-L.) O. F. *advouson*, patronage; hence the right of presentation to a benefice (Roquefort). - Low L. *advocationem*, acc. of *advocatio*, patronage. - Low L. *advocatus*, a patron; the same as L. *advocatus*, an advocate.

avocation. (L.) From L. *avocatio*, a calling away of the attention, hence a diversion, amusement; afterwards used in the sense of employment. - L. *avocatus*, pp. of *a-uocare*, to call away.

avouch. (F.-L.) M. E. *avouchen*. Formed by prefixing *a-* (= F. *a*, L. *ad*) to M. E. *vouchen*, to vouch; see *vouch* (below).

convoke. (L.) L. *con-uocare*, to call together.

evoke. (L.) L. *e-uocare*, to call forth.

invocation. (F.-L.) F. *invocation*. - L. *inuocationem*, acc. of *inuocatio*, a calling upon. - L. *inuocatus*, pp. of *inuocare*, to call upon.

invoke. (F.-L.) F. *invoker*. - L. *in-uocare*, to call upon.

provoke. (F.-L.) F. *provoker*; Cot. - L. *pro-uocare*, to call forth.

revoke. (F.-L.) O. F. *revocquer* (F. *révoquer*). - L. *re-uocare*, to recall.

vocable, a term, word. (F.-L.) F. *vocable*. - L. *vocabulum*, an appellation, name. - L. *uocare*, to call. - L. *uoc-*, stem of *uox*, voice, name. Der. *vocabulary*, from Low L. *vocabularium*, a list of words.

vocation. (F.-L.) F. *vocation*. - L. acc. *uocationem*, a calling, invitation. - L. *uocatus*, pp. of *uocare*, to call.

vociferation. (F.-L.) F. *vociferation*. - L. acc. *uociferationem*, an outcry. - L. *uociferatus*, pp. of *uociferari*, to lift up the voice, cry aloud. - L. *uoci-*, crude form of *uox*, voice; *fer-re*, to bear, carry, cognate with E. *bear*.

voice. (F.-L.) M. E. *vois*. O. F. *vois* (F. *voix*). - L. *uocem*, acc. of *uox*, voice, sound.

vouch, to warrant. (F.-L.) O. F. *voucher*, 'to vouch, cite, pray in aid in a suit'; Cot. - L. *uocare*, to call, call upon summon. - L. *uoc-*, stem of *uox*, voice.

vouchsafe. (F.-L.) Formerly *safe*, i. e. warrant as safe; from *vouch* and *safe*.

vowel. (F.-L.) F. *voyelle*, 'a vowel'. Cot. - L. *vocale*, acc. of *vocalis*, a vowel, vocal letter; see *Vocal*.

Vogue, mode, fashion. (F.-L.) Teut.) Formerly *vogue* meant swiftness, power. - F. *vogue*, 'vogue, power; a clear passage, as of a ship through a narrow strait, or of a ship through a broad sea'; Cot. Orig. 'sway of a verbal sb. of F. *voguer*, 'to sail'. - Ital. *voga*, sb., stroke of a galley. - G. *weg*, to row in a galley. - G. *fluctuare*, to fluctuate, be in motion on the sea. - W. *woge*, a wave. Allied to *Wag*, *We*, *voice*; see *Vocal*.

Void, empty. (F.-L.) O. F. *vide*. - L. *uiduum*, acc. of *uiduus*, hence, waste, empty. Allied to *W*, *void*, to shun. (F.-L.) M. E. *avoid* (avoiden), to make empty. - O. F. *evacuer*, to empty out, dissipate. - C. (= L. *ex*), out; *vuidier*, *voldier*, to empty, from *uiduus*.

¶ This seems to have suffered an extraordinary fusion with F. *éviter*, to avoid (L. *evitare*), with which it had no etymological connection; the M. E. *avoiden* commonly 'to empty'; hence, to get out of the way. - L. *uiduus*, empty. - O. F. *desvuidier*, to empty out. - O. F. *des-* (= L. *dis-*); to empty, from L. *uiduus*.

¶ **devoid**, quite void. (F.-L.) F. *devoid*; due to *devoided*, pp. of *devoider*, to empty. - O. F. *desvuidier*, to empty out. - O. F. *des-* (= L. *dis-*); to empty, from L. *uiduus*.

Volant, flying. (F.-L.) F. *volant*. pres. pt. of *voler*, to fly. - L. *volare*, to fly. Cf. Skt. *val*, to hasten, move to.

volatile. (F.-L.) F. *volatil*. Cot. - L. *volatilis*, flying. - L. *volare*, to fly.

volley. (F.-L.) F. *volée*. Cot. Hence, a flight of shot. - L. fem. of pp. of *volare*, to fly.

Volcano, a burning mountain. (L.) Ital. *volcano*, a volcano. - L. num, acc. of *Uolcanus*, *Uulcanus*, god of fire, fire. Allied to Skt. *av*, firebrand, meteor; G. *wallen*, to boil.

vulcanise, to combine caoutchouc with sulphur by heat. (L.) Coined, with *-ise*, from *Vulcan*, god of fire, fire (Der. *vulcan-ite*, vulcanised caoutchouc).

Volition; see *Voluntary*.

Volley; see *Volant*.

Volt; see *vault* (s), under *Vault*.

Voltaic, originated by Volta.

Volta, of Como, died March 6,

e, fluent. (F. — L.) F. *voluble*, easily rolled, glib; Cot. — L. easily turned about. — L. *uolu-*, *-tus*, pp. of *uoluere*, to roll; with *is*. + Goth. *walujan*, Gk. *ἐλβεῖν*, allied to Russ. *valite*, to roll, Skt. *val*. (✓WAR.)

involve. (L.) L. *circum-uoluere*, to surround. — L. *con-uoluere*, to roll about. Der. *convolut-ion*, *convolutus*; *convolut-us*, L. *us*, a twining plant.

revolve. (L.) L. *de-uoluere*, to roll about or transfer to. ¶ The old *revolve* was 'to transfer.'

evolve. (L.) L. *e-uoluere*, to unroll, dis-
 Der. *evolut-ion*, from pp. *evolutus*.
involve. (F. — L.) F. *involver*, 'to
 Cot. — L. *in-uoluere*, to roll in,
 Der. *involut-ion*, *involute*; from
utus.

revolt, a rebellion. (F. — Ital. — L.) F.
 a revolt; Cot. — O. Ital. *revolta*
volta, a revolt; fem. of *revolto*,
 overthrown, pp. of *revolvere*, to
 back, overturn. — L. *re-uoluere*, to
 (below).

revolve. (L.) L. *re-uoluere*, to turn
 Der. *revolut-ion*, from pp.

(1), an arched roof, cellar. (F. —
vault; the *l* was needlessly in-
 M. E. *voute*, *voute*, *voute*, *voute*.
te (also *voulte*, with inserted *h*),
 arch, a vaulted roof; Cot. O. F.
 vault (whence the later form *voute*,
voute); this is the fem. of O. F.
 ted, lit. bent, bowed, the same as
ta. — L. *uolutus*, an abbreviation
us, pp. of *uoluere*, to roll, turn
 Thus a *vault* meant a 'bowed'
 ce a chamber with bowed roof, a
 ich has an arched roof.

(2), to bound, leap. (F. — Ital. —
voltier, 'to vault'; Cot. — F. *volte*,
 turn, tumbler's gambol. — Ital.
 sudden turn; the same word as
 vault (above).

another spelling of *vault* (2)

roll, a roll, a book. (F. — L.) F.
 L. *uolumen*, a roll, scroll; hence,
 a parchment roll. — L. *uolu-*, as
us, pp. of *uoluere*, to roll.

volute, a spiral scroll on a capital. (F.
 — L.) F. *volute* (Cot.). — L. *uoluta*, a volute;
 fem. of *uolutus*, pp. of *uoluere*.

Volume; see *Voluble*.

Voluntary. (F. — L.) F. *volontaire*,
volontaire. — L. *voluntarius*, willing. —
 L. *voluntas*, free will. — L. *voluns**, by-
 form of *volens*, willing, from *velle*, to wish,
volo, I wish. + Gk. *βούλομαι*, I will; Skt
vasi, to choose, select. Allied to *Will*.
 (✓WAR.)

volition. (F. — L.) F. *volition*. — Low
 L. *volitionem*, acc. of *volitio**, volition (not
 found, but prob. a term of the schools). —
 L. *volo*, I wish.

voluptuous. (F. — L.) F. *voluptueux*,
 Cot. — L. *voluptuosus*, addicted to, or full
 of pleasure. — L. *volupt-as*, pleasure. — L.
*volup**, *volupe*, adv., agreeably. — L. *vol-o*,
 I wish.

Volute; see *Voluble*.

Vomit, sb. (L.) L. *vomitus*, a vomiting;
 whence *vomitare*, to vomit. — L. *vomitus*,
 pp. of *vomere*, to vomit. + Gk. *ἔμειν*, Skt.
vam, to vomit. (✓WAM.)

Voracity. (F. — L.) F. *voracité*. — L.
voracitatem, acc. of *voracitas*, hungriness.
 — L. *voraci*-, crude form of *vorax*, greedy
 to devour. — L. *vorare*, to devour. — L.
vorus, devouring, as in *carni-vorus*, flesh-
 eating. Allied to Skt. *-gara*, as in *aja-gara*,
 goat-devouring; Gk. *βορός*, gluttonous.
 (✓GAR.)

devour. (F. — L.) O. F. *devorer*. — L.
de-vorare, to consume, eat up.

Vortex; see *Verse*.

Vote, sb. (L.) L. *notum*, a wish; orig.
 a vow. — L. *notum*, neut. of *notus*, pp. of
vouere, to vow. Der. *vote-ive*, L. *notivus*,
 promised by a vow; *vote-ary*, a coined word,
 like *votaress*, *votress*.

devote, verb. (L.) L. *de-notus*, pp. of
de-vouere, to devote, vow fully.

devout. (F. — L.) M. E. *denot* (*devot*),
 also spelt *devoute*. — O. F. *devot*, devoted. —
 L. *de-notus* (above).

vow, sb. (F. — L.) M. E. *vow*, *vou*. —
 O. F. *vou*, *vo* (F. *vau*), a vow. — L. *notum*,
 a vow (above). ¶ Hence the M. E. *avow*,
 sb., common in the sense of 'vow,' Chaucer,
 C. T. 2239, 2416; and hence the verb *avow*,
 to vow. Yet *avow* commonly answers to
 L. *advocare*, and is a doublet of *avouch*;
 see *avouch*, under *Vocal*.

Vouch, *Vouchsafe*; see *Vocal*.

Vow; see *Vote*.

Vowel; see *Vocal*.

Voyage; see **Viaduct**.

Vulcanise; see **Volcanio**.

Vulgar. (F. = L.) F. *vulgaire*. = L. *vulgaris*, belonging to the common people. = L. *uulgus*, *uoligus*, the common people; a throng, crowd. + Skt. *varga*, a troop, *vraja*, a flock, multitude, from *vrij*, to exclude. (✓ **WARG**.) Der. *vulgar-ity*; also *vulgate*, the E. name for the L. version of the Bible known as the *editio vulgata*, where *vulgata* is fem. of pp. of *vulgare*, to publish.

divulge. (F. = L.) F. *divulguer*, 'to divulge, reveal'; Cot. = L. *di-vulgare*, to

publish abroad. = L. *di-*, for *dis-*, *uulgare*, to publish, from *uulgus* (

Vulnerable. (L.) L. *uulner*, liable to injury. = L. *uulnerare*, to = L. *uulner*-, crude form of *uulner*, Allied to *uellere*, to pluck, tear, *vrana*, a wound, fracture. (✓ **W**)

Vulpine, fox-like. (F. = L.) F. Cot. = L. *uulpinus*, fox-like. = L. crude form of *uulpes*, a fox.

Vulture. (L.) L. *uultur*, a lit. 'tearer.' = L. *uul*-, as in *uul-* of *uellere*, to pluck, tear. Allied *nerable*.

WA-WE.

Wabble, Wobble; see **Whap**.

Wacke, a kind of soft rock. (G.) G. *wacke*, a stone consisting of quartz, sand, and mica.

Wad, a small bundle of stuff, little mass of tow. (Scand.) Swed. *vadd*, wadding. O. Swed. *wad*, clothing, stuff, Icel. *vad-mál*, wadmál, a plain woollen stuff. + G. *watte*, wadding, wad; *wat*, cloth (whence F. *ouate*, &c.). Allied to **Weed** (2). Der. *wad-ding*, *wad-mal*.

Waddle; see **Wade**.

Wade, to walk slowly, esp. through water. (E.) A. S. *wadan*, pt. t. *wod*, to wade, go. + Du. *waden*, Icel. *vada*, pt. *vðð*, to wade; Icel. *vað*, a ford; Dan. *vade*, Swed. *vada*, O. H. G. *watan*, to wade, go. Further allied to L. *uadum* (for *uadhūm**), a ford, *uadere*, to go, Skt. *gidha*, shallow.

waddle, to walk clumsily. (E.) Frequentative of *wade* (above).

Wafer. (F. = O. Low G.) M. E. *wafre*. = O. F. *wansfre* (F. *gaufre*), a wafer. = O. Du. *waeffel*, a wafer (Du. *wafel*); Low G. *wafel*; G. *waffel*, wafer.

Waft; see **Wave** (1).

Wag; see **Weigh**.

Wage, Wager; see **Wed**.

Waggle, Waggon, Wagtail; see **Weigh**.

Waif; see **Waive**.

Wail; see **Wo**.

Wain, Wainscot; see **Weigh**.

Waist; see **Wax** (1).

Wait, sb. and vb.; see **Wake** (1).

Waive, to relinquish a claim. (F. = Scand.) M. E. *waiuen*, *weiuen* (*waiven*, *weiuen*), to set aside, shun, push aside,

remove. = O. F. *waiver**, only rec. the later form *guesver*, 'to waive, abandon, give over, surrender, &c.' Cot. Low L. *waviare*, to waive, *veifa*, to vibrate, move about, move to and fro (whence the sense of 'seems to have been evolved'). A **Vibrate**. (✓ **WIP**.) ¶ **Distin**

waif, sb., a thing abandoned, found astray. (F. = Scand.) M. E. *weif*; pl. *wayues*, *weyues* (*wayves*), = O. F. *waif*, later *gaif*, pl. *waives*, *choses gaives*, 'weifes, things forso lost'; Cot. = Icel. *veif*, anything or flapping about (applied, e.g. to of a seal); *veifa*, to vibrate, move (above).

Wake (1), to be brisk, cease from (E.) M. E. *waken*, pt. t. *wok*; intransitive; whence the weak verb pt. t. *waked*, to cause to wake, rous *wacan*, to arise, come to life, be born *wóc*, pp. *wacen*, whence *wacian*, we to wake, watch, pt. t. *wacode*. + *wakan* (pt. t. *wok*), *wakjan* (pt. t. *w* Du. *waken*, Icel. *vaka*, Dan. *vage vaka*, G. *wachen*. Der. *wake, sb.*, A. S. *wacu*.

await. (F. = L. and O. H. G.) *awaiter*, *awaitier*, to wait for. = (= L. *ad*), for; *waitier*, to wait; & vb. (below).

bivonac. (F. = G.) F. *bivonac*, *bivac*. = G. *beiwache*, a keeping watch *bei*, near (= E. *by*); *wachen*, to (above).

wait, sb. (F. = O. H. G.) *watchman*, *sentinel*, afterwards *se*

awake at night, a night-musician. — O. F. *waite*, a guard, watchman; later *guet*. — O. H. G. *wahta*, a watch-man, orig. a watch, a guard, a being awake. — O. H. G. *wahhen* (G. *wachen*), to be awake (above). Also used in the phr. *to lie in wait*.

wait, vb. (F. — O. H. G.) O. F. *waiter*, *waitier*, *gaiter*, later *guetter*, to watch, wait. — O. F. *waite*, a watchman, a watching (above).

waken, to awake. (E.) Now usually transitive, but orig. *intransitive only*, in the sense 'to become awake.' M. E. *waknen*, *wakenen*. A. S. *wacnan*, to be aroused, be born; intrans. form from *wacan*, to wake (above). ¶ The verbal suffix *-en* has now usually a *transitive* force; the M. E. suffix *-nen* is properly *intransitive*, as in Gothic. Cf. Goth. *waknan*, Swed. *wakna*, Dan. *vaagne*, to become awake. Der. *a-waken*, where the prefix *a-* = A. S. *ā-*; see *A-* (4).

watch, sb. (E.) M. E. *wacche*; A. S. *wacce*, a watch, guard. — A. S. *wacan*, to wake (above). Der. *watch*, vb., M. E. *wacchen*, A. S. *wacian*, weak verb.

Wake (2), the track of a ship. (Scand.) In Norfolk, a *wake* means a space of unfrozen water in a frozen tarn or 'broad.' The proper sense is an opening in ice, passage through ice, hence a track of a ship through a frozen sea, or a track generally. — Icel. *wak*, stem of *vök*, a hole, opening in ice; Swed. *wak*, Norweg. *wok* (the same). Hence Norweg. *wekkja*, Dan. *wæge*, to cut a passage for ships through ice. The orig. sense was 'a wet place.' — Icel. *vökr*, wet (Lowl. Scotch *wak*); cf. Du. *wak*, moist, Gk. *ὑγρός*, wet.

Waken; see *Wake* (1).

Wale, *Weal*, the mark of a blow. (E.) M. E. *wale*. A. S. *walu*, a weal; orig. 'a rod.' + O. Fries. *walu*, rod, wand, Icel. *völtr*, round stick, Goth. *walus*, a staff. Cf. Russ. *val*, a cylinder, *valiate*, to roll. β. The sense of rod or beam is preserved in *gun-wale*, the plank along the edge of a ship protecting the guns. Doublet, *wal*, q. v.

Walk, vb. (E.) M. E. *walken*, pt. t. *welk*, pp. *walken*. A. S. *wælcian*, pt. t. *wædle*, pp. *wælcian*, to roll, toss oneself about, rove about; hence, generally, to amble, walk. + O. Du. *walcken*, to press, full cloth, Swed. *walka*, to roll, full, work, Dan. *walke* (same), G. *walken*, to full. Allied to L. *urgere*, to bend, turn, incline.

(✓ *WARG*, extension of *WAR*, to turn, roll.)

Wall. (L.) A. S. *weall*, borrowed from L. *uallum*, a rampart, orig. a row of stakes. — L. *uallus*, a stake, palisade, lit. protection. Cf. Skt. *vri*, to cover, surround. (✓ *WAR*.)

circumvallation. (L.) Formed from pp. of L. *circumuallare*, to surround with a rampart. — L. *circum*, around; *uallum*, a rampart.

interval. (F. — L.) O. F. *intervalle*. — L. *intervallum*, lit. the space between the rampart of a camp and the soldier's tents. — L. *inter*, between; *uallum*, rampart.

Wallet; see *Wattle*.

Wall-eyed, with diseased eyes. (Scand.) 'Glauclolus, an horse with a *waule eye*,' Cooper (1565). — Icel. *valdeygðr*, corruption of *vagleygr*, wall-eyed, said of a horse. — Icel. *vagl*, a beam, also a beam in the eye, disease of the eye; *eygðr*, *eygr*, eyed, from *auga*, eye, cognate with E. *eye*. The Icel. *vagl* is the same as Swed. *vagel*, a perch, roost, sty in the eye, Norw. *vagl*, a hen-roost.

Wallop; see *Potwalloper*.

Wallow. (E.) M. E. *walwen*. A. S. *wæluwan*, to roll round. Cognate with L. *voluere*, to roll; see *Voluble*.

Walnut. (E.) Lit. 'a foreign nut.' A. S. *wealh*, foreign; *hnut*, a nut. + Du. *walnoot*, Icel. *valhnöt*, Dan. *valnød*, Swed. *valnöt*, G. *walnusz*. β. The A. S. *wealh* makes the pl. *wæalas*, foreigners, which is the mod. E. *Wales* (now applied to the country itself); cognate with O. H. G. *walah*, a foreigner, whence G. *Wälsch*, foreign, Italian.

Walrus; see *Whale*.

Waltz; see *Welter*.

Wampum, small beads, used as money. (N. American Indian.) W. Indian *wampum*; from the Massachusetts *wampī*, Delaware *wāpi*, white (Mahn).

Wan, colourless. (E.) M. E. *wan*. A. S. *wann*, *wonn*, dark, black, colourless; now applied to *pale* objects deficient in colour. ¶ Prob. allied to *win*; not to be connected with *wane* (as the A. S. form shews).

Wand, *Wander*; see *Wind* (2).

Wane, to decrease (as the moon). to fail. (E.) A. S. *wanian*, to wane, decrease. — A. S. *wan*, *won*, deficient. + Icel. *wana*, vb., from *wanr*, deficient. Cf. Goth. *wans*, lacking, Skt. *ána*, wanting. (✓ *WA*.)

wanion. (E.) In the phr. *with a wanion*, i.e. with ill-luck. I believe *wanion* = North E. *waniand*, waning, pres. pt. of M.E. *wanien*, to wane; see *Wane* (above). Sir T. More (Works, p. 306) writes *in the waniand*, which I explain to mean 'in the waning of the moon,' i.e. with ill-luck; see Brand, Popular Antiq. on *The Moon*. (So also Wedgwood.)

want, lack. (Scand.) M.E. *want*, first used as an adj., signifying 'deficient.' — Icel. *vant*, neut. of *vannr*, adj., lacking, which was formerly used with a gen. case following; as, *var þeim vettugis vant*, there was lacking to them of nothing, i.e. they wanted nothing. The Icel. *vannr* = A.S. *wan*; see *Wane* (above). Der. *want*, vb., Icel. *vanta*, from the adj. *vannr*.

wanton, unrestrained. (E.) M.E. *wantoun*, unrestrained, not educated; full form *wantowen*. — M.E. *wan-*, prefix, lacking, a neg. prefix (from A.S. *wan*, lacking); *towen* = A.S. *togen*, pp. of *teon*, to draw, to educate. See *Wane* and *Tow* (1).

Wapentake, see *Weapon*.

War. (E.) M.E. *werre*. A.S. *werre*, A.S. Chron. an. 1119. Also *war*; we find: 'armorum oneribus, quod Angli *war-scot* dicunt,' Laws of Cnut, De Foresta, § 9. (Not common, the usual A.S. words being *wolg*, *hild*, *winn*, *gūð*.) + O. Du. *werre*, war, whence *werren*, to embroil; O.H.G. *werre*, broil, confusion, strife (whence O.F. *werre*, F. *guerre*). (Base *WARR*, for *WARS*; allied to *Worse*.) Der. *war-fare*, i.e. war-expedition; from A.S. *faran*, to go.

guerilla, **guerrilla**, irregular warfare. (Span. = O. H. G.) Span. *guerrilla*, a skirmish, lit. 'little war'; dimin. of *guerra*, war. — O. H. G. *werre*, war (above).

warrior. (F. — O. H. G.) M.E. *werriour*. — O.F. *werreieur**, old spelling of O.F. *guerreieur*, a warrior. — O.F. *werreier**, *guerreier*, to make war (whence E. *warray* in Spenser, F. Q. i. 5. 48, ii. 10. 21). — O.F. *werre*, *guerre*, war. — O. H. G. *werre*, war (above).

Warble; see *Whirl*.

Ward, a guard, watch, &c. (E.) M.E. *ward*. A.S. *weard*, masc., a guard, watchman, defender; also *weard*, fem., a guarding, protection, defence. Allied to *Wary*. (Base *WAR*.) + Icel. *vörðr*, (1) a watchman, (2) a watching; G. *wart*, Goth. *wards* in *daura-wards*, a door-keeper. Der. *ward*, verb, *ward-er*, sb.; also *bear-ward*, *ste-ward*, &c.

award, vb. (F. — L. and O. H. G.) M.E. *awarden*. — O.F. *eswardoir*, *esgardoir*, to examine, adjudge. — O.F. *es-* (= L. *ex*), out; O.F. *warder*, to ward, guard; see *guard* (below).

guard, vb. (F. — O. H. G.) O.F. *garder*, earliest form *warder*, to guard. — O. H. G. *warten*, M. H. G. *warden*, to watch; cognate with A.S. *weardian*, to watch, from *weard*, sb.; see *Ward*. Der. *guard-ian*; see *Warden* (below).

regard, vb. (F. — L. and O. H. G.) F. *regarder*, to look, look at, view. — L. *re-*, back; F. *garder*, to guard; see *guard* (above).

reward, vb. (F. — L. and O. H. G.) O.F. *rewarder*, later spelling *regarder*; see *regard* (above).

warden, (1) a guardian, (2) a kind of keeping pear. (F. — O. H. G.) M.E. *warden*. — O.F. *wardain**, old spelling of *gardein*, *gardain*, Low L. *guardianus*, a guardian. — O.F. *warder*, later *garder*, to guard; with L. suffix *-ianus*; see *guard* (above).

wardrobe. (F. — G.) M.E. *wardrobe*. — O.F. *warderobe*, later *garderobe*, a guard-robe, i.e. place for keeping robes. See *guard* (above), and *Robe*.

Ware (1), merchandise; see *Wary*.

Ware (2), aware; see *Wary*.

Wariness; see *Wary*.

Warison; see *Warrant*.

Warlock; a wizard. (E.) M.E. *warloghe*, a wicked one, the devil; *warleum*, a deceiver. — A.S. *wærlaga*, a traitor, perfidious man, liar, truce-breaker; (hence, a witch, wizard). Lit. 'liar against the truth.' — A.S. *wær*, truth (cognate with L. *verum*, truth); *loga*, a liar, from *logen*, pp. of *leogan*, to lie. See *Verity* and *Lie* (2).

Warm. (E.) A.S. *wearm*. + Du. *u. warm*, Icel. *varmr*, Dan. Swed. *varm*. Allied to Russ. *varite*, to boil, scorch, L. *vulcanus*, fire. (✓*WAR*.)

Warn; see *Wary*.

Warp, sb. (E.) M.E. *warpe*. A.S. *wearp*, a warp, in weaving. — A.S. *weap*, pt. t. of *weorpan* (strong verb), to cast, throw, hence, to throw the shuttle. + Icel. *varp*, a throwing, from *varpa*, pt. t. of *verpa*, to throw; Swed. *varp*, a warp. — O. H. G. *warf* (G. *werfte*), from *warf* t. of *werfen*, to throw. (Base *WA*) Der. *warpe*, verb, from Icel. *varpa*, throw, cast (hence, to twist out of shape this mod. F. *warpe* is a secondary (1)

the same as A. S. *weorpan*. So *varpa*, Dan. *varpe*, to warp a Swed. *varp*, the draught of a net. *Trap*.

it, sb. (F.—O. H. G.) M. E. *warant*, *guarant*, later *warrant*; Cot. The form *war-* of the pres. pt., with the sense *g.*—O. H. G. *warjan*, *werjan* (*n*), to protect, lit. 'to heed.'—*warra*, heed, care. Allied to *Der. warrant*, verb; *warrant-y*, *rantie*, orig. fem. of pp. of *war-* *warrant*; see *guarantee* (below). *antee*, sb. (F.—O. H. G.) *For-* *wanty* or *garanty*, which are *lings*.—O. F. *garantie*, *garrantie*, *y*; fem. of pp. of *garantir*, to *O. F. garant*, *warant*, a warrant; *at* (above). *Der. guarantee*, verb. *m*, *warisoun*, protection, re-*—O. H. G.* M. E. *warisoun*, (the true sense); more com-*ie* sense of reward or help; *it* *recovery from illness or healing.* *varison*, *garison*, surety, safety, *healing*.—O. F. *warir*, to pro-*—O. H. G.* *warjan*, *werjan*, to *ee Warrant*.

a, sb. (F.—O. H. G.) M. E. *O. F. warrenne*, *varrenne*, later *a warren of conies*; Cot.; Low *ua*, a preserve for hares, &c.—*warjan*, to protect, preserve *And see Garret*.

E. M. E. *werite*, A. S. *wearte*, *Du. wrat*, Icel. *varta*, Dan. *vorte*, *ta*, G. *warze*. Orig. 'growth' *sence*; allied to *Wort* (1).

Ware, cautious. (E.) M. E. *ry* is a rather late form, with *as in murk-y*. A. S. *wer*, cau-*Icel. varr*, Dan. Swed. *var*, Goth. *G. gewahr*, aware. Allied to *an*, armour, from *vti*, to cover; *ip-dw*, I perceive, L. *uer-eri*, to *ad.* (✓**WAR.**) *Der. wary-ness*.

(E.) A corruption of M. E. *r*, aware (common); from A. S. *ware*.—A. S. *ge-*, a common *altering the sense*; *war*, *ware*, *Wary* (above).

e. (E.) Now written as *one* *merely short for be ware*, i. e. *cautious*; see **Wary** (above).

(1), merchandise. (E.) M. E. *s. waru* (L. *merx*; Wright). The

orig. sense was prob. 'valuables,' and the word is allied to A. S. *waru*, protection, guard, custody. + Icel. *vara*, Dan. *varre*, Swed. *vara*, Du. *waar*, G. *waare*, a com-*modity*; allied to Dan. *varre*, Swed. *vara*, G. *wahre*, care.

ware (2), aware. (E.) See Acts iv. 16. M. E. *war*; A. S. *war*, cautious. (The true form, whence *wary* was made by adding *-y*.) See **Wary** (above).

warn. (E.) A. S. *wearnian*, *warnian*, (1) to take heed, which is the usual sense, (2) to warn. From the sb. *wearn*, refusal, denial, orig. a guarding of oneself. Allied to **Wary** (above). + Icel. *varna*, to warn off, from *vörn*, a defence; Swed. *varna*, G. *warnen*. *Der. fore-warn*, *pre-warn*.

weir, **wear**, a dam. (E.) M. E. *wer*; A. S. *wer*; allied to *werian*, to defend, protect, also to dam up. Allied to *war*, *wary*. + Icel. *vörr*, a fenced-in landing-*place*; G. *wehr*, a defence, *mühtwehr*, a mill-dam.

Was, pt. t. of the verb *to be*. (E.) M. E. *was*, pl. *weren*. A. S. *was*, I was, he was; *wære*, thou wast; pl. *wæron*, were; sub-*junctive sing. wære*, pl. *wæron*. Mod. E. substitutes *wast* for the A. S. *wære* in the indicative, and *wert* for the same in the subjunctive; both are late forms. **β.** The infin. is A. S. *wesan*, to be; cognate with *Du. wezen*, Icel. *vera*, Dan. *være*, Swed. *vara*, Goth. *wisan*, to be, dwell, remain; *Skt. was*, to dwell. (✓**WAS**, to dwell.)

γ. The form *was* answers to Icel. *var*, *Du. was*, Dan. Swed. *var*, G. *war*, Goth. *was*; and the pl. *were* to Icel. *várum*, *vdrut*, *vdrú*, *Du. G. waren*, Swed. *voro*, Goth. *wesum*, *wesuth*, *wesun*.

wassail. (E.) M. E. *wasseyll*, *wassayl*, orig. a drinking of a health, from the Nor-*thern E. was hál*, answering to A. S. *wes hál*, lit. 'be whole,' a form of wishing good health. Here *wes* is imperative sing. of *wesan*, to be; and *hál* is the same as mod. E. *whole*. The dialectal form *hál* is the same as mod. E. *hale* (doublet of *whole*). See **Hale** (1).

Wash, vb. (E.) M. E. *waschen*, pt. t. *wessh*. A. S. *wascan*, pt. t. *wōsc*, *wōx*, pp. *wascen*. + *Du. wasschen*, Icel. Swed. *vaska*, Dan. *vaske*, G. *waschen* (pt. t. *wusch*). Allied (in my opinion) to *Skt. uksh*, to sprinkle, to wet.

Wasp. (E.) Prov. E. *waps*, *wops*; A. S. *waps*. + G. *wespe*, L. *uespa*; Lith. *wapsà*, a gad-fly; Russ. *osa*, a wasp.

Wassail; see **Was** or **Hale** (1).

Waste; see **Vast**.

Watch; see **Wake** (1).

Water, sb. (E.) A. S. *water*. + Du. *water*, G. *wasser*. Allied to Icel. *vatn*, Dan. *vand*, Swed. *vatten*, Goth. *wato*, Russ. *voda*, Gk. *ὕδωρ*, L. *unda*, Lith. *wandù*, Skt. *udan*, water. All from ✓**WAD**, to wet.

Der. *water*, vb.

otter, (E.) M. E. *oter*, A. S. *otor*. + Du. *otter*, Icel. *otr*, Dan. *odder*, Swed. *otter*, G. *otter*, Russ. *видра*, Lith. *udrà*; also Gk. *ὕδρα*, a hydra, water-snake. Allied to *water*; compare Gk. *ὕδρα*, hydra, with *ὕδωρ*, water. The sense is 'dweller in the water.' Doublet, *hydra*, q. v.

wet, moist. (E.) M. E. *wet*, *weet*; A. S. *wæt*, wet. + Icel. *vátr*, Dan. *vaad*, Swed. *vät*, wet. Allied to **Water** (above).

Der. *wet*, vb., A. S. *wetan*.

Wattle, a flexible rod, hurdle; fleshy part under the throat of a cock or turkey. (E.) The orig. sense was something twined or woven together; hence a hurdle, a bag of woven stuff, a bag on a cock's neck. M. E. *watel*, a bag; A. S. *watel*, *watul*, a hurdle. Base **WAT**; from ✓**WA**, to bind.

wallet, a bag, budget. (E.) M. E. *walet*, a corruption of M. E. *watel*, a wattle, also a bag. In P. Plowman, C. xi. 269, where some MSS. express 'bag-full' by *watel-ful*, others have *walet-ful*. Again, Shakespeare has *wallets* for bags of flesh upon the neck (Temp. iii. 3. 46), which is the same as *wattles*. Further, cf. O. Du. *waetsack*, G. *watsack*, *wadsack*, a wallet, where *wat* answers to the base of A. S. *wat-el*.

Wave (1), to fluctuate. (E.) M. E. *wauen*. A. S. *wafian*, esp. in the sense to wonder at or waver in mind; the lit. sense appears in the adj. *wæfre*, wavering, restless. Cf. Icel. *vafra*, *vafra*, to waver; *vafsl*, hesitation. **Der.** *wave*, sb., from the verb above (not the same word as M. E. *warve*, a wave, which is allied to *wag*).

waft. (E.) Put for *waff*, like *graft* for *graff*. Again, *waff* is the same as *wave*, in the sense 'to beckon by waving something'; see **Merch. Ven.** v. 11.

waver, vb. (E.) M. E. *waueren* (*waueren*), to wander about. — A. S. *wæfre*, restless, wandering. + Icel. *vafra*, to waver; see above.

Wax (1), to grow. (E.) M. E. *waxen*, pt. t. *wox*, *wex*, pp. *woxen*, *waxen*. A. S. *weaxan*, pt. t. *wæx*, pp. *gewæxen*. + Du. *wassen*, Icel. *vaxa*, Dan. *væxe*, Swed.

vāxa, G. *wachsen*, Goth. *wakjan*, pt. t. *wohs*. Further allied to Gk. *αἰσάνειν*, Skt. *waksh*, to wax, grow. (Base **WAKS**, extended from ✓**WAG**, to be strong.) Allied to **Eke**, **Augment**.

waist. (E.) M. E. *waist*, waist; lit. 'the growth' of a man, or the part of the body where size and strength are developed. The same word as M. E. *waest*, strength, answering to an A. S. form *weaxst**, not found, but nearly allied to A. S. *weaxma*, growth. — A. S. *weaxan*, to grow. + Goth. *wahstus*, growth, increase, stature; Icel. *vöxtr*, stature, shape. **Der.** *waist-coat*.

Wax (2), a substance made by bees. (E.) M. E. *wax*; A. S. *wear*. + Du. *was*, Icel. Swed. *vax*, Dan. *vox*, G. *wachs*, Russ. *vosk*, Lith. *waszkas*.

Way. (E.) M. E. *wey*, *way*. A. S. *weg*. + Du. *weg*, Icel. *veg*, Dan. *vei*, Swed. *wäg*, G. *weg*, Goth. *wigs*. + Lith. *vejis*, the track of a cart; L. *uia*; Skt. *vaha*, a way, from *vah*, to carry. See **Weigh** (✓**WAGH**.) **Der.** *al-way*, *al-ways*, see **All**; *way-faring*, i. e. faring on the way, A. S. *weg-færend*, where *færend* is the pres. pt. of *færan*, to travel; *way-lay*, *way-worn*.

away. (E.) M. E. *awei*. A. S. *maeg*, away. — A. S. *on*, on; *weg*, way.

wayward, perverse. (E.) M. E. *weyward*, headless form of M. E. *unweyward*, adv. in a direction away from a thing; from M. E. *awei*, away, and *-ward*, suffix. See **away** (above).

We, pl. of the 1st pers. pronoun. (E.) M. E. *we*. A. S. *wē*. + Du. *wij*; Icel. *vér*, Dan. Swed. *vi*; G. *wir*; Goth. *weis*.

Weak. (Scand.) The Scand. form has ousted M. E. *wook*, A. S. *wede*, weak. *Weak* is from Icel. *veikr*, Swed. *vet*, weak; Dan. *veg*, pliant. — Icel. *veik*, pt. t. of *vikja*, to turn aside; cognate with A. S. *wāc*, pt. t. of *welcan*, to give way. (Base **WIK**.) Allied to **Wiok** (1) and **Wicket**.

Weal; see **Will** (1).

Weald, a wooded region, an open country. (E.) Two words have been confused, viz. *wild* and *wold* (or *wald*). The M. E. *wald* or *wold* became *weld* and *wield*; *Caxton* speaks of 'the *weld*' of Kent. See further under **Wold**. But *Shakespeare* and *Lyly* speak of 'the *wild*' of Kent; see **Wild**.

Wealth; see **Will** (1).

Wean; see **Win**.

Weapon. (E.) M. E. *wepen*. A. S. *wæpen*, a weapon. + Du. *wapen*, Icel.

våpn, Dan. *vaaben*, Swed. *våpen*, G. *waffe*; Goth. *wepna*, neut. pl. weapons. Allied to A. S. *wæpman*, a full grown-man, a male.

wapentake, a district. (Scand.) M. E. *wapentake*. A. S. *wāpengetake*, not an E. word, but borrowed from Icel. *vápnatak*, lit. a weapon-touching, hence, a vote of consent so expressed, and, finally, the district governed by a man whose authority was confirmed by the touching of weapons. See Thorpe, Ancient Laws, i. 455. — Icel. *vápn*, gen. pl. of *vápn*, a weapon; and *tak*, a touching, grasping, allied to **Take**.

Wear (1), to wear clothes, to consume by use. (E.) M. E. *weren*, pt. t. *wered*. A. S. *werian* (pt. t. *werode*). — Icel. *verja*, O. H. G. *werian*, to wear; Goth. *wasjan*, to clothe. (✓WAS, to clothe.) ¶ All the senses of *wear* can be deduced from the sense of carrying clothes on the body; hence it means to consume or use up by wear, to destroy, efface. The pt. t. *wore* is modern. Not allied to A. S. *werian*, to defend, which is a different word.

Wear (2) a weir; see **weir**, under **Wary**.

Wear (3), to veer a ship; the same as **Veer**, q. v.

Weary, exhausted, tired. (E.) M. E. *weri*. A. S. *wérig*, tired. — A. S. *wórian*, to tramp about, wander, travel. — A. S. *wór*, a moor, swampy place (tedious to tramp over). — O. Sax. *wórig*, O. H. G. *wórag*, weary. (The change from *ð* to *é* is quite regular.) ¶ Not allied to *wear* (1).

Weasand; see **Wheeze**.

Weasel. (E.) M. E. *wesel*, *wesele*. A. S. *wesle*, a weasel. — Du. *weszel*, Icel. *væsla*, Dan. *væsel*, Swed. *vessla*, G. *wiesel*. Perhaps allied to **Wizen**; from its thinness.

Weather. (E.) M. E. *weder*; A. S. *weder*. (The *th* seems due to Icel. *veðr*.) — Du. *weder*, Icel. *veðr*, Dan. *veir*; Swed. *väder*, wind, weather; G. *wetter*. Allied to G. *gewitter*, a storm, Icel. *land-viðri*, a land-wind; Russ. *viétr'*, wind, breeze, Lith. *wietra*, storm. Allied to **Wind** (1).

weather-beaten, **weather-bitten**. (E.) Both forms seem to be correct. The former means 'beaten by the weather,' from *beat*. The latter means 'bitten by the weather,' from *bite*, and occurs in Wint. Tale, v. 2. 60; derived from Swed. *väder-biten*, lit. bitten by the weather.

wither. (E.) Orig. trans.; M. E. *widren*, *wederen*, to expose to weather.

Weave. (E.) M. E. *wewen* (*weven*).

A. S. *wefan*, pt. t. *waf*, pp. *wefen*. — Du. *weven*, Icel. *wefa*, Dan. *væve*, Swed. *wesva*, G. *weben*. (Base WAB = ✓WABH.)

web. (E.) A. S. *webb*, a web; from *waf*, pt. t. of *wefan* (above). — Du. *wel*, Icel. *wefr*, Dan. *væv*, Swed. *väf*, G. *gewebe*.

weft. (E.) A. S. *west*, *westa*, the threads woven across the warp; from A. S. *waf*, pt. t. of *wefan*, to weave. — Icel. *weftr*.

woof, the **weft**. (E.) This curious word is a corruption of M. E. *oof*, the *w* being prefixed owing to a popular etymology from *weave* (which is true, but not in the way which popular etymologists would understand). The M. E. *oof* is a contraction of A. S. *ðwef*, the **woof**. — A. S. *ð*, contraction of *on*, upon; *wef*, a sb. due to *waf*, pt. t. of *wefan*, to weave.

Wed, vb. (E.) M. E. *wedden*. A. S. *weddian*, lit. to pledge, engage; hence to betroth. — A. S. *wed*, a pledge. — O. Du. *wedde*, Icel. *veð*, Swed. *vad*, G. *wette*, Goth. *wadi*, a pledge, wager. Allied to L. *uas* (gen. *uad-is*), a pledge, Gk. *ἀ-εθλον* (= *ἀ-φειδ-λον*), the prize of a contest; Skt. *vadhū*, a bride. (✓WADH.)

wage, a gage, pledge; pl. **wages**, pay for service. (F.—Teut.) M. E. *wage*, pl. *wages*. — O. F. *wage*, later *gage*, a gage, pledge; hence, a stipulated payment. A verbal sb. from O. F. *wager*, to pledge, Low L. *wadiare*. — Goth. *wadi*, a pledge (above). Der. *wage*, vb., as in *to wage war*, orig. to declare (or pledge oneself to) war.

wager, a bet. (F.—Teut.) M. E. *wager*, *wajour*. — O. F. *wageure*, later *gageure*, 'a wager'; Cot.—Low L. *wadiatura*, from *wadiare*, to pledge (above). Der. *wager*, vb. See also **Gage** (1).

wedlock, marriage. (E.) A. S. *wedlóc*, lit. a pledge, pledging. — A. S. *wed*, a pledge; *lóc*, a sport, also, a gift, and often used as a mere suffix. See **Lark** (2).

Wedge. (E.) M. E. *wegge*. A. S. *wecg*. — Du. *wig*, Icel. *weggr*, Dan. *vagge*, Swed. *vigg*, M. H. G. *wecke*, a wedge; G. *wecke*, a kind of wedge-shaped loaf. Lit. 'a mover,' from its effect in splitting trees; allied to **Wag**. (✓WAGH.)

Wedlock; see **Wed**.

Wednesday. (E.) M. E. *wednesday*. A. S. *wōdnesdag*, Woden's day. (The change from *ð* to M. E. *é* is quite regular.) — Du. *woensdag*, Icel. *ðóinsdagr*, Swed.

Dan. *onsdag*; all meaning 'Woden's (or Odin's) day.' β. The name *Woden* signifies 'furious'; from A. S. *wōd*, mad, furious (= Icel. *ðr*, Goth. *wōds*). See **Wood** (2). *Woden* was identified with L. *Mercurius*.

Wee, tiny. (Scand.?) M. E. *we*, only as sb., in the phrase 'a litel *we*' = a little bit, a little way. I have little hesitation in assuming the O. Northern E. *we*, a way, space, to be the same as Dan. *vei*, a way, cognate with E. **Way**, q. v. Cf. North. E. *way-bit*, also *wee-bit*, a small space. ¶ Certainly not allied to G. *wenig*, little.

Weed (1), a noxious plant. (E.) M. E. *weed*; A. S. *wēod*, *wīod*, a weed. + O. Saxon *wīod*. Root unknown.

Weed (2), a garment. (E.) M. E. *wede*. A. S. *wāde*, neuter, *wād*, fem., a garment. + O. Fries. *wede*, O. Sax. *wīdi*; Icel. *vāð*, a piece of stuff, cloth; O. H. G. *wīt*, *wīt*, clothing, armour. Lit. 'something that binds' or is wrapped round; cf. Goth. *ga-wīdan* (pt. t. *ga-wāth*), O. H. G. *wetan*, to bind together, Zend *vadh*, to clothe.

Week. (E.) M. E. *weke*, *wike*; A. S. *wice*, *wicu*, a week. (There was a later A. S. *wucu*, a week, which became M. E. *wouke*, a week, and is obsolete.) + Du. *week*, Icel. *vika*, Swed. *vecka*, O. H. G. *wecha*, *wehha* (mod. G. *woche*). We also once find Goth. *wiko*, in the sense of order or succession (Luke i. 8), answering to L. *ordine* (not to *uicis*). The orig. sense seems to have been 'succession,' series; cf. Icel. *vikja*, to turn, return; see **Weak**.

Ween; see **Win**.

Weep. (E.) M. E. *wepen*, pt. t. *weep*, *wep*. A. S. *wēpan*, pt. t. *wēp*, to cry aloud, raise an outcry. = A. S. *wōp*, a clamour, outcry (by the usual change from *ō* to *ē*). + O. Sax. *wōpian* vb., from *wōp*, outcry; Icel. *apa*, to shout, from *ōp*, outcry. Allied to Russ. *vopite*, to sob, lament. Cf. Skt. *vāc*, to cry, howl. ¶ Not allied to *whoop*.

Weet; see **Wit** (1).

Weevil, a small beetle. (E.) M. E. *wenel*, *wiuel* (*wewel*, *wivel*); A. S. *wifel*, *wibil*, + Icel. *yfill*, O. Du. *wevel*, O. H. G. *wibil*. A dimin. form; from A. S. *wibba*, a beetle; of which the orig. sense was prob. 'wriggler' or 'flutterer.' Cf. Lith. *wibbalas*, a chafer, winged insect.

Weft; see **Weave**.

Weigh. (E.) M. E. *weghen*. A. S. *wegan*, pt. t. *wag*, to carry, bear; also, to move; also to raise, lift (cf. to weigh

anchor); to weigh. + Du. *wegen*; Icel. *vega*, to move, lift; Dan. *veie*, Swed. *väga*; G. *wegen*, to move, *wiegen*, to rock, *wägen*, to weigh. Allied to L. *uehere*, Skt. *vah*, to carry. (✓ **WAGH**.)

wag. (Scand.) M. E. *waggen*. = O. Swed. *wagga*, Swed. *vagga*, to wag, sway, rock. Cognate with A. S. *wagian* (= M. E. *wawen*), to wag, which is a secondary verb derived from A. S. *wag*, pt. t. of *wegan* (above). Similarly, the Swed. *vagga* is a secondary verb, from Icel. *vag*, base of *vega*, to weigh (above). Der. *wag-tail*, *waggle*, to wag frequently. (Scand.)

Frequent form of **wag** (above).

wagon, **waggon**. (Du.) XVI cent. Borrowed from Du. *wagen*, a wagon; which is cognate with **wain** (below).

wain, a waggon. (E.) M. E. *wain*, *wayn*; formed (by the usual change of *ay* to *ay*) from A. S. *wagn*, a wain; we also find A. S. *wān*, a contracted form. = A. S. *wag*, pt. t. of *wegan*, to carry; see **Weigh** (above). (Thus *wain* = vehicle.) + Du. *wagen* (whence E. *wagon*), Icel. *vagn*, Dan. *vogn*, Swed. *vagn*, G. *wagen*.

wainscot, panelled boards on walls of rooms. (Du.) XIV cent. = Du. *wagenschat*, 'wainscot'; Hexham. As if from Du. *wagen*, a wain; but really a corruption of O. Du. *waeghe-schat*, wall-boarding; from O. Du. *waeg* (Du. *weeg*, A. S. *wāh*) a wall, and *schot*, 'a wainscot, partition,' &c., Sewel or 'a closure of boards,' Hexham. It came to mean boards for covering walls, hence, boards for panel-work, oak-panelling, wainscot in general. The Du. *schot* is cognate with E. *scot* and *shot*. (Misplaced.)

weight. (E.) M. E. *weght*, *wicht*. A. S. *wiht*, *gewiht*, weight. + Du. *gewicht*, Icel. *vætt*, Dan. *vægt*, Swed. *vigt*, G. *gewicht*.

wey, a heavy weight; from two to three cwt. (E.) M. E. *wege*. A. S. *wāgen*, weight. = A. S. *wāg*, stem of pt. t. pl. of *wegan*, to weigh.

Weir, **Wear**, a mill-dam; see **Wary**.

Weird; see **Worth** (2).

Welcome; see **Will** (1).

Weld (1); to beat metal together; see **Well** (2).

Weld (2), dyer's weed. (E.) M. E. *welde*, *wolde*; Lowl. Sc. *wald*. Apparently an E. word. ¶ Quite distinct from *wald*.

Welfare; see **Will** (1).

Welkin, sky, clouds. (E.) M. E. *welkin*, more commonly *welkne*, *welkete*, *welken*.

wolken. = A. S. *wolcnu*, clouds, pl. of *wolcen*, cloud. + O. Sax. *wolkan*, G. *wolke*, a cloud.

The suggested connection with A. S. *walcen*, to roll, is not proven.

Well (1); see Will (1).

Well (2), a spring, fount. (E.) M. E. *welle*; A. S. *wella*, a spring. = A. S. *weallan* (pt. t. *wedll*), to well up, boil (but the mod. E. *well*, vb., is derived from the condary verb *wellan* or *wyllan*, with the same sense). + Icel. *vell*, ebullition, from *vella*, to boil (pt. t. *vall*); Du. *wel*, a spring; Dan. *væld*; G. *welle*, a wave, surge, from *wallen*, to boil. Further allied to Skt. *val*, to move to and fro, Russ. *valiat*, to roll. Also allied to Warm. (WAL = WAR.) Der. *well*, vb., as above.

weld (1), to beat metal together. (Swed.) The *d* is excrement after *l*; the word is Swedish, from the iron-works here. = Swed. *välla*, orig. to well, now only the sense to weld iron; cf. Dan. *valde*, to well up (with excrement *d*, as in English). Cognate with E. *well*, vb.

Wellaway; see Wo.

Welsh, pertaining to Wales. (E.) M. E. *walsh*, foreign. A. S. *walisc*, *welisc*, foreign, formed, with suffix *-isc* (E. *-ish*) and vowel-change, from A. S. *wealh*, a foreigner. See Walnut.

Welt. (C.) The old sense seems to be border, hem, fringe. M. E. *welte*. = I. *gwald*, a hem, welt, *gwalt*, the welt of a shoe; *gwaldus*, to welt, hem; allied to Icel. *balt*, welt, border, belt, Irish *balt* (ame). It seems thus to be allied to Belt.

Welter, to wallow, roll about. (E.) formerly also *walter*. *Walter*, *welter*, are equivalents from M. E. *walten*, to roll over, tumble, turn over. = A. S. *weallan* (strong verb), to roll over. + Icel. *velta* (pt. *vallt*), to roll, Dan. *valte*, to overturn; Swed. *vältra*, to welter, frequent. of *välla*, to roll; G. *wälzen*, to roll, welter, from

wälzen, to roll. Cf. Goth. *us-waltjan*, to subvert. (Base WALT, from ✓ WAR.)

waltz, a dance. (G.) Short for G. *walzer*, a waltz (with *z* sounded as *ts*). = G. *wälzen*, to roll, revolve; see above.

Wen, a tumour. (E.) A. S. *wenn*. + Du. *wen*; Low G. *ween*. Prob. allied to Goth. *winnan*, to suffer, *wunns*, affliction; the Goth. *winnan* is the same as A. S. *winnan*, to toil, to win (whence E. *win*). See Win.

Wench. (E.) M. E. *wenche*, earlier form *wenche*, a child, (male or female). = A. S. *winclo*, s. pl., children (of either sex). Allied to A. S. *wencel*, weak, *wancel*, tottery (hence weak, infantine). From the base WANK, seen in G. *wanken*, to totter, M. H. G. *wenken*, to render unsteady. Allied to Wink.

Wend, Went; see Wind (2).

Were, pl. of Was, q. v.

Werwolf, a man-wolf. (E.) A. S. *were-wulf*, a werwolf, the devil. = A. S. *wer*, a man; *wulf*, a wolf. + G. *währwolf*, M. H. G. *werwolf*, a man-wolf; from M. H. G. *wer*, a man, and *wolf*. (Hence O. F. *garoul*, F. *garou*, now *loup-garou*, i. e. wolf-werwolf.) See Virile. ¶ It was supposed that fierce men were turned into wolves; cf. Gk. *λυανθρωπος*, i. e. wolf-man.

West. (E.) A. S. *west*, adv., westward; *west-dæl*, west part or quarter. + Du. *west*, Icel. *vestr*, Dan. Swed. *vest*, G. *west*. Allied to Skt. *vasta*, a house, *vasati*, dwelling-place, night; from *vas*, to dwell. The supposed place of abode of the sun at night. (✓ WAS.)

Wet; see Water.

Wether, a castrated ram. (E.) A. S. *wæðer*. + O. Sax. *wethar*, *withar*, Icel. *væðr*, Dan. *væder*, Swed. *vädur*, G. *widder*, Goth. *withrus*, a lamb. Lit. 'a yearling'; allied to Veal.

Wey; see Weigh.

WH.

Wh. This is distinct from *w*. The mod. E. *wh* answers to A. S. *hw*, Icel. *hv*, Gk. *qu*, Aryan *kw*.

Whack, to beat; see Thwack.

Whale. (E.) M. E. *whal*, *qual*. A. S. *wel*. + Du. *walvisch* (whale-fish), G. *wallfisch*, Icel. *hvalr*, Dan. Swed. *hval*. It also

meant a porpoise, grampus, &c. The sense is 'roller,' from the rolling of porpoises. Allied to Wheel.

walrus, a large seal. (Du. = Scand.) Du. *walrus*. = Swed. *vallross*, Dan. *hvalros*, a morse; lit. a 'whale-horse'; the same as A. S. *hors-hwæl*, a morse, horse-whale.

Wharf (1), a place for landing goods. (E.) A. S. *hwerf*, a dam or bank to keep out water (Thorpe, *Diplomatarium*, pp. 361, 381); *mere-hwearf*, sea-shore (Grein).—A. S. *hwearf*, pt. t. of *hweorfan*, to turn, turn about. β. This difficult word, with a great range of senses, meant a turning, reversion, turning-place, space, dam, shore, dock-yard, as proved by the cognate words, viz. Du. *werf*, Icel. *hvarf*, Dan. *værft*, Swed. *varf*, O. Swed. *hwarf*, &c. The A. S. *hweorfan* answers to Goth. *hwairban*, to turn oneself about, walk, Icel. *hverfa*, to turn. (Base HWARB.) Allied to *Curve*. ¶ Not allied to G. *werfen*, to throw. Der. *wharf-inger*, for *wharfager*; with inserted *n*, as in *messenger*, *passenger*.

Wharf (2), bank of a river. (E.) In Shak. *Hamlet*, i. 5. 33. Cf. A. S. *mere-hwearf*, sea-shore (Grein); it is the same word as **Wharf** (1).

What; see **Who**.

Wheal (1), a pimple. (E.) Distinct from *weal*, *wale*, a mark of a blow. Perhaps from A. S. *hwelle*, a wheal (Somner). Cf. W. *chwiler*, a maggot, wheal, pimple. ¶ Difficult and doubtful.

whelk (2), a small pimple. (E.) M. E. *whelke*, Chaucer, C. T. 634. Dimin. of *wheal* (above).

Wheal (2), a mine. (C.) A Cornish word. — Corn. *hwel*, a work, a mine. Cf. W. *chwel*, a course, a turn.

Wheat; see **White**.

Whelk (1), a mollusc with a spiral shell. (E.) Ill spelt; it should be *whel*. M. E. *wilk*; A. S. *wilc*, later *welc*. Named from its convoluted shell *wealcen*, to roll, walk; see **W**. *whelk'd*, i. e. convoluted, K. Lear spelt *wealk'd* in the first folio.

Whelk (2); see **Wheal** (1).

Whelm, to overturn, cover something that is turned over, overwhelm, submerge. (Scand.) M. E. to turn a hollow vessel upside down (grave), to turn over; Lowl. Sc. *whommlle*, *whamle*, to turn upside down. Closely related to M. E. *wheluen* and *ouerwheluen* (*overwhelven*), the same sense. β. The only difficulty in explaining the final *-m*; this is due to the fact that *whelm*, verb, is really formed from *whelm*, standing for *hwelf*, being dropped because unpronounceable. This appears from O. Swed. *hwal*, cock hay, derived from the sb. *hwal*, hay-cock; where *hwal* is for *hwalm*, being derived from O. Swed. *hwal*, arch, vault, *hwälfwa*, to arch or into a rounded shape). Thus the verb is substantival (as in *doo-m*, *blow*) and the Teut. base is HWALB, convex (M. H. G. *welben*, pt. t. *welb*, derivatives of which appear in A. S. *wealcan*, adj., convex, sb., a vault, Icel. *hval*, a vault, *hwälfja*, *hölfa*, to 'whelm' upside down, G. *wölben*, to 'whelm' upside down, the G. *wölben* is derived from the same base as the A. S. *wealcan*).

Du. *welp*, Icel. *hvelpr*, Dan. *hvalp*,
 red. *valp*, M. H. G. *welf*. Root un-
 own.

When, Whence, Where; see **Who**.

Wherry, a shallow, light boat. (Scand.)
 The word, in Scand. dialects, signifies
 'unk, easily turned.'—Icel. *hverfr*, 'shifty',
 'unk (said of a ship)'; Norw. *kwerv*, 'crank',
 'steady, quick (said of a boat)'.—Icel.
erfa (pt. t. *hvarf*), 'to turn'. See **Whirl**.
Vhet. (E.) M. E. *whetten*. A. S.
wettan, 'to sharpen'.—A. S. *hwæt*, 'keen',
 'bold, brave'. + Du. *wetten*, Icel. *hvetja*,
 red. *vättja*, G. *wetzen*, 'to sharpen, en-
 rage'; from O. Sax. *hwat*, Icel. *hvatr*,
 'bold', O. H. G. *hwaz*, 'sharp'. Der. *whet-*
ne, A. S. *hwetstán*.

Whether; see **Who**.

Whey. (E.) M. E. *whay*. A. S. *hwæg*,
 'hey'. + Du. *hui*, 'wei'. Cf. W. *chwig*,
 'hey fermented with sour herbs'.

Which; see **Who**.

Whiff, sb., a puff. (E.) M. E. *wesse*,
 'pour'. An imitative word, like *puff*, *sife*.
 W. *chwiff*, a puff, *chwaff*, a gust; Dan.
vi, a puff, gust. Cf. A. S. *hwīða*, a breeze.
Whiffle, to blow in gusts, veer as the
 wind. (E.) Frequentative of *whiff*, to
 blow. Der. *whiff-er*, a piper, fifer, hence
 'one who goes first in a procession'.

Whig. (E.?) See Todd's Johnson and
 Todd. *Whig* is a shortened form of *whig-*
amor, applied to certain Scotchmen who
 came from the west to buy corn at Leith;
 from the word *whiggam*, employed by
 these men in driving their horses. A
 Scotch to Edinburgh made by Argyle was
 called 'the *whiggamor's* inroad,' and after-
 wards those who were opposed to the court
 came to be called *whigs*. (Burnet, Own
 names, b. i.) The Glossary to Sir W.
 Scott's novels has: '*whigamore*, a great
 gig; *whiggings*, jogging rudely, urging
 forward.' To '*whig awa*' is to jog on
 quickly. I suppose that the *h* is intrusive,
 and that these words are allied to Lowl.
wiggle, to move about, and to A. S.
gan, to move, agitate, move along. See
Wiggle.

While, a time. (E.) A. S. *hwīl*, sb., a
 time, a time. + Icel. *hvīla*, a place of rest;
 a. *hvile*, rest; Swed. *hvila*, rest; G.
hle, Goth. *hveila*, a time. Prob. allied
 L. *quies*, rest. (✓ KL.) Der. *while*,
 'whiles', M. E. *whiles*, adv. (with gen.
 'in'); whence *whils-t*, with added *t*
 in *amongst-t*, *amidst-t*; also *whil-om*,

formerly, from A. S. *hwīlum*, dat. pl. of
hwīl, a time. Also *mean-while*, see
Mean (3); also *whiling-time*, the waiting
 a little time before dinner (Spectator, no.
 448), whence the phrase *to while away*
time, probably with some thought of con-
 fusion with *wile*.

Whim, a freak. (Scand.) Skelton has
whim-wham.—Icel. *hvima*, to wander with
 the eyes, as a silly person; Norw. *kvima*,
 to whisk about, trifle. Cf. Swed. dial.
hvimmerkantig, giddy in the head. Der.
whimsey, a whim, from the allied Norw.
kvimsa, Swed. dial. *hvimsa*, Dan. *vimse*,
 to be giddy, skip or whisk about.

Wimble (2), active. (Scand.) In Spenser,
 Shep. Kal. March, 91.—Swed. dial. *vimbla*.
 to be giddy or skittish, frequent. of Swed.
 dial. *vima*, to be giddy, allied to Icel. *vim*,
 giddiness. Compare **Whim** (above).

Whimper, to whine. (E.) The same
 as Lowland Sc. *whimmer*, to whimper,
 frequentative of *whim*, another form of
whine; see **Whine**. '[They] wil *whympe*
 and *whine*;' Latimer, Seven Sermons, ed.
 Arber, p. 77.

Whin, gorse. (C.) M. E. *whynne*, *quyn*.
 —W. *chwyn*, weeds; cf. Bret. *chouenna*
 (with guttural *ch*), to weed.

Whine, vb. (E.) A. S. *hwinan*, to
 whine. + Icel. *hvīna*, Swed. *hvina*, Dan.
hvīne, to whirl, whiz, whine. Cf. Icel.
kvēina, to wail, Goth. *kwainon*, to mourn,
 Skt. *kvan*, to buzz. Der. *whimper*, q. v.

Whip, to move quickly, to flog. (E.)
 M. E. *whippen*, to overlay a cord by rapidly
 binding the twine round it, *whippe*, a
 scourge. From the sense of rapid move-
 ment. + Du. *wippen*, to skip, formerly to
 shake; Low G. *wippen*, to bob up and
 down; Dan. *vippe*, to see-saw, bob; Swed.
vippa, to wag, jerk; G. *wippen*, to move
 up and down, see-saw, jerk. (I find no
 very early authority for the *h*.) Der.
whip, sb.

Whipple-tree, a swing-bar for traces.
 (E.) The sense is 'piece of swinging-wood,'
 composed of *tree* (as in *axle-tree*) and the
 verb *whipple*, frequent. of *whip*, to move
 about quickly, to see-saw (above).

Whir, to buzz. (Scand.) An imitative
 word, like *whiz*.—Dan. *hvirre*, to whirl,
 twirl; Swed. dial. *hvirra*, to whirl. Allied
 to **Whirl**.

Whirl. (Scand.) M. E. *whirlen*. A
 contraction for *whirf-le**, frequent. of
 M. E. *wherfen*, to turn.—Icel. *hvirfla*, to

whirl; frequent. of *hverfa* (pt. t. *hvarf*), to turn round; Dan. *hvirvle*, Swed. *hvirvla*, O. Du. *wervelen*, to whirl; G. *wirbeln*, to whirl, to warble. (Base HWARB.) Allied to Wharf. Der. *whirl-wind*, from Icel. *hvirfilvindr*, Dan. *hvirvelvind*, Swed. *hvirvelvind*, a whirlwind; also *whirl-pool*; *whirl-i-gig* (see *Gig*).

warble, to sing as a bird. (F. = O. H. G.) M. E. *werbeln*, *werbelen*. = O. F. *werbler* (Burguy). = M. H. G. *werbelen*, old spelling of G. *wirbeln*, to whirl, run round, warble (above).

Whisk, to move or sweep quickly. (Scand.) The *h* is intrusive. It is properly *wisk*, orig. to wipe, brush, sweep, esp. with a quick motion, as when using a light brush; the *h* was due to confusion with *whiz*, *whir*, *whirl*, &c. = Dan. *viske*, to wipe, rub, sponge, from *visk*, a wisp, rubber; Swed. *viska*, to wipe, also to wag (or whisk) the tail, from *viska*, 'a whisk, a small broom,' Widegren; Icel. *visk*, a wisp of hay, something to wipe with, a rubber. + G. *wischen*, 'to wipe, wisk, rub,' Flügel; from the sb. *wisch*, 'a whisk, clout,' id. β. The sb. which thus appears as Icel. *visk*, Swed. *viska*, G. *wisch*, meant orig. 'a washer;' from the Teut. base WASK, to wash; see *Wash*. Der. *whisk-er*, from the likeness to a small brush. 'Nestor brush'd her with his *whisk-ers*;' Dryden, *Troilus*, iv. 2. Also *whisk-y*, a light gig, easily whisked along.

Whisky, Whiskey, a spirit. (Gaelic.) Gaelic *uisge-beatha*, water of life, whiskey; the latter element being dropped; see below.

usquebaugh. (Irish.) Irish *uisge beatha*, usquebaugh, whiskey. = Irish *uisge*, water; *beatha*, life, allied to Gk. *bios*, life.

Whisper, vb. (E.) M. E. *whisperen*. O. Northumb. *hwisprian*, to murmur, Luke, xix. 7, John, vii. 12. + O. Du. *wisperen*, *wispelen*, G. *wispeln*. Cf. also Icel. *hviskra*, Swed. *hviska*, Dan. *hviske*, to whisper. (Base HWIS.) Allied to Wheeze and Hiss.

whistle, vb. (E.) A. S. *hwistlian*, as in *hwistlere*, a whistler, piper. + Icel. *hvísla*, to whisper; Dan. *hvisle*, to hiss, whistle; Swed. *hvisla*, to whistle. (Base HWIS.) See above.

Whist; see *Hiss*.

Whistle; see *Whisper*.

Whit; see *Wight* (1).

White. (E.) M. E. *whit*. A. S. *hwit*. + Du. *wit*, Icel. *hvitr*, Dan. *hvid*, Swed. *hvit*, Goth. *hweits*, G. *weiss*. Allied to Skt. *śveta*, white, from *śvit*, to shine, to be white; also to Russ. *svetite*, to shine. (✓KWI.) Der. *whit-ing*, a fish with delicate white flesh, also ground chalk; also *whit-ster*, a whitener, bleacher.

wheat. (E.) M. E. *whele*. A. S. *hwæte*, wheat; named from the whiteness of the meal; see *White* (above). + Du. *weite*, *weit*, Icel. *hvæiti*, Dan. *hvæde*, Swed. *hvæta*, Goth. *hwaiteis*, G. *weisen*. Der. *wheat-en*, adj., A. S. *hwāten*.

whit-sunday. (E.) Lit. *white Sunday*, as is perfectly certain from the A. S. name *hwīta sunnan-dag*, Icel. *hvitásunnudag*, Norwegian *kvittsunddag*; these are facts, though constantly denied by the lovers of paradoxical and far-fetched etymologies. The difficulty lies only in the reason for the name. 'The great festivals, Yule, Easter, and Pentecost, but esp. the two latter, were the great seasons for christening; in the Roman Catholic church, especially Easter, whence in Roman usage the Sunday after Easter was called *Dominica in Albis*; but in the Northern churches, perhaps owing to the cold weather at Easter-time, Pentecost . . . seems to have been esp. appointed for christening and for ordination; hence the following week was called the Holy Week, Icel. *Helga Vika*;' Icel. Diet. The case is parallel to that of *noon*, which at first meant 9th hour, or 3 P. M., but was afterwards shifted. So also in other cases. Der. *Whitsun-week*, short for *Whitsunday's week* (Icel. *hvitásunnudags-vika*); *Whitsun-tide*, short for *Whitsunday-tide*.

whittle (3), a blanket. (E.) M. E. *whitel*; A. S. *hwitel*. Named from its white colour. = A. S. *hwīt*, white.

Whither; see *Who*.

Whitlow, a painful swelling on the fingers. (Scand.) Corruption of *whickflaw*, a whitlow (Halliwell); where *whick* is the Northern pronunciation of *quick*, i. e. the sensitive part of the finger round the nail; Icel. *kvika*. *Flaw* is the Swed. *flaga*, a flaw, crack, breach, flake. See *Quick* and *Flaw*. The sense is 'crack near the quick,' hence a painful sore, afterwards a painful swelling. It was corrupted first to *whitflaw* (Holland), and afterwards to *whitlow*; by confusion with *white*. 'Fom-nychia, a *whitflaw*;' Wiseman, *Surgey*, b. i. c. 11.

sunday; see White.

tle, (1) and (2); see Thwite.

tle (3), a blanket; see White.

, to hiss. (E.) 'The woods do
Surrey, tr. of Æncid, b. ii. An
e word; allied to Hiss and
e. + Icel. *hviissa*, to hiss.

pronoun. (E.) Formerly *who*,
hich, were interrogative pronouns.

whose, *whom*, occur as relatives as
the end of the 12th century, but

a relative, is not found before the
ntury. (Morris). A. S. *hwōð*, who;

hwæt, what; gen. *hwæs*, whose;
ām, to whom; acc. masc. and fem.

whom [obsolete], neut. *hwæt*,
instrumental *hwil*, in what way.

hy. + Du. *wie*, Icel. *hverr*, Dan.
ved. *hvem*, G. *wer*, Goth. *hwaz*,

o, L. *quis*, Lith. *kas*, Skt. *kas*.
[A = Teut. HWA.]

(E.) M. E. *hou*, *hu*; A. S. *hi*.
only another form of A. S. *hwil*,

ee why. + O. Fries. *hu*, Du. *hoe*.
h. *hwaiwa*, how.

t. (E.) A. S. *hwæt*, neut. of *hwā*.
n. (E.) M. E. *whan*; A. S.

, *hwonne*, when. + O. Du. *wan*,
in, Goth. *hwan*. Prob. allied to

hwana, A. S. *hwone*, acc. masc. of
was, A. S. *hwāð*, who.

nce. (E.) M. E. *whennes*, older
hanene. - A. S. *hwanan*, whence;
allied to when (above).

re. (E.) M. E. *wher*; A. S. *hwær*,
where; allied to *hwāð*, who. + Du.

icel. *hvar*, Dan. *hvor*, Swed. *hvar*,
(in *war-um*), Goth. *hwar*.

ther, which of two. (E.) See
xvii. 21. A. S. *hwæðer*, which of

med with comparative suffix -*ðer*
(-*tara*) from the base of *who*. +

wārr, M. H. G. *weder*, Goth.
r, Lith. *katras*, L. *uter*, Gk.

uteros, Skt. *katara*.

sh. (E.) M. E. *which*; *quhilk*

(Barbour). A. S. *hwilc*, *hwele*, which;
short for *hwil-lic*, lit. 'why-like,' i.e. how
like, in what way like. - A. S. *hwil*, how,
instrumental case of *hwāð*, who; *lic*, like;
see Why and Like. + O. Sax. *hwilic*,
O. Fries. *hwelik*, Du. *welk*, Icel. *hwilkir*,
Dan. Swed. *hwilken*, G. *welcher*, O. H. G.
hwelich. Cf. L. *qualis*.

whither. (E.) M. E. *whider*. A. S.
hwider, *hwæder*, whither. + Goth. *hwadre*.
Cf. *hither*, *thither*.

why. (E.) M. E. *whi*; for *whi* = on
what account (common). A. S. *hwil*, in
what way, instrumental case of *hwāð*, who;
see Who (above).

Whole; see Hale (1).

Whoop, to shout. (F. = Teut.) The
initial *w* is unoriginal; formerly *hoop*.
M. E. *houpen*. - F. *houper*, 'to hoop
unto;' Cot. Of Teut. origin; cf. Goth.
hwopjan, to boast (Romans ix. 8). Der.
whooping-cough or *hooping-cough*.

hubbub. (F. = Teut.) Formerly also
whoobub, a confused noise. *Hubbub* =
hoop-hoop, reduplication of *hoop*. *Whoobub*
= *whoop-hoop*.

Whore, sb. (Scand.) The *w* is unori-
ginal. M. E. *hore*. - Icel. *hóra*, an adul-
teress, fem. of *hórr*, an adulterer; Dan.
hore, Swed. *hora*. + Du. *hoer*, G. *hure*,
O. H. G. *huora*; Goth. *hors*, masc., an
adulterer. Allied to Polish *kurwa*, Church-
Slavonic *kurwa*, an adulteress. Prob.
also to L. *cārus*, loving, Skt. *kāмага*, a
lascivious woman (from *kam*, to love).

¶ Certainly not allied to *hire*!

Whorl. (E.) The same as *wharl*, a
piece of bone placed on a spindle to twist
it by. The likeness between a *wharl* on a
spindle and a *whorl* of leaves is sufficiently
close. Contraction of M. E. *wharvel*,
whorvil; from A. S. *hweorfa*, a wharl. -
A. S. *hweorfan*, to turn; see Wharf,
Whirl. + O. Du. *worvel*, a wharl;
worvelen, to twist or twine.

Why; see Who.

WI-WY.

(1), a twist of threads for a lamp.

i. E. *wicke*, *weyke*, *wueke*. A. S.

wick. + O. Du. *wiecke*; Low G.

nt; Dan. *vage*, Swed. *veke*, a wick.

ense 'pliant' or 'soft;' allied to
The A. S. *wōc*, weak, and *wēoca* (=

a wick, are both from *wic-en*, pp.

of *wican*, to give way. Cf. O. Du. *weeck*,
soft, Dan. *veg*, pliant, Norw. *vik*, a bend,
a skein of thread, Swed. *vek*, soft, *vekna*, to
soften, G. *weich*, soft, pliant. Hence the
sense is 'a bit of soft stuff,' such as lint,
&c.

Wick (2), a town. (L.) A. S. *wíc*,

borrowed from *L. uicus*, a village. See Vicinity.

Wick (3), **Wich**, a creek, bay, salt-pit. (Scand.) Icel. *vik*, a small creek, inlet, bay; see **Viking**.

Wicked; see **Wit** (1).

Wicker, made of twigs. (E. or Scand.) M. E. *wiker*, a pliant twig, properly a sb. — A. S. *wic-en*, pp. of *wican*, to give way, bend, ply; see **Weak**. + Dan. dial. *vegge*, a pliant rod, allied to Dan. *veg*, pliant, weak; Swed. dial. *vekare*, *vikker*, willow, from Swed. *veka*, to bend, ply. See **witch-elm** (below).

wicket, a small gate. (F. — Scand.) M. E. *wiket*. — O. F. *wiket** (the right form), also written *wisket* (with intrusive *s*) and *viquet*; mod. F. *guichet*; Walloon *wichet*. Formed, with F. dimin. suffix *-et*, from Icel. *vik-inn*, pp. of the strong verb *vikja*, to move, turn, veer. Cf. Swed. *vicka*, to wag, *vika*, to turn away, A. S. *wican*, to give way. Lit. 'a small thing that easily turns'; esp. used of a small door, easily opened, made within a large gate. Der. *wicket* (at cricket), which was at first 'a small gate,' being made 2 feet wide by 1 foot high (A.D. 1700).

witch-elm, **wych-elm**. (E.) M. E. *wiche*. A. S. *wice*. The sense is 'bending,' or drooping; from the pendulous branches. — A. S. *wic-en*, pp. of *wican*, to bend; see **Wicker**.

Wide. (E.) A. S. *wold*. + Du. *wijd*, Icel. *viðr*, Swed. Dan. *vid*, G. *weit*. Perhaps 'separated'; cf. Skt. *vedha*, piercing, breaking through; *veidhana*, perforation, also *depth*. Der. *wid-th*, XVI cent.; put for the old word *wide-ness*.

Widgeon, a bird. (F. — L.?) Spelt *wigion* in Levins (1570). — O. F. *wigcon**, later *vigeon*, a whistling duck (Littré). Prob. from *L. uipionem*, acc. of *uipio*, a kind of small crane (Pliny, x. 49).

Widow. (E.) M. E. *widewe*; A. S. *widwe*, *widuwe*. + Du. *weduwe*, G. *wittwe*, Goth. *widuwo*. Further allied to *L. uidua*, fem. of *uiduus*, bereft of, deprived of; W. *gweddru*, Russ. *vdova*, Skt. *vidhavā*, a widow. The root seems to be **WIDH**, as in Skt. *vidh*, to lack (St. Petersburg Dict. vi. 1070). ¶ The supposed etymology of Skt. *vidhavā* (from *vi*, without, *dhava*, a husband) is disproved by all the cognate forms. See **Void**. Der. *widow-er*, M. E. *widewer*, coined from *widow* by adding *-er*; so also G. *wittwer*.

Wield. (E.) M. E. *welden*, to possess, manage. A. S. *geweldan*, to have power over. This is a w due to A. S. *wealdan* (pt. t. *weold*) power over, govern, rule, possess, *valda*, G. *walten*, Goth. *waldan*, to allied to Lith. *waldyti*, Russ. *vl rule, possess. From the same Valid.*

Wife. (E.) A. S. *wif*, a woman sb. with pl. *wif* (unchanged). + Icel. *vif*, Dan. *vif*, G. *weib*, O. H. a woman. Root obscure; certainly allied to *weave* (A. S. *wefan*), as runs.

woman. (E.) A curious corruption. A. S. *wifman*, lit. wife-man, the word being formerly applied to both sexes, word became *wimman*, pl. *wimman*, 10th century, and this pl. is still spoken English. In the 12th c. became *wumman* (just as A. became *wudu*, see **Wood**), whence E. *wumman* [*wum'un*]; and finally ¶ Cf. *leman* from A. S. *leofman*, from A. S. *hlāfmaesse*; see **Lammas**.

Wig; see **Pile** (3).

Wight (1), a person, creature. M. E. *wight*, *wist*. A. S. *wiht*, a animal, person, thing (very common *wicht*, a child; Icel. *vettr*; Dan. *elf*; G. *wicht*, Goth. *waihts*, fem. *waiht*, neut. a whit. β. The Teut. WEHTI, i. e. 'something moving in object indistinctly seen. — A. S. to move; see **Weigh**.

whit, a thing, particle. (E.) misplaced; *whit* is put for *wiht*, as *wight*, a person, also a thing, bit. A. S. *wiht*, a wight, a thing, bit; s Der. *ought* = A. S. *dwiht*, whence *n-ought*, *n-ot*.

Wight (2), nimble, strong. (See Spenser, Shep. Kal., March, 91. *wight*, valiant. — Icel. *vigr*, fit neut. *vigt*, serviceable (accounting final *t*), Swed. *vig*, nimble, v. nimbly. From Icel. *vig* (= A. war. — Icel. *vega*, to fight, smite; *weigan* (pt. t. *waik*), to fight, strike.

Wigwam, an Indian hut. (Indian.) Algonquin (or Massachusett) *wick*, his house; this word, with pre- and locative affixes, becomes *wigwam* in his house; whence E. *wigwam* (Webster).

Wild, Wilderness; see Will (1).

Wile, a trick. (E.) M.E. *wile*; A.S. *wil*, *wile*, a wile. + Icel. *vél*, *val*, an artifice. Cf. Lithuan. *wilti*, to deceive.

guile, a wile. (F.-O. Low G.) O.F. *guile*. From A.S. *wil*, Icel. *vél*, *val*, a trick, guile (above). Der. *be-guile*, vb., with E. prefix *be-* (= *by*).

Wilful; see Will (1) below.

Will (1), to desire, be willing. (E.) M.E. *willen*, pt. t. *wolde*; A.S. *willan*, *wyllan*, to wish, be willing; pres. *wyle*, *wile* (2 p. *wilt*), pt. t. *wolde*. + Du. *willen*, Icel. *vilja*, Dan. *ville*, Swed. *vilja*, Goth. *willjan* (pt. t. *willda*), G. *wollen* (pres. *will*, pt. t. *wollte*), Lithuan. *weliti*, L. *uelle* (pres. *uolo*), Gk. *βούλωμαι*, I will, wish, Ikt. *vri*, to choose. (✓WAR.) Der. *will-ing*, orig. a pres. part. Also *willy*, *willy*, answering both to *will I*, *nill I*, and *so will he*, *nill he*; from A.S. *nillan*, short for *ne willan*, not to wish (= L. *nolle*, not to wish).

bewilder, to perplex. (E.) Made by prefixing E. *be-* (= *by*) to M.E. *wildern*, wilderness; the sense is 'to lead astray'; see wilderness (below).

weal, sb. (E.) M.E. *wele*; A.S. *weala*, weal, prosperity. - A.S. *wel*, adv., well; see well (below). + Dan. *vel*, Swed. *wil*, G. *wohl*, welfare.

wealth, riches. (E.) M.E. *welthe*; not in A.S. Extended from M.E. *wele*, prosperity (above). + Du. *welide*, luxury. welcome. (Scand.) Put for *well come*. Icel. *welkominn*, welcome, lit. well come. Icel. *vel*, well; *kominn*, pp. of *koma*, to come. So also Dan. *welkommen*, Swed. *welkommen*, welcome. ¶ Distinct from A.S. *wilcuma*, one who comes at another's leisure; where *cuma* is 'a comer,' from *man*, to come.

welfare. (E.) M.E. *welfare*. - M.E. *el*, well; *fare* = A.S. *faru*, a faring, lit. journey, from A.S. *faran*, to fare; see fare.

well (1), excellently. (E.) M.E. *wel*; A.S. *wel*, orig. 'agreeably to a wish'; allied to *will*, sb. and vb. + Du. *wel*, Icel. *vil*, Dan. *vel*, Swed. *väl*, Goth. *waita*, G. *wohl*, well.

wild. (E.) M.E. *wilde*; A.S. *wild*, wild, untamed. + Du. *wild*; Icel. *villr*, *vild*, also astray, bewildered, confused; Dan. Swed. *vild*, G. *wild*, Goth. *wiltheis*. The Goth. *wil-theis* is formed with a prefix *theis* from *wil-*, base of *willjan*, to will,

wish, and means 'actuated by will'; so also Icel. *villr*, wandering at will, whence Lowl. Sc. *will*, astray. Cf. W. *gwylt*, wild, allied to W. *gwyllys*, the will.

wilderness, a waste place. (E.) M.E. *wildernes*, Layamon, 30335; it stands for *wildern-nesse**. We also find M.E. *wilderne*, a desert, formed, with adj. suffix *-n* from A.S. *wilder*, a wild animal; so that *wildern* = belonging to wild animals, hence, a waste place. The A.S. *wilder* is short for *wild deor*, a wild animal; see Deer. Der. *be-wilder*.

wilful. (E.) M.E. *wilful*; formed with suffix *-ful* from M.E. *wil-le*, will; see will (2) below.

will (2), sb., desire. (E.) M.E. *wille*, A.S. *willa*, sb. - A.S. *willan*, to will; see Will (1) above. + Du. *wil*, Icel. *vili*, Dan. *villie*, Swed. *vilja*, G. *wille*, Russ. *volia*.

Willow. (E.) M.E. *wilow*, *witwe*; A.S. *welig*. + Du. *wilg*, Low G. *wilge*.

Wimberry; see Wine.

Wimble (1), a gimlet. (Scand.) M.E. *wimbit*. - Dan. *vimmel*, a boring-tool; of which the orig. form was probably *vimpel** or *wimpel**, as it seems to be parallel to Dan. *vindel*, as seen in *vindeltrappe*, a spiral staircase. Cf. G. *wendeltreppe*, a spiral staircase, *wendelbohrer*, a wimble or augur. Prob. allied to Wind (2). Cf. O. Du. *wemelen*, 'to peerce or bore with a wimble'; Hexham.

gimlet, gimblet. (F. - G.) O.F. *gimbelet* 'a gimlet or pearcer'; Cot. Of M.H.G. origin; formed from a base WIMP, parallel to WIND, to turn or wind; cf. mod. G. *wendel-bohrer*, a wimble (above). Note also Icel. *vindla*, to wind up, *vindill*, a wisp.

Wimble (2), active; see Whim.

Wimple, a covering for the neck. (E.) M.E. *wimpel*; A.S. *wimpel*, a wimple. + Du. *wimpel*, a streamer, pendant; Icel. *vimpill*, Dan. Swed. *vimpel*, G. *wimpel*, a pennon. β. The lit. sense is 'that which binds round,' hence a veil; from Teut. base WIP, to bind round; see Wisp.

gimp, a kind of trimming, made of twisted silk, cotton, or wool. (F. - O.H.G.) See Bailey's Dict. vol. ii, ed. 1731. Named from some resemblance to the folds of a wimple. - O.F. *guimpe*, a nun's wimple; also *guimpe* (see index to Cotgrave, s. v. *wimple*). - O.H.G. *wimpal*, a light robe; G. *wimpel*, a streamer; see above. ¶ Prob. confused with F. *guipure*, a thread

of silk lace; from the Teut. base WIP, to twist or bind; (*wimple* being from the same base). Perhaps we may derive *gimp* directly from the base; but it must still be a F. form, and of O. H. G. origin.

Win, to gain by labour, earn. (E.) M. E. *winnen*, pt. t. *wan*, *won*, pp. *wonnen*. A. S. *winnan*, to fight, struggle, try to get, labour, suffer; pt. t. *wann*, pp. *wunnen*. + Du. *winnen*, Icel. *vinna*, Dan. *vinde*, Swed. *vinna*; G. *gewinnen*, O. H. G. *winan*, to fight, strive, earn; Goth. *winnan*, to suffer. Allied to Skt. *van*, to beg, ask for, honour; L. *uenerari*, to honour, *uenus*, desire. (✓ WAN.)

wean, to accustom a child to bread and meat, to reconcile to a new custom. (E.) We also use the word, less properly, in the sense, 'to disaccustom,' because a child that is *weaned* to meat is also being *weaned* from the breast. M. E. *wenen*; A. S. *wenian*, to accustom; *dwenian*, to wean away or disaccustom. From a sb. *wana**, custom, only found in the cognate Icel. *vani*, custom, O. H. G. *gi-wona*, custom. Allied to *wont* (below). + Du. *wennen*, to accustom, *afwennen*, to wean from; Dan. *vænne*, Swed. *vänja*, G. *gewöhnen*, to accustom; Dan. *vænne fra*, Swed. *vänja af*, G. *entwöhnen*, to wean from.

ween, to suppose, think. (E.) M. E. *wenen*. A. S. *wēnan*, to imagine. — A. S. *wēn*, sb., expectation; orig. 'a striving after.' Allied to *Win* (above). + Du. *wanen*, Icel. *vána*, G. *wähnen*, Goth. *wenjan*, to expect, fancy; from Du. *waan*, Icel. *ván*, G. *wahn*, Goth. *wens*, expectation, conjecture, orig. 'a striving after.'

winsome, pleasant. (E.) A. S. *wynsum*, delightful; formed with suffix *-sum* from *wyn*, joy. Again, *wyn* is formed (by vowel-change of *u* to *y*) from *wun*, stem of pp. of *winnan*, to desire, win.

wont, used, accustomed. (E.) Properly the pp. of *won*, to dwell, remain, be used to; it came to be used as an adj., and then as a sb.; and, its origin being forgotten, the pp. suffix *-ed* was again added, producing a form *wont-ed* = *won-ed-ed*! Chaucer has *woned*, i. e. *wont*, as a pp.; C. T. 8215; Troilus, i. 511. Pp. of M. E. *wonien*, A. S. *wunian*, to dwell, be used to. — M. E. *wone*, A. S. *wuna*, sb., custom, use, *wont*. — A. S. *wun-*, base of pp. of *winnan*, to strive after; see *Win* above. *Wont* is a habit due to continual endeavour.

Cf. Icel. *vaur*, adj., accustomed, *vani*, a

usage; G. *gewohnt*, *wont*, pp. of *wohnen* to dwell. Der. *wont*, sb., put for *wone*, usage (by confusion); hence *wont-verb*, *wont-ed*, accustomed. And see *Wound*.

Winberry; see *Wine*.

Wince, to flinch; see *Wink*.

Winch, sb., a crank; see *Wink*.

Wind (1), air in motion. (E.) M. E. *wind*; A. S. *wind*. + Du. *wind*, Icel. *vindr*, Dan. Swed. *vind*, G. *wind*, *Wind*. Further cognate with W. *gwyb*, L. *uentus*, wind. Orig. a pres. part., in the sense of 'blowing.' From ✓ *WA*, blow; whence also Skt. *vā*, to blow, *vātas*, wind, Goth. *waian*, to blow, *Revieiate*, to blow, *vieter*, wind, Lith. *vėjas*, wind. From the same root is *weather*, q.v. Der. *wind*, to blow a hole, pt. t. and pp. *winded*, Much Ado, i. 1. is often oddly corrupted to *wound*! A. S. *wind-fall*, *wind-mill*, &c.

window. (Scand.) Orig. sense 'wind-eye,' an eye or hole for the admission of air and light. M. E. *windowwe*, *windowdige*. — Icel. *vindauga*, a window; 'wind-eye.' — Icel. *vindr*, wind; *auga*, eye; see *Eye*. ¶ Butler has *windore*, a corrupted form, as if for *wind-door*.

winnow. (E.) M. E. *winden*, *winnewen*, to winnow. A. S. *windrian*, winnow, expose to wind. — A. S. *wind*. So also L. *uentilare*, from *uentus*. **Wind** (2), to turn round, twist. M. E. *winden*, pt. t. *wand*, *wand*, *wunden*. A. S. *windan*, pt. t. *wand*, *wunden*. + Du. *winden*, Icel. *vinda*, *vinde*, Swed. *vinda* (to squint), G. *wind*, Goth. *windan* (in *bi-windan*). From *WAND*, to wind or bind.

wand, a slender rod. (Scand.) M. E. *wand*. — Icel. *vöndr* (gen. *vand-ar*), switch; O. Swed. *wand*; Dan. *vaan*. Goth. *wandus*, a rod, orig. a pliant rod from *wand*, pt. t. of *windan*, to wind.

From the use of *wands* in wicker-work. **wander**, to ramble. (E.) A. S. *wirian*, to wander; used as frequently *wend*, to go, but formed from *wand*, of *windan*, to wind; see *wend* (below). Du. *wandelen*, G. *wandeln*.

wend, to go. (E.) Little used in the pt. t. *went* (used as pt. t. of *be*). M. E. *wenden*; A. S. *wendan*, to turn, to turn oneself, proceed, go. The *wende* became *wente*, and finally *went*. Causal of A. S. *windan*, to wind (above).

twenden, Icel. *venda*, Dan. *vende*, Swed. *vinda*, Goth. *wandjan*, G. *wenden*, to *think*; all causal forms.

went. (E.) See above.

windlass (1), a machine with a turning wheel. (Scand.) A corruption (due to confusion with the word below) of M. E. *windlass*, a windlass; Chaucer, C. T. 10498, *windlass*. — Icel. *vindlass*, a windlass. — Icel. *vinda*, to wind; *dss*, a pole, rounded beam. Du. *windas*, O. Du. *windaes*, a windlass. Here O. Du. *aes*, Icel. *dss*, is cognate with Goth. *ans*, a beam (distinct from Du. *as*, O. Du. *asse*, an axis).

windlass (2), a circuit. (Hybrid; E.; F. = L.) Formerly *windlasse*; Hamlet, ii. 1, 65; &c. Put for *wind-lace*, a winding course; from *wind*, vb., and *lace*, a cord, twisted string, twist, the same word as mod. E. *lace*; see *Lace*.

wonder, sb. (E.) A. S. *wundor*, a wonder, wonder. Orig. a thing from which one turns aside in awe; allied to A. S. *wundian*, to turn aside from, to respect, &c. M. E. *wonden*, to conceal through flattery, flatter, turn from. — A. S. *wund-en*, of A. S. *windan*, to wind; the verb *wundian* being from the pt. t. *wand*.

wondrous, wonderful. (E.) A corruption of the old word *wonders*, *wondrous*, orig. an adv., but also an adj. *Wonders dere* = wondrously dear; 'wonderful men' = wonderful men. *Wonders* is formed by adding the adv. suffix *-s* (orig. a gen. case) to the M. E. *wonder*, wonderful, Chaucer, C. T. 455. This is short for *wonderly*, adj. = A. S. *wunderlic*, wonderful, the *ly* being dropped because it seemed like an adverbial ending.

Window; see *Wind* (1).

Wine (L.) A. S. *win*, wine; borrowed from L. *uinum*, wine (whence also G. *wein*, &c.). + Gk. *oinos*, wine; *oinon*, a vine, whence Gk. *oinon* is from *win*, to wind, twist, twine (see *Withy*); from the twining growth. Cf. Lith. *apwinyys*, hop-tendrils, *winis*, a braid of hair.

vignette, a small engraving with an ornate border. (F. = L.) First applied to orders in which wine-leaves and tendrils are introduced; XVII cent. — F. *vignette*, little vine; pl. *vignettes*, 'branchlike ornaments'; Cot. Dimin. of F. *vigne*, a vine; see *vine* (below).

wine. (F. = L.) F. *vigne*. — L. *uinca*, a vineyard; in late L. (apparently) a vine. m. of L. *uineus*, adj., from *uinum*, wine

(above). Der. *wine-yard*, substituted for A. S. *win-gard*, a vineyard, lit. 'wine-yard.' See *Yard* (1).

vinegar; see under *Acid*.

vintage. (F. = L.) Corruption of M. E. *vindage*, *vendage*; by confusion with *vint-ner*. — F. *vendange*, *vendenge*, a vintage. — L. *uindemia*, a vintage. — L. *uin-um*, wine, grapes; -*demia*, a taking away, from *dēmere*, to take away. *Demere* = *de-merere**, from *emere*, to take.

vintner. (F. = L.) M. E. *vintener*, altered form of earlier *vinetier*, *viniter*. — F. *vinetier*, 'a vintner'; Cot. — Low L. *uinetarius*, a wine-seller. — L. *uinetum*, a vineyard. — L. *uinum*, grapes, wine.

wimberry, *winberry*. (L. and E.) A. S. *winberie*, *winberige*, a grape, lit. a wine-berry. — A. S. *win*, from L. *uinum*, wine; *berige*, a berry; see *Berry*.

Wing. (Scand.) M. E. *winge*, *wenge*. — Icel. *vængr*, a wing; Dan. Swed. *vinge*. Lit. 'wagger' or flapper; nasalised form from the base *WIG*, as in Goth. *gawigan*, to shake (pt. t. *gawag*). Allied to *Wag*.

Wink, to move the eyelids quickly. (E.)

1. M. E. *winken*, pt. t. *winkede*. — A. S. *wincian*, to wink. 2. But we also find *winken*, strong verb, pt. t. *wank*, *wonk*, shewing that there was also a strong A. S. verb *wincan** (pt. t. *wanc**, pp. *gewuncen**), whence A. S. *wanc-ol*, wavering, and other forms. + O. Du. *wincken*, *wencken*, to wink; *wanck*, sb., a twinkling of an eye, an instant; Icel. *vanka*, to wink; Dan. *vinke*, Swed. *vinka*, to beckon; G. *winken*, to nod. β. All from Teut. base *WANK*, nasalised from *WAK*, as in L. *uacillare*, to totter, Skt. *vañch*, to go, pass over, of which the causal form means to avoid. Orig. sense 'to move aside.'

wince. (F. — M. H. G.) M. E. *wincen*. — O. F. *wincir**, necessarily the old form of *guinchir*, to wriggle, writhe aside (Cot.); also spelt *guenchir*, *ganchir*. — M. H. G. *wenken*, to wince, start aside. — M. H. G. *wank*, pt. t. of *winken*, to move aside, nod, beckon (above).

winch, the crank of an axle. (E.) M. E. *wince*; prov. E. *wink*; A. S. *wince*, a winch, orig. a bent handle. Cf. A. S. *wincel*, a corner, lit. bend; from the strong verb *wincan** (above). So also Lithuan. *winge*, a bend or turn of a river or road.

winkle, a kind of shell-fish. (E.) A. S. *wincle*, a winkle. Named from the convoluted shell; allied to *wince*, a wince.

orig. a bend, turn (above). See also *Wench*.

Winnow; see *Wind* (1).

Winsome, pleasant; see *Win*.

Winter. (E.) A. S. *winter*, a winter, also a year. + Du. *winter*, Icel. *vetr*, Dan. Swed. *vinter*, G. *winter*, Goth. *wintrus*. Prob. 'wet season,' and allied to *Wet*; cf. Lith. *wandū*, water, Skt. *und*, to wet.

Wipe. (E.) A. S. *wipian*, to wipe; orig. to rub with a wisp of straw. From a sb. *wip**, only preserved in the Low G. *wiep*, a wisp of straw. Allied to *Wisp*.

Wire. (E.) A. S. *wīr*, a wire. + Icel. *vīrr*, wire; cf. Swed. *vire*, to twist; O. H. G. *wiara*, an ornament of (twisted) gold; L. *wiria*, armlets of metal; Lithuan. *wēla*, iron-wire. Lit. 'a twist;' from ✓ *WI*, to wind, twist; see *Withy*. And see *Ferrule*.

Wis; see *Wit* (1).

Wise (1), knowing; see *Wit* (1).

Wise (2), manner, way; see *Wit* (1).

Wiseacre; see *Wit* (1).

Wish, verb. (E.) M. E. *wischen*. A. S. *wýscan*, to wish; formed (by the usual change from *š* to *y*) from A. S. *wīsc*, sb., a wish (obsolete). β. This A. S. *wīsc* stands for *wunsc**, cognate with O. Du. *wunsch*, Icel. *ðsk*, G. *wunsch*, O. H. G. *wunsc*, a wish; whence are derived Icel. *askja*, G. *wünschen*, to wish. Allied to Skt. *vāṅksh*, *vāṅch*, to wish, a desiderative form from *van*, to ask. Similarly the E. word is a desiderative form from ✓ *WAN*, to desire, whence E. *win*; see *Win*. Der. *wish-ful*; and see *wistful*.

Wisp, a small bundle of straw or hay. (E.) M. E. *wisp*, also *wips*, which is the older form; connected with the verb to *wipe*. Allied to Low G. *wiep*, Norweg. *vippa*, a wisp, Swed. dial. *vipp*, a little sheaf or bundle, Goth. *waips*, a crown (orig. a twisted wreath). Lit. 'a rubber;' cf. Dan. *vippe*, to see-saw, go to and fro, Swed. *vippa*, G. *wippen*, to go up and down, see-saw. Named from the vibratory motion in rubbing; see *Vibrate*.

Wist, knew; see *Wit* (1).

Wistful, eager. (E.) The history of the word shews it to be a substitution for *wishful*, 3 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 14; which is from *wish*, sb., with suffix *-ful*. β. But it seems to have been confused with *wistly*, a word used by Shakespeare in place of M. E. *wisly*, certainly, verily, exactly, formerly a common word; see Chaucer.

C. T. 1865, 3992, &c. This M. E. is from Icel. *viss*, certain (distinct yet allied to, *víss*, wise); allied *vita*, to know; see *Wit* (1).

Wit (1), to know. (E.) The 1st part of this verb are often ill understood wrongly given. M. E. infin. *witen*, t. *I wot*, with 3 p. *he wot* (later *he wote*) and 2 p. *thou wost* (later *wottest*), pl. pt. t. *wiste*, pp. *wist*. A. S. *witan*, t. *ic wdt*, pl. *wdst*, *he wdt*, pl. *witon*, *wiste*, also *wisse*, pl. *wiston*; pp. Gerund *tō witanne* (mod. E. *to wit*), *weten*, Icel. *vita*, Dan. *vide*, Swed. *wissen*, Goth. *witan*, to know. allied to L. *uidere*, to see, Gk. *ἵδω* (pt. t. *ὄδω* = *I wot*, *I know*), Skt. see. (✓ *WID*.)

bewitch. (E.) M. E. *bewice*. A. S. *be-*, prefix (E. *by*); *wician*, witchcraft, from *wicca*, a witch; see (below).

disguise, vb. (F. = L. and O. O. F. *desguiser*, to disguise. — O. F. L. *dis*, apart; and *guise*, *guise* (Lit. 'to change the guise of.')

guise, way, wise. (F. — O. H. G. *gise*, *guise*. — O. F. *guise*, way, wise, — O. H. G. *wisa* (G. *weise*), a wise man with *wise* (2) below.

twit, to remind of a fault. Shortened from M. E. *atwiten*, to reprove. — A. S. *ætwtian*, to twit, reproach. *æt*, at, upon; *witan*, to blame, observe, hence to observe what is wrong. β. This A. S. *witan* answers to *weitjan*, to observe, allied to Goth. *to know*; see *Wit* (1) above.

weet, to know. (E.) Another form of *Wit* (1) above; used by Spenser, i. 3. 6; &c.

wicked. (E.) Orig. a pp., w. sense 'rendered evil,' from the o. adj. *wikke*, evil. This adj. answers A. S. *wicca*, a wizard; see *witch* (1). Thus *wicked* = rendered witch-like.

wise (1), discreet, learned. (E.) *wis*, wise. + Du. *wijs*, Icel. *viss*, Dan. Swed. *vis*, G. *weise*, wise. Clearly allied to A. S. and Goth. *witan*, to know, the orig. form was *wīsa**, whence by loss of *t* and consequent lengthening *i*; where *wīsa** is the standard T. form. Der. *wis-dom*, A. S. *wis-dōm*.

wise (2), manner, way. (E.) *wise*; A. S. *wīse*, way. Orig. sense 'manner' or 'skill'; from *wīse*, adj.

+ Du. *wijs*, Dan. *viis*, Swed. *vis*,
e, sb. Der. *like-wise* (i.e. in like
other-wise. Doublet, *guise*.

acre. (Du.-G.) Borrowed from
wijs-segger, supposed to mean a
yer, sooth-sayer. = G. *weissager*,
to mean wise sayer. β. But the
is really a corruption of O. H. G.
a prophet, seer; from O. H. G.
o see. The cognate A. S. word is
a prophet, seer; from A. S. *witan*,
β. The verbs *wisan*, *witan*, are
with L. *widere*, to see; and
allied to A. S. *witan*, to know; see
above,

see *ywis* (below).

(2), sb., knowledge, &c. (E.)
wit; A. S. *wit*, knowledge. = A. S.
to know; see *Wit* (1). + Icel. *vit*,
f, Swed. *vett*, G. *witz*, wit.

ti. (E.) M. E. *wicche*, both masc.
, a wizard, a witch; A. S. *wicca*,
wicce, fem. Here *wicce* is the fem.
; and *wicca* is a corruption of
commonly used as a short form
a, a prophet, seer, also a magician,
= A. S. *witan*, to see, allied to
to know. Similarly Icel. *vitki*, a
is from *vita*, to know. Der. *be-*
verb (above).

ess, testimony. (E.) Properly an
sb. A. S. *witnes*, testimony. =
it-an, to know, with suffix *-nes*;
orig. sense was 'knowledge' or
business.' Cf. Icel. *vitna*, Dan.
to testify. Der. *witness*, vb.

rd, *wisard*. (F.-Teut.) M. E.
= O. F. *wischard**, necessarily the
rm of O. F. *guischard*, *guiscart*,
s. = Icel. *vizk-r*, clever, sagacious,
(where *-r* is merely the suffix of
case); with F. suffix *-ard* = G.
ard, strong, confirmed in (as in
other words). β. The Icel.
a contracted form of *vitskr*; from
know, with suffix *-sk* (= E. *-ish*).
viz-ard = *witt-ish-ard*.

, certainly. (E.) M. E. *ywis*,
iv., certainly. A. S. *gewis*, adj.,
which came to be used adverbially.
o *Wit* (1) above. + Du. *gewis*,
l adv., certain, certainly; Icel.
viis, Dan. *vis*, certain; Dan. *vist*,
ist, certainly; G. *gewiss*, certainly.
adv. *twis* is often printed *twis* or
whence (by confusion of *i* (= A. S.
the first personal pronoun), the

supposed verb *wis*, to know, has been
evolved; but it is a fiction of editors. Dis-
tinct from M. E. *wissen*, to shew, a causal
verb.

Witch-elm, Wych-elm; see **Wicker**.

With. (E.) A. S. *wið*, by, near, among;
it also means 'against,' as in mod. E. *with-*
stand, *with-say*. + Icel. *við*, against, by,
at; Dan. *ved*, Swed. *vid*, near, by, at.
Der. *with-al*, from M. E. *with*, with, *alle*,
dat. case of *al*, all; *with-in*, A. S. *wiðin-*
nan; *with-out*, A. S. *wiðutan*. Hence
also *with-draw*, *with-hold*, *with-say*, *with-*
stand; and see below.

withers, the ridge between the shoulder-
blades of a horse. (E.) So called because
it is the part which a horse *opposes* to his
load, or on which the stress of the collar
comes in drawing. = A. S. *wiðer*, against;
wiðre, resistance; extended from A. S.
wið, against (above). Cf. G. *widerrist*,
withers of a horse; from *wider*, old spel-
ling of *wieder*, against, and *rist*, an ele-
vated part.

Withdraw. (E.) From *with*, i.e.
towards oneself; and *draw*. Hence *with-*
draw-ing-room, a retiring-room, now
oddly contracted to *drawing-room*!

Withe; see **Withy**.

Wither; see **Weather**.

Withers; see **With**.

Withhold. (E.) From *with*, i.e. back,
towards oneself; and *hold*.

Within, Without; see **With**.

Withsay, to contradict. (E.) From *with*,
in the sense 'against'; and *say*.

Withstand, to resist. (E.) From *with*,
in the sense 'against'; and *stand*.

Withy, Withe, a flexible twig. (E.)
M. E. *wiði*; A. S. *wiðig*, a willow. Named
from its flexibility; from ✓ *WI*, to twine,
plait, as in L. *ui-ere*, Russ. *vite*, to twine.
+ O. Du. *weede*, hop-plant (twiner); Icel.
viðja, a withy, *við*, a withe, *viðir*, a wil-
low; Dan. *vidie*, Swed. *vide*, willow; G.
weide, willow. Cf. L. *ui-men*, a twig, *ui-*
tis, a vine, *ui-num*, vine (orig. twining
plant).

Witness; see **Wit** (1).

Wittol, a cuckold. (E.) Formerly sup-
posed to mean 'wit-all'; also thought to
represent A. S. *witol*, knowing, wise, from
witan, to know. There is no foundation
for this, as the word is not used in the M. E.
period. Bp. Hall writes *witwal*; i.e. *wittol*
is the same as *witwall*, or *woodwale*, the
name of a bird. Florio (ed. 1598) explains

Ital. *godano* by 'the bird called a *witwal* or *woodwall*;' and in a later edition, 'a *wittal* or *woodwale*.' If this be so, we may be sure that allusions were made to the *woodwale* similar to those endless allusions to the *cuckoo* which produced the word *cuckold*. See *Woodwale*.

Wivern; see *Victuals*.

Wizard, Wisard; see *Wit* (1).

Wizen, to shrivel or dry up. (E.) M. E. *wisenen*, to become shrivelled; O. Northumb. *wisnian*, to become dry, John xv. 6; we find also A. S. *for-wisnian*, to dry up. + Icel. *visna*, to wither, formed from the old pp. *visinn*, wizened, occurring also as Dan. and Swed. *vissen*. This is a pp. of a lost strong verb, from a base *WIS*, to dry up.

Wo, Woe. (E.) M. E. *wo*; A. S. *wā*, interj. and adv.; *wēd*, *wo*, sb. + Du. *vee*, interj. and sb.; Icel. *vei*, Dan. *vee*, Swed. *ve*, G. *weh*, Goth. *wai*, interj.; also Dan. *vee*, G. *weh*, sb. Allied to L. *ua*, *wo*! Orig. an exclamation; hence a cry of pain, &c. Der. *wo-begone*, i.e. *wo-surrounded*, from M. E. *begon*, pp. of *begin* = A. S. *begān*, to surround, lit. to go round about; from A. S. *be-* (= E. *by*), and *gān*, to go. Also *wo worth*, i.e. *wo be to*; see *Worth*.

bewail. (E. and Scand.) M. E. *biwailen*, *bewailen*. From the prefix *be-*, *bi-* (A. S. *bi-*), and M. E. *wailen*, to wail; see *wail* (below).

wellaway, an exclamation of sorrow. (E.) M. E. *weilawey*; also *wa la wa*. It stands for *wei la wei* or *wa la wa*. A. S. *wā lā wā*, lit. *wo! lo! wo!* = A. S. *wā*, *wo*; *lā*, *lo*; *wā*, *wo*. ¶ Early misunderstood, and turned into *wellaway*, and even into *welladay*, *Merry Wives*, iii. 3. 106.

wail, to lament. (Scand.) M. E. *weilen*. - Icel. *wala* (formerly *wala*), to wail; also spelt *vila*, *vola*. Lit. 'to cry *wo*;' from *va*, *vei*, interj., *wo!* See *Wo* (above).

Wood, a plant, used for dyeing. (E.) M. E. *wod*, *wood*. A. S. *widd*, *waad*, *woad*. + Du. *weede*, Dan. *vaid*, *veid*, Swed. *veide*, G. *waid*, M. H. G. *weit* (whence O. F. *waide*, mod. F. *guède*). Allied to L. *nitrum*, *woad*. ¶ Distinct from *weld* (2).

Wold, a down, plain open country. (E.) M. E. *wold*, *wald*. A. S. *weald*, *wald*, a wood, forest (hence waste ground, and finally open country, as in Icelandic). + O. Sax. and O. Fries. *wald*, a wood; G. *wald*; O. H. G. *walt*, a wood; Icel. *völr*,

gen. *vallar* (= *valdar* *), a field, pl. The same as *Weald*.

Wolf. (E.) M. E. *wulf*, pl. *wolves*. A. S. *wulf*, pl. *wulfas*. + Du. *wolf*, Icel. *ulfr*, Dan. *ulv*, Swed. *ulv*, G. *wulf*. Futher allied to Lith. *wilkas*, R. *voik*, Gk. *λύκος*, L. *lupus*, Skt. *vrik* wolf. Orig. form *WALKA*, i.e. 'tear from ✓ *WARK*, to tear; cf. Skt. *vas* to tear, Lith. *wilkti*, to pull. Der. *wolfene*, a coined word.

Woman. (E.) See *Wife*.

Womb. (E.) Lowl. Sc. *wame*, belly. M. E. *wombe*, *wambe*. A. S. *womb*, the belly. + Du. *wam*, belly of a f. Icel. *vömb*, Dan. *vom*, Swed. *våmb*, G. *wampe*, *wamme*, Goth. *wamba*, belly.

Wombat, a marsupial mammal. (A. S. Australian.) A corruption of *wombach*, the native Australian name (Collins, New South Wales, 1802; Bewick, Quadrupeds.)

Won, to dwell, remain. (E.) M. E. *wonen*. A. S. *winian*, to dwell; see *win* under *Win*.

Wonder, Wondrous; see *Wind*.

Wont; see *Win*.

Woo, to court. (E.) M. E. *woon*. A. S. *wōgian*, to woo; lit. to cline, bend towards oneself. - A. S. *wō*, stem of *wāh*, bent, crooked. Allied Goth. *wahs*, bent (in *un-wahs*, unbent). Skt. *vakra*, crooked. (✓ *WAK*.)

Wood (1), timber, forest. (E.) M. E. *wode*. A. S. *wudu*, of which the orig. f. was *widu*, wood. + Icel. *viðr*, a tree, *wo* Dan. Swed. *ved*; O. H. G. *witu*. Cf. I. *fiodh*, a wood, tree; W. *gwydd*, tree. Perhaps allied to *Withy*. Der. *woddy*, -ed.

woodruff, a plant. (E.) M. E. *wodroffe*. A. S. *wuderofo*, *wuderofo*, *wodroff*. Perhaps named from the *wodroff* whorl of leaves round the stem.

woodwale, a bird. (E.) Also *witwall*, *wittal*. M. E. *woodwale*, perhaps a woodpecker. From A. S. *wudu*, a wood, the form *wittwall* being due to A. S. *witt*, older form of *wudu*. The sense of *witt* not known. + O. Du. *weduwael*, a kind of yellow bird; M. H. G. *witewal*, an owl. (Cf. *Wittol*.)

Wood (2), mad, furious. (E.) In M. Nt. Dr. ii. 1. 192. M. E. *wod*. A. S. *wod*, mad, raging. + Icel. *þr.*, Goth. *wō*, frantic. Cf. G. *wuth*, *wuthen*, to be

allied to *L. uates*, a prophet, one filled with divine frenzy. Hence the name *Woden*; see *Wednesday*.

Woodruff, Woodwale; see *Wood* (1).

Woof; see *Weave*.

Wool (E.) M. E. *wolle*. A. S. *wull*, *wul*. + Du. *wol*, Icel. *ull*, Dan. *uld*, Swed. *ull*, G. *wolle*, Goth. *wulla*, wool. Allied to Lith. *wilna*, Russ. *volna*, Skt. *śrṇā*, wool; L. *vellus*, fleece. Lit. 'covering,' hence a fleece; the Skt. *śrṇā* being derived from *vri*, to cover. (✓*WAR*.)

woolward, clothed in wool only, for penance. (E.) See *L. L. L. v. 2. 717*. M. E. *woileward*, lit. with the skin towards (against) the wool. From *wool* and *ward*, suffix. See *Toward*.

Word (E.) A. S. *word*. + Du. *woord*, Icel. *orð*, Dan. Swed. *ord*, G. *wort*, Goth. *ward*; Lith. *wardas*, a name; L. *uerbum* (base *uāth*), a word. Lit. 'a thing spoken;' from ✓*WAR*, to speak; cf. Gk. *εἰπεῖν*, to speak. Doublet, verb.

Work, sb. (E.) M. E. *werk*. A. S. *weorc*, *werc*. + Du. *werk*, Icel. *verk*, Dan. *verk*, Swed. *verk*, G. *werk*. Further allied to Gk. *ἔργον*, work, *ἔργα*, I have wrought, Zend. *varəsa*, a working, Pers. *warz*, gain. (✓*WARG*.) Der. *work*, verb, A. S. *wyrcean* (by vowel-change from *eo* to *y*).

wright, a workman. (E.) M. E. *wrighte*. A. S. *wyrhta*, a worker. — A. S. *wyrht*, a deed, work; formed with suffix *-t* from *wyrcean*, to work. — A. S. *weorc*, work, sb. (as above). Der. *cart-wright*, *ship-wright*, *wheel-wright*.

World (E.) M. E. *werld*. A. S. *weoruld*, *weorold*. + Du. *wereld*, Icel. *veröld*, Dan. *verden* (where *-en* is the article), Swed. *verld*, G. *welt*, M. H. G. *werlt*, O. H. G. *weralt*. β. The lit. sense is 'age of man' or 'course of man's life,' hence a life-time, course of life, experience of life, &c. The component parts are A. S. *wer* (Icel. *verr*, O. H. G. *wer*, Goth. *wair*), a man; and A. S. *yldo* (Icel. *öld*, an age; see *Virile* and *old* (under *Old*)).

Worm (E.) M. E. *worm*. A. S. *wyrm*, a worm, snake. + Du. *worm*, Icel. *ormr*, Dan. Swed. *orm*, G. *wurm*, Goth. *waurnis*; also L. *uermis*, a worm. Prob. allied also to Skt. *krimi*, Lith. *kirmis*, a worm, Irish *crúinn*, a maggot; also to E. *vermin*, *carmine* and *crimson*. See *Curtius*, ii. 173.

Wormwood, a bitter plant. (E.) A corrupted form, the word having no real reference either to *worm* or to *wood*.

M. E. *wermode*, later *wormwood*. A. S. *wermod*. + Du. *wermoet*, G. *wermuth*. β. The lit. sense is *ware-mood*, i. e. preserver of the mind, from a supposed belief in its virtues; just as hellebore was called *weldeberge*, i. e. preservative against madness. From A. S. *wer-ian*, to defend; *mod*, mood, mind. See *Wary* and *Mood* (1).

Worry, to harass. (E.) M. E. *wirien*, *worowen*, orig. to strangle, and used of the worrying of sheep by dogs or wolves. A. S. *wyrigan*, only in comp. *dwyrigan*, to harm. + Du. *woorgen*, O. Fries. *wergia*, *wirgia*, G. *würgen*, to strangle, suffocate. Allied to A. S. *wyrigan*, to curse, M. E. *warien*. β. Formed (by change of *ea* to *y*) from the sb. appearing in A. S. *wearg*, an outlaw, a wolf, Icel. *vargr*, an outlaw, a wolf, an accursed person. Allied to M. H. G. *wergen*, in comp. *irwergen* (= *erwergen*), a strong verb, to choke, throttle, strangle. (✓*WARGH*, to choke.)

Worse, comparative adj. and adv., more bad. (E.) M. E. *wurs*, *wers*, adv., *wurse*, *werse*, adj.; A. S. *wyrs*, adv., *wyrsa*, adj., worse. + O. Sax. *wirs*, adv., *wirsa*, adj.; Icel. *verr*, adv., *verri*, adj.; Dan. *værre*, Swed. *värre*, adj.; M. H. G. *wirs*, adv., *wirser*, adj.; Goth. *wairs*, adv., *wairsa*, adj. β. The common Teut. type is *WERS-ISA*, where *-ISA* is the comparative suffix, and the base is *WARS*, to twist, entangle, confuse; cf. O. H. G. *werran*, G. *wirren*, to twist, entangle; see *War*. *Worse* does duty for *wors-er*, and *worst* for *wors-est*. Der. *worse*, sb., *wors-en*, vb.

worst, superlative. (E.) A. S. *wyrst*, adv., *wyrsta*, contracted form of *wyrsesta*, adj., which also occurs as *wyrresta*, Matt. xii. 45. + O. Sax. *wirsista*, adj.; Icel. *verst*, adv., *verstr*, adj.; Dan. *værst*, Swed. *värst*, O. H. G. *wirsist*.

Worship; see *Worth* (1).

Worst; see *Worse*.

Worsted, twisted yarn. (E.) M. E. *worsted*, Chaucer, C. T. 264. Named from the town of *Worsted*, in Norfolk. *Worsted* stands for *Worth-stead*; from *Worth*, an estate, and *stead*, a place.

Wort (1), a plant. (E.) M. E. *wort*. A. S. *wyrt*, a wort, plant, herb. + O. Sax. *wurt*, Icel. *urt*, *jurt*, Dan. *urt*, Swed. *ört*, G. *wurz*, Goth. *waurts*. Allied to L. *radix*, Gk. *ρίζα* (= *φῶδ-ya*), W. *gwriddyn*, a root.

orchard. (E.) M. E. *orchard*. A. S.

orceard, older forms *ortgeard*, *wyrtgeard*, i.e. wort-yard; compounded of *wort* and *yard*, i.e. a herb-garden, which is the old sense. + Dan. *urigaard*, Swed. *örtgård*, Goth. *aurtigards*, a garden, similarly compounded. See *yard* (1).

root (1), lowest part of a plant. (Scand.) M. E. *rote*. — Icel. *rót*, Swed. *rot*, Dan. *rod*, a root. Put for *vrt** = *vört**, and allied to Goth. *waurts*, a root, A. S. *wyrt*, a wort, a root; the initial *v* being dropped, as is usual in Icelandic in the combination *vr*. See below.

root (2), *rout*, vb., to grub up, as a hog. (E.) A. S. *wrótan*, to grub up; whence prov. E. *wrou*, the same. + O. Du. *wroeten*, the same; Icel. *róta*, to grub up, from *rót*, sb., a root. From the sb. above. So also Dan. *rode*, to root up, from *rod*, a root.

wort (2), an infusion of malt, new beer. (E.) M. E. *wort* or *worte*. A. S. *wyrte*, in the compound *max-wyrte*, lit. mash-wort, an infusion of worts. — A. S. *wyrt*, a wort; see *Wort* (1). + Icel. *virt*, Norweg. *vyr*, *vört*, Swed. *vört*, G. *bier-würse*, beer-wort.

Wort (2); see above.

Worth (1), adj., deserving of; sb., desert, value. (E.) M. E. *wurth*, *worth*. A. S. *weorð*, *wurð*, adj., honourable; sb., value. + Du. *waard*, adj., *waarde*, sb.; Icel. *verðr*, adj., *verð*, sb.; Dan. *verd*, adj. and sb.; Swed. *värd*, adj., *värde*, sb.; G. *werth*, adj. and sb.; Goth. *wairths*, adj. and sb. β. Teut. type WERTHA, adj., valuable; from ✓ *WAR*, to guard, keep. Allied to *Ware* (1) and *Wary*. Der. *worth-y*, adj., suggested by Icel. *verðugr*, worthy; *worthless*.

worship, sb. (E.) Short for *worthship*. A. S. *weorðscipe*, *wyrðscipe*, honour. — A. S. *weorð*, *wyrð*, adj., honourable; with suffix *-scipe* (E. *-ship*), allied to E. *shape*. Der. *worship*, verb.

Worth (2), to become, to be, to befall. (E.) In phr. *wo worth the day* = *wo be to the day*. M. E. *worthen*, to become. A. S. *weorðan*, to become, pt. t. *wearð*, pl. *werdon*. + Du. *worden*, pt. t. *werd*; Icel. *verða*, pt. t. *varð*; Dan. *vorde*; Swed. *varda*; G. *werden*; Goth. *wairthan*, to become, pt. t. *warth*. β. All from Teut. base WARTH, to become = ✓ *WART*, to turn; cf. L. *uertere*, to turn, *uerti*, to turn to, become. See *Verse*.

weird, fate, destiny. (E.) Properly a

sb.; also used as adj. M. E. *wirde*, *wyrd*. A. S. *wyrd*, *wird*, fate, destiny, one of the Fates; lit. 'that which happens.' — A. S. *wurdon*, pt. t. pl. of *weorðan*, to become, take place, happen (above). + Icel. *verð*, fate; from *vrt**, stem of pt. t. pl. of *verða*.

Wot, I know, or he knows; see *Wis* (1).

Would; see *Will* (1).

Wound, a hurt. (E.) A. S. *wund*. + Du. *wond*, *wonde*. Icel. *und*, Dan. *vunde*, G. *wunde*, sb. We also find G. *wund*, Goth. *wunds*, wounded, harmed; from the pp. of the strong verb which appears as A. S. *winnan* (pp. *wunnen*), to fight, struggle, win. See *Win*. (✓ *WAN*.) Der. *wound*, verb, A. S. *wundian*.

Wrack, sea-weed, ruin; see *Wreak*.

Wraith, an apparition. (Scand.) Lowl. Sc. *wraith*, Ayrshire *warth*, the supposed apparition of one's guardian angel; see Jamieson. — Icel. *vörðr* (gen. *varðar*), a guardian. — Icel. *varða*, to guard; see *Ward*. Cf. Icel. *varða*, *varði*, a beacon, a pile of stones to warn a way-farer, Norweg. *varde*, a beacon, *varðyrle* (= *ward* evil?), a guardian or attendant spirit, a wraith.

Wrangle; see *Wring*.

Wrap, to enfold. (E.) M. E. *wraffen*; also spelt *wlappen*, whence *Lap* (3). Prov. E. *warp*, to wrap up, also to weave; clearly a derivative of *Warp*. Perhaps due to the folding together of a fishing-net; cf. Icel. *varp*, the cast of a net, *varpa*, a cast, also the net itself, *skilvarp*, the binding of a shoe, lit. 'shoe-warp.' Doublet *lap* (3). Cf. *envelop*, *develop*.

Wrath; see *Writhe*.

Wreak, to revenge. (E.) M. E. *wreken*. A. S. *wrecan*, pt. *wrac*, pp. *worcen*, to wreak, revenge, punish, orig. to drive, urge, impel. + Du. *wreken*; Icel. *reka*, pt. t. *rak*, to drive, thrust, repel, *wreak*; G. *riehen*, to avenge; Goth. *wrihan*, to persecute. β. Allied to Lith. *wargti*, to suffer affliction, Russ. *wrag*, a foe, persecutor; and to *Urge* and *Verge* (2). (✓ *WARG*.)

rack (2), light vapoury clouds, mist. (Scand.) See *Hamlet*, ii. 2. 306; *Antony*, iv. 14. 10. M. E. *rak*. — Icel. *rek*, drift, motion, a thing drifted; cf. *skýrek*, the rack or drifting clouds. — Icel. *reka*, to drive, thrust, toss (above). Cf. Swed. *skipp*, *vråker* = the ship drifts.

rack (4), the same as *wreck*; in the phr. 'to go to rack and ruin'; see *wreck* (below).

wrack, a kind of sea-weed; shipwreck, (E.) Lit. 'that which is cast ashore;' shewn by mod. F. *varech*, (1) sea-cast ashore, (2) pieces of a wrecked vessel cast ashore; this F. word being borrowed from English. M.E. *wrak*, a wreck; peculiar use of A.S. *wrac*, exile, ex-n., -A.S. *wrac*, pt. t. of *wreccan*, to urge, wreak; see **Wreak** (above). + *wrak*, sb., a wreck, adj., broken; Icel. *nything* drifted ashore; Dan. *vrag*, *wrak*, wreck, trash. Cf. Du. *wraken*, *vrage*, to reject.

wreck, ruin, remains of what is wrecked. Formerly *wrack*; the same as **wrack** (above).

wretch, a miserable creature. (E.) 'outcast.' M.E. *wrecche*. A.S. *wrecca*, 'cast, an exile.' -A.S. *wrac*, pt. t. of *wreccan*, to drive, urge, hence to exile; see **wreck** (above). Cf. Lithuan. *wargas*, 'wretched.' Der. *wretch-ed*, i.e. made like a wretch.

wren, a small bird. (E.)

M.E. *wrenne*. *wrenna*, *wrænna*, a wren; lit. 'lascivious bird.' -A.S. *wræne*, lascivious. Cf. to Dan. *wrisk*, proud, Swed. *wrisk*, astrated (said of horses), M.H.G. *wrenno*, a stallion. β. All from a *wrin*, to neigh (as a horse), squeal (pig); hence, to chirp (as a sparrow); Norweg. *rina*, to whine, squeal, Icel. *rinna* (pt. t. *hreina*), to whine, squeal, &c., said to cocks, dogs, swine, horses, &c.; Icel. *rindill*, a wren.

wring; see **Wring**.

wrest, **Wrestle**; see **Writhe**.

wretch; see **Wreak**.

wretchedness, the same as *reckless*; see **Reck**.

wriggle; see **Wring**.

wright; see **Work**.

wring, to twist. (E.) M.E. *wringen*. *wringan*, pt. t. *wrang*, pp. *wrunge*, *wress*, compress, strain, wring. + Du. *wring*; G. *ringen* (pt. t. *rang*), to ring, to wring, turn. Allied to **Wry** **Wreak**; cf. L. *uergere*, to bend, Skt. *o bend*.

wickets, a disease of children, accompanied by softness of the bones and weakness. (E.) A prov. E. word noticed about A.D. 1620; whence the al term *rachitis* was coined about 1700 with a punning allusion to Gk. *ráxis*, *ine*. Cf. prov. E. *rickety*, i.e. tottery,

weak, unstable. Formed from M.E. *wrikken*, to twist, wrest, still in use in the phrase 'to *wrick* one's ankle.' Allied to A.S. *wringan*, to twist (above); and see **Wry** (below). Cf. Du. *wrikken*, to be rickety.

wrig (2), a frolic, prank. (E.?) We also find *rig*, to be wanton; *riggish*, wanton. Put for *wrig*, and allied to *wriggle*; see **Wriggle** (below). Cf. Du. *wrikken*, to stir to and fro, *wriggelen*, to wriggle; and see **rickets** (above).

wrangle, verb. (E.) M.E. *wranglen*, to wrestle, also to dispute. Frequentative of *wring*, formed from the A.S. pt. t. *wrang*; see **Wring** (above). Thus the sense was to keep on twisting or urging; hence to wrestle or argue vehemently. Cf. Dan. *wrangle*, to twist, entangle. Der. *wrangle*, sb.; *wrangl-er*, a disputant in the schools (at Cambridge), now applied to a first-class-man in the mathematical tripos.

wrench, a twist, sprain. (E.) M.E. *wrenche*, only in the metaphorical sense of perversion, deceit. A.S. *wrence*, *wrenc*, guile, fraud, orig. crookedness or perversion, lit. 'a twist.' Allied to A.S. *wringan*, to wring, twist; see **wrinkle** (below). Der. *wrench*, verb.

wriggle, vb. (E.) Frequentative of *wring*, to move about, Skelton, *Elinour Rummung*, 176; which is a weakened form of M.E. *wrikken*, to twist; we actually find A.S. *wringan*, but this passed into the form *wry*. + Du. *wriggelen*, to wriggle, frequent. of *wrikken*, to move or stir to and fro; Dan. *wrikke*, to wriggle, Swed. *wricka*, to turn to and fro. See **rickets** (above), and **wry** (below).

wrinkle (1), a small ridge or unevenness on a surface. (E.) M.E. *wrinkel*. Evidently allied to A.S. *wringan*, to twist. The lit. sense is 'a little twist,' causing unevenness. + O. Du. *wrinkel*, a wrinkle, allied to *wringen*, to twist; Dan. *rynke*, Swed. *rynka*, a wrinkle, forms due to the pp. of an old strong verb. Der. *wrinkle*, vb.

wrinkle (2), a hint. (E.) Lit. 'a small trick;' dimin. of A.S. *wrenc*, a trick; see **wrench** (above).

wrong, perverted, bad (E.) M.E. *wrong*. A.S. *wrang*, a wrong, sb., orig. an adj. -A.S. *wrang*, pt. t. of *wringan*, to wring, wrest, pervert. + Du. *wrang*, acid, sour (because acids *wring* the oil). Icel. *rangr*, awry, wrong; Dan.

Swed. *vrång*, perverse. Der. *wrong*, verb.

wry, twisted, turned aside. (E.) From the M. E. *wrien*, verb, to twist, bend aside; A. S. *wrigian*, to drive, impel, incline towards. Cf. Goth. *wraikwus*, crooked, Skt. *vrj*, to bend. See *wriggle* (above). Der. *a-wry*, put for *on wry*, Barbour, Bruce, 4. 705.

Wrinkle, (1) and (2); see *Wring*.

Wrist; see *Writhe*.

Write. (E.) The orig. sense was 'to score,' i. e. to scratch the surface of wood with a knife. M. E. *writen*, pt. t. *wroot*, pp. *writen* (with short *i*). A. S. *writan*, pt. t. *wrāt*, pp. *writen*. + O. Sax. *writan*, to cut, write; Du. *rijten*, to tear; Icel. *rita*, to scratch, write; Swed. *rita*, to draw; G. *reissen*, to cut, tear. Allied to Skt. *vardh*, to cut, *vrana*, a wound, *vragch*, to tear. (✓*WAR*, to tear.) Der. *writ*, sb., A. S. *gewrit*, from the pp. *writen*.

Writhe. (E.) M. E. *writhen*, pt. t. *wroth*, pp. *writhen* (with short *i*). A. S. *wriðan*, pt. t. *wrið*, pp. *wriðen*, to twist about. + Icel. *riða*, Dan. *vide*, Swed. *vida*, to wring, twist, turn. Cf. Lat. *uertere*, to turn. (✓*WART*, to turn.)

wrath, anger. (E.) M. E. *wraththe*. O. Northumb. *wræððo*. - A. S. *wrðð*, adj., wroth; see *wroth* (below). + Icel. *reiði*, Dan. Swed. *vrede*, sb., wrath; from Icel. *reiðr*, Dan. Swed. *ved*, adj., wroth.

wreath, a garland. (E.) M. E. *wrethe*. A. S. *wræð*, a twisted band, bandage, fillet. Formed (with vowel-change of *æ* to *é*) from *wræð*, pt. t. of *wriðan*, to writhe, twist. Der. *wreathe*, verb.

wrest, to distort. (E.) M. E. *wresten*. A. S. *wræstan*, to twist forcibly. From *wræst*, adj., firm, strong (orig. tightly strung or twisted); which stands for *wræðst**, formed with the suffix *-st* (as in *bla-st*) and vowel-change of *d* to *ð*, from *wræð*, pt. t. of *wriðan*, to twist. Cf. Icel. *reista*, to wrest, Dan. *vriste*, to wrest.

wrestle. (E.) M. E. *wrestlen*. A. S. *wræstlian*, to wrestle; frequentative of *wræstan*, to wrest, twist about; see above. + O. Du. *wrastelen*, *worstelen*, to struggle, wrestle.

wrist. (E.) M. E. *wrist*, *wrist*. A. S. *wrist*, also called *handwrist*, i. e. that which turns the hand about. Put for *wriðst**, and formed (like *wrest*) with suffix *-st* from *wrið-en*, pp. of *wriðan*, to writhe, twist about. + Low. G. *wrist*; Icel. *rist*, instep, from *rið-inn*, pp. of *riða*, to twist; Dan. Swed. *vrist*, instep, from *vide* or *vida*, to twist; G. *rist*, instep, wrist.

wroth, angry. (E.) A. S. *wrðð*; from *wrðð*, pt. t. of *wriðan*, to writhe.

Wrong, **Wry**; see *Wring*.

Wyche-elm; see *Wicker*.

Wyvern, **Wivern**; see *Victuals*.

X.

Xebec, a small three-masted vessel. (Span. - Turk.) Span. *xabeque*. - Turk. *sumbaki*, a kind of ship. Cf. Pers. *sumbuk*, Arab. *sumbuk*, a small boat, a pinnace. (Devic.)

Y.

Y- prefix. (E.) In *y-cleft*, *y-wis*. M. E. *y-*, *i-*; A. S. *ge-*, a common prefix. This prefix appears as *e-* in *e-nough*, and as *a-* in *a-ware*. + Du. G. *ge-*, prefix; Goth. *ga-*, prefix. Cf. Gk. *-γέ*, enclitic, Skt. *ha*, an emphatic particle.

Yacht. (Du.) Du. *jagt*, O. Du. *jacht*, a swift boat. Cf. Du. *jagten*, O. Du. *jachten*, to speed, hunt; *jacht*, a hunting. - Du. *jagen*, to hunt, chase. + G. *jagen*, to hunt. Perhaps allied to G. *jähe*, quick, and to *Gay* and *Go*.

Yam, a large esculent tuber. (Port.) Port. *inhame*, a yam (Littre). Remoter origin unknown; but not European.

Yankee, a citizen of New England, or of the United States. (Scand. ?) In use in Boston, 1765. Dr. Wm. Gordon, in his Hist. of the American War, ed. 1789, vol. i. pp. 324, 325, says it was a favourite cant word in Cambridge, Mass., as early as 1713, and that it meant 'excellent,' as 'a yankee good horse.' The word may have spread from the students through New England, and have thence obtained a wider currency. It appears to be the same as Lowl. Sc. *yankie*, a sharp, clever, forward woman; cf. Lowl. Sc. *yanker*, an agile girl, an incessant talker, a smart stroke, *yank*, a jerk, smart blow, *yanking*, active (Jamie

son). We also find *yank*, to jerk, noted by Buckland (Log of a Naturalist, 1876, p. 130) as an American word. β . Thus *yank-y* is quick, spry, from *yank*, to jerk; and *yank* is a nasalised form of Lowl. Sc. *yack*, to talk fast, *yaike*, a blow. Of Scand. origin; cf. Swed. dial. *jakka*, to rove about, Swed. *jaga*, to hunt, Icel. *jaga*, to move about. So also Du. G. *jagen*, to hunt. See *Yacht*.

Yap; see *Yelp*.

Yard (1), an enclosed space. (E.) M. E. *yard*. A. S. *geard*, an enclosure, court. + Icel. *garðr* (whence E. *garth*), Dan. Du. *gaard*, Swed. *gård*, G. *garten*, a garden; Russ. *gorod*, a town; L. *hortus*, a garden; Gk. *χόρος*, a court-yard. β . The Aryan form is GHARTA, lit. 'a place surrounded or enclosed.' (✓GHAR, to seize, enclose.) Allied to *Gird* (1). Doublets, *garden*, *garth*. Der. *court-yard*, *orchard* (= *wort-yard*).

Yard (2), a rod, 36 inches, cross-bar on a mast. (E.) M. E. *zerde*, *yerde*, a stick, rod. A. S. *gyrd*, *gierd*, a rod. + Du. *garde*, a twig, rod, G. *gerste*, a switch. Allied to O. H. G. *gart*, Icel. *gaddr*, Goth. *gards*, a goad.

gird (2), to jest at, jibe. (E.) A peculiar use of M. E. *girden*, to strike with a rod, to pierce. From M. E. *gerde*, *yerde*, a rod; see *yard* (above). To *gird* at = to strike at, jest at; a *gird* is a cut, sarcasm; Tam. Shrew, v. 2. 48.

gride, to pierce, cut through. (E.) See Spenser, F. Q. ii. 8. 36. A metaphor from *gird*. M. E. *girden*, to strike, pierce; see *gird* (2) above.

jerk (E.) Formerly 'to lash.' Cotgrave explains F. *fouetter* by 'to scourge, lash, *yerke*, or *jerke*.' We also find *jert*, with the sense of *gird* or taunt. Cotgrave explains *attainte* by 'a gentle nip, quip, or *jert*, a sleight *gird*.' The words *jerk*, *jert*, *gird* appear to be all connected; see *gird* (2) above.

Yare, ready. (E.) M. E. *zare*, *yare*, ready. A. S. *gearu*, *gearo*, ready, quick, prompt. + Du. *gaar*, done, dressed (as meat); Icel. *gerr*, perfect; O. H. G. *garo*, ready; cf. G. *gar*, adv., wholly. Allied to *Gear*.

Yarrow, the plant milfoil. (E.) M. E. *yarowe*, *yarwe*. A. S. *geruwe*, *gearuwe*, *gearwe*, yarrow. Lit. 'that which dresses,' or puts in order, or cures; from the old belief in its curative properties as a healer of wounds. = A. S. *gearwian*, to make ready (hence, to heal). = A. S. *gearu*, ready

(above). So also G. *garbe*, yarrow; cf. G. *gerben*, to dress leather.

Yarn. (E.) M. E. *yarn*. A. S. *gearn*, thread. + Du. *garen*, Icel. Dan. Swed. G. *garn*. Allied to Gk. *χορδή*, a cord, orig. a string of gut; cf. Icel. *garnir*, guts. See *Cord*, *Chord*.

Yarrow; see *Yare*.

Yaw, to go unsteadily, as a ship. (Scand.) Norw. *gaga*, to bend backwards, esp. used of the neck of a bird; *gag*, adj., bent back, said of a knife not set straight in the haft; Icel. *gagr*, bent back. Cf. Bavarian *gagen*, to move unsteadily. Perhaps allied to *Go*; it seems to be a reduplicated form.

Yawl (1), a small boat. (Du.) Du. *jol*, a yawl, a Jutland boat. + Dan. *jolle*, Swed. *julle*, a yawl. Root unknown.

jolly-boat. (Scand. and E.) Here *jolly* is a mere E. adaptation of Dan. *jolle*, a yawl (above); the addition of *boat* is needless.

Yawl (2), to howl; see *Yell*.

Yawn, to gape. (E.) Formerly *yane*. M. E. *ganien*, also *gonen*. A. S. *gánian*, to yawn. = A. S. *gán*, pt. t. of *ginnan*, strong verb, to gape widely. + Icel. *gína*, to gape, pt. t. *gein*; cf. Gk. *χαίρειν*, to gape. Allied to L. *hiare*, to gape, Gk. *χάος*, a yawning gulf; see *Hiatus* and *Chaos*. (✓GHI.)

Ye. (E.) M. E. *ye*, *ze*, nom.; *your*, *zour*, gen.; *you*, *zou*, *yow*, dat. and acc. pl. A. S. *ge*, nom. *ye*; *éower*, gen. of you; *éow*, to you, you, dat. and acc. + Du. *gij*, *ye*, *u*, you; Icel. *ér*, *ier*, *ye*, *yðar*, your, *yðr*, you; Dan. Swed. *i*, *ye*, you; G. *ihr*; Goth. *jus*, *ye*, *izwara*, your, *izwis*, you. β . The common Aryan base is YU; whence Lith. *jus*, *ye*; Gk. *ὕμεις*, *ye*, Skt. *yú-yam*, *ye*.

you. (E.) Properly the dat. and acc. of *ye*; see above.

your. (E.) M. E. *your*. A. S. *éower*, your; orig. gen. pl. of *ge*, *ye*; see *Ye* (above). Der. *your-s*, M. E. *yourres*, from A. S. *éowres*, gen. sing. masc. and neut. of *éower*, your, possessive pronoun.

Yea, verily. (E.) This is the simple affirmative; *yes* is a strengthened form, often accompanied by an oath in our early writers. M. E. *ye*. A. S. *geá*, *yea*. + Du. Dan. Swed. G. *ja*, Icel. *já*, Goth. *ja*, *jai*. Allied to Goth. *jah*, A. S. *ge*, also, and; and to Skt. *ya*, Gk. *ὅς*, who, which were originally demonstrative pronouns. The orig. sense was 'in that way,' just so.

yes. (E.) A strengthened form of *yea*. M. E. *yis*, *yus*. A. S. *gise*, *gese*, *yes*. Prob. short for *ged sý*, i. e. *yea*, let it be so; where *ged*, *yea*, is explained above, and *sý*, let it be, is the imperative form from the $\sqrt{\text{AS}}$, to be.

Yean, **Ean**, to bring forth young. (E.) Here the prefixed *y-* answers to the A. S. prefix *ge-*. A. S. *éanian*, to ean; *ge-éanian*, to yean. We find *ge-éane ébwa* = the ewes great with young, Gen. xxxiii. 13. There can be little doubt that *ge-éane* is here put for *ge-éane**, i. e. pregnant; where *éane* is pl. of *éden*, pregnant, lit. increased. Allied to *Éke* (1). Thus to *yeán* simply means 'to be pregnant.' Der. *yeán-ling*, a new-born lamb.

Year. (E.) M. E. *yeer*, *yeer*, often unaltered in the plural (hence 'a two-year old colt'). A. S. *geár*, *gér*, a year, pl. *geár*. + Du. *jaar*, Icel. *ár*, Dan. *aar*, Swed. *år*, G. *jahr*, Goth. *jer*. Further allied to Gk. *épos*, a season, year, *épa*, season, hour; Skt. *yátu*, time. Lit. 'that which passes.' ($\sqrt{\text{VA}}$, to pass; from $\sqrt{\text{I}}$, to go.)

yore, formerly. (E.) M. E. *yore*. A. S. *geára*, adv., formerly; lit. 'of years, during years,' orig. gen. pl. of *geár*, a year (above).

Yearn (1), to long for. (E.) M. E. *yernen*. A. S. *gyrnan*, to yearn, be desirous. = A. S. *georn*, adj., desirous (with vowel-change of *eo* to *y*). + Icel. *girna*, to desire, from *gjarn*, eager; Goth. *gairnjan*, to long for, from *gairns*, desirous. β . Again, the adj. is from the verb appearing in O. H. G. *gerón*, G. *be-gehren*, to long for; allied to Gk. *χαίρειν*, to rejoice, *χαρά*, joy, Skt. *hary*, to desire. ($\sqrt{\text{GHAR}}$.)

Yearn (2), to grieve. (E.) Also spelt *earn*, *ern*; Hen. V. ii. 3. 3, ii. 3. 6; Jul. Cæs. ii. 2. 129; Merry Wives, iii. 5. 45; Rich. II. v. 5. 56; Hen. V. iv. 3. 26. A corruption of *yerm*, *erm*, M. E. *ermen*, to grieve (Chaucer, C. T. 12246); the prefixed *y-* being due to A. S. prefix *ge-*, as in the case of *yeán*. From A. S. *yrman*, to grieve, also *ge-yrman*, to grieve, be miserable. = A. S. *earn*, adj., poor, miserable, wretched (with vowel-change from *ea* to *y*). Cf. Du. *arm*, Icel. *armr*, Dan. Swed. G. *arm*, Goth. *arms*, wretched.

Yeast. (E.) M. E. *yeest*, *yest*. A. S. *gist*, *gyst*, *yeast*. + Du. *gest*. Icel. *jast*, *jastr*, Swed. *jäst*, Dan. *giær*, G. *gäuscht*, *gischt*. All from the $\sqrt{\text{YAS}}$, to ferment, appearing in O. H. G. *jesan*, G. *gähren*, to ferment, Gk. *ἔειν*, to boll, *ἑστός*, fervent.

See Zeal. Der. *yeast-y* or *yest-y*, frothy, Hamlet, v. 2. 199.

Yede, went. (E.) M. E. *yede*, *yedi*; also *ede*. A. S. *ge-ede*, also *ede*, went, only in the pt. t.; where *eo-* stands, by rule, for original *i-*. ($\sqrt{\text{I}}$, to go; cf. *Lak ire*, to go.) So also Goth. *i-dedja*, went; from the same root. ∇ Not allied to *go*.

Yelk; see **Yellow**.

Yell. (E.) M. E. *yellen*. A. S. *gellan*, *gyllan*, to cry out, resound. + Du. *gellen*, Icel. *gella*, also *gjalla* (pt. t. *gall*), Dan. *gialle*, *gialde*, Swed. *gälla*, G. *gellen*, to ring, resound. Allied to Icel. *gala*, pt. t. *gól*, to sing, O. H. G. *gahan*; A. S. *gahan*, pt. t. *gól*, whence E. *nightin-gale* ($\sqrt{\text{GHAR}}$, to sound.)

yawl (2), to howl. (Scand.) Also *yole*, *yowl* (Halliwell). M. E. *goulten*, *zauten*. = Icel. *gaula*, Norw. *gaula*, to low, bellow, roar. Allied to *yell*.

Yellow. (E.) M. E. *yelwe*, *yelu*. A. S. *geolo*, *geolu*, yellow. + Du. *geel*, G. *gelb*. Allied to L. *helvus*, light yellow, Gk. *χρῶν*, young verdure of trees. Further allied to Green, Gall (1).

yellow-hammer, **yellow-ammer**, a song-bird. (E.) The *h* is an ignorant insertion; *ammer* answers to A. S. *amarr*, a small bird. + O. Du. *emmerick*, a yellow-ammer, G. *gelhammer*, *goldammer*, yellow-ammer or gold-ammer, *emmerling*, the same. β . The prob. sense is 'chirper,' from a base AM, seen in Skt. *am*, to sound, Icel. *emja*, to howl, G. *jammer*, lamentation.

yolk, **yelk**, yellow part of an egg. (E.) M. E. *yolke*, *yelke*. A. S. *geolca*, the yolk, lit. 'yellow part.' = A. S. *geolu*, yellow (above).

Yelp, to bark shrilly. (E.) M. E. *yelpen*, also to boast. A. S. *gilpan*, *gielpen*, pt. t. *gealp*, pp. *golpen*, to boast, exult, talk noisily. + Icel. *gjálpa*, to yelp. Allied to **Yell**.

yap, to yelp. (Scand.) The same as *yaup*, Lowl. Sc. form of *yelp*. = Icel. *gjálpa*, to yelp (above); whence also F. *japper*, to yap.

Yeoman. (E.) M. E. *yoman*, also *yeman*. It appears to answer to an A. S. *gáman** (not found), with a variant *gáman**; these would become *yoman*, *yeman* in M. E. These words are cleared up by the existence of O. Fries. *guman*, a village, from *ga*, a village, and *man*, a man; so also O. Du. *goymannen*, arbitrators

appointed to decide disputes, from O. Du. *garu*, a hamlet (Hexham). Cf. also G. *garu*, a province, Goth. *garwi*, a district. As to the vowel-sounds, cf. E. *deal*, *dele*, answering to A. S. *dēl*, *dōl*; also *ere*, answering to A. S. *ēr*, *dr*; also *yore*, compared with *year*. Many solutions have been proposed of this difficult word.

Yerk, the same as **jerk**; see **Yard** (2).

Yes; see **Yea**.

Yesterday. (E.) M. E. *yisterdai*; from A. S. *gestra*, *giestra*, *gystra* (yester-), and *dag*, a day. + Du. *gisteren*, *dag van yster*, G. *gestern*, Goth. *gistradagis*. β. *Yester-* answers to Lat. *hester-* in *hes-ter-nus*, adj., belonging to yesterday; where gain the syllable *hes-* is cognate with Icel. *her*, Dan. *gaar*, Swed. *gär*, Lat. *her-i*, Gk. *hērēs*, Skt. *hyas*, yesterday. The suffix *-ter* is comparative, as in *in-ter-ior*, *ex-ter-ior*, &c. γ. The E. *yester-* answers to an Aryan type GHYAS-TRA, of which the prob. sense was 'the morning beyond'; where GHYAS signifies 'morning.'

Yet. (E.) M. E. *yet*, *yit*. A. S. *git*, *get*, *giel*, moreover. + O. Fries. *ieta*, *ita*, M. H. G. *iezuo*, *iese*, yet; cf. G. *jetzt*, now. β. The M. H. G. *ie-zuo* is compounded of *ie-*, and *zuo* = A. S. *tō*, too; hence A. S. *get* is prob. short for *ge tō*, i. e. 'and also,' moreover; see **Yea** and **Too**.

Yew, a tree. (E.) M. E. *ew*. A. S. *tw*. + Du. *ijf*, Icel. *yr*, G. *eibe*, O. H. G. *twa*, *yew*. Perhaps of Celtic origin; we also find Irish *iubhar*, Gael. *iubhar*, *iughar*, W. *yw*, *ywen*, Corn. *hivin*, Bret. *ivin*, a *yew*. ¶ Not allied to *ivy*.

Yex, to hiccough. (E.) M. E. *yexen*, *yuxen*. A. S. *giscian*, to sob, sigh. Prob. allied to L. *hiscere*, to yawn, *hiare*, to yawn; see **Yawn**. (✓GHL)

Yield. (E.) M. E. *gelden*, *yelden*, pt. t. *yald*, pp. *yolden*, to pay; hence, to yield up. A. S. *gieldan*, *gildan*, pt. t. *geald*, pp. *golden*, to pay, give up. + Du. *gelden*, Icel. *gjalda*, Dan. *gælde*, to pay; Swed. *gilla*, to be worth; G. *gelten*, pt. t. *galt*, to be worth; Goth. *fra-gildan*, to pay back. (Base GILD.)

guild, **gild**, a kind of club. (E.) M. E. *gilde*, *gilde*. Cf. A. S. *gegilda*, a member of a club; formed from A. S. *gild*, a payment = A. S. *gildan*, to pay. + Du. *gild*, a *gild*; Icel. *gildi*, payment, a *gild*; G. *gilde*, a *gild*; Goth. *gild*, tribute-money. Der. *guild-hall*, better *gild-hall*.

Yoke, sb. (E.) M. E. *yok*. A. S. *geoc*, *gioc*, *ioc*, a yoke for oxen. + Du. *juk*, Icel. *ok*, Dan. *aag*, Swed. *ok*, Goth. *juk*, G. *joch*, W. *iau*, L. *iugum*, Russ. *igo*, Lith. *jungas*, Gk. *zyov*, Skt. *yuga*, a yoke, a couple. Lit. 'that which joins'; all from ✓YUG, to join. See **Join**. Der. *yoke*, verb.

Yolk; see **Yellow**.

Yon, adj., at a distance. (E.) M. E. *yon*, *zon*. A. S. *geon*, *yon*; Ælfred, tr. of Gregory's Past. Care, ed. Sweet, p. 443. + Icel. *enn*, the, orig. that, often mis-written *hinu*; Goth. *jains*, G. *jener*, *yon*, that. β. From the Aryan pronominal base YA, that; with suffix -NA; cf. Skt. *ya*, who, orig. that; Gk. *ōs* (for *yōs*). From the same base are *ye-a*, *ye-s*, *ye-t*. Der. *yonder*, M. E. *yonder*, adv.; cf. Goth. *jaindre*, adv., *yonder*, there.

beyond. (E.) M. E. *beyonde*. A. S. *begeondan*, *beyond*. = A. S. *be-*, for *be* or *bi*, by; and *geond*, prep. across, beyond, from *geon*, *yon*.

Yore; see **Year**.

You, **Your**; see **Ye**.

Young. (E.) M. E. *yong*, *young*. A. S. *geong*, *giung*, *iung*, young. + Du. *jong*, Icel. *ungr*, *jungr*, Dan. Swed. *ung*, G. *jung*, Goth. *juggs* (written for *jungs**). β. These forms answer to Lat. *iuvencus*, a young animal, heifer, W. *ieuanc*, young; other forms (without the final guttural) occur in L. *iuuenis*, Lith. *jaunas*, Skt. *yuvan*, young, Russ. *iunuii*, young. Der. *young-ling*, *young-ster*; also *youn-ker*, borrowed from Du. *jonker*, *jonkheer*, i. e. young sir, compounded of *jong*, young, and *heer*, sir, a lord.

youth. (E.) M. E. *youth*; earlier *juwede*, *juwede*, youth. A. S. *gīdguð*, *gedguð*, youth. [The middle *g* became *w*, and then disappeared.] Put for *geong-uð**, the *ð* standing for *on* as in *tōð* (Goth. *tunthus*), tooth, *gōs* (G. *gans*), goose. + O. Sax. *juguð*, Du. *jeugd*, G. *jugend*, all contracted forms from the same base *jung* = young. Thus *you-th* = *young-th*; indeed the M. E. *yongde* occasionally occurs.

Yule, Christmas. (E.) M. E. *ȝole*, *yole*. A. S. *iūla*, *gebla*; also *gebl*, *gehol*. December was called *se ðerra gebla*, the former yule; and January *se æftera gebla*, the latter yule. β. The most likely solution is that it meant 'a time of revelry,' being connected with M. E. *youlen*, *yollen*, to cry out or yawl; see **Yawl**. We actually find A. S. *gylan*, to make merry, keep

festival (Grein); also *G. jolen, johlen*, *jodeln*, to sing in a high-pitched voice, *Du. joelen*, to revel. ¶ The attempt to connect this word with *wheel* is perfectly futile, and explains nothing.

Jolly. (F.—Scand.) M. E. *joly*, earliest form *jolif*. — O. F. *jolif*, later *joli*, 'jolly, gay, trim, fine'; Cot. Orig. sense 'festive.' — Icel. *jól*, a great feast in the heathen time; cognate with A. S. *geðla*, yule (above).

Ywis, certainly. (E.) M. E. *ywis, iwis*;

often written *Iwis, I-wis*, in MSS., whence, by a singular error, the fictitious verb *wis*, to know, has been evolved by lexicographers, though unknown to our old MSS. A. S. *gewis*, adj. certain, which came to be used as an adverb. β. Here the *ge-* is a mere prefix; see *Y-* (above); the adj., *wis*, certain, is allied to *Wise* and *Wit*, verb. + *Du. gewis*, adj. and adv., certain, certainly; *G. gewiss*, certainly; Icel. *viss*, certain, Dan. *vis*, Swed. *viss*, certain; Dan. *við*, Swed. *viäst*, certainly.

Z.

Zany, a buffoon. (Ital.—Gk.—Heb.) O. Ital. *Zane*, Ital. *Zanni*, a familiar form of *Giovanni*, John; used to mean 'a sillie John, a gull, a noddie, clowne, foole, simple fellowe in a plaie,' Florio.—Gk. *ἰωάννης*, John.—Heb. *Yôkhânân*, i. e. the Lord graciously gave.—Heb. *Yô*, the Lord; *khânân*, to shew mercy.

Zeal. (F.—L.—Gk.) Formerly *zele*. — F. *zele*, 'zeale'; Cot. (Mod. F. *zèle*). — L. *zelum*, acc. of *zelus*, zeal. — Gk. *ζῆλος*, ardour. Put for *ζέσ-λος**; cf. *ζέσ-ις*, a boiling, seething; *ζέειν*, to boil. From √ YAS, to seethe, ferment; see *Yeast*. Der. *zeal-ot*, F. *zelote*, 'zealous,' Cot.; from L. *zelotes*, Gk. *ζηλωτής*, a zealot.

jealous. (F.—L.—Gk.) M. E. *jalous, gelus*. — O. F. *jalous* (later *jaloux*). — Low L. *zelosus*, full of zeal. — L. *zelus*, zeal (above). Der. *jealous-y*, F. *jalousie*.

Zebra. (Port.—Ethiopian.) Port. *zebra* (Span. *cebra, zebra*). The animal is S. African; according to Littré, the word is of Ethiopian origin.

Zedoary, an E. Indian root resembling ginger. (F.—Low L.—Pers.) F. *zedoaire*, Cot.—Low L. *zedoaria*. — Pers. *zadwâr, zidwâr*, zedoary; also spelt *jadwâr*. ¶ The O. F. form was *citouart, citoual, citoal*; whence M. E. *ceterwale*, Chaucer, C. T. 13691.

Zenith. (F.—Span.—Arab.) M. E. *senyth*. — O. F. *cenith*; F. *zenith*. — Span. *cenit*, O. Span. *zenith*. — Arab. *samt*, a way, road, path, tract, quarter; whence *samt-ur-ras*, the zenith, vertical point of the heavens; also *as-samt*, an azimuth. β. *Samt* was pronounced *semt*, of which Span. *senit* is a corruption; again, *samt* is here short for *samt-ur-ras* or *semt-er-ras* (as above), lit. the way overhead, from *ras*, the head. See *Azimuth*.

Zephyr. (F.—L.—Gk.) F. *zephyre*, the west wind. — L. *zephyrum*, acc. of *zephyrus*, the west wind. — Gk. *ζέφυρος*, the west wind. Allied to *ζόφος*, darkness, gloom, the dark quarter, west.

Zero; see *Cipher*.

Zest. (F.—L.—Gk.) Formerly a chip of orange or lemon-peel, used for flavouring drinks; hence, something that gives a relish, or simply a relish. — F. *zest*, 'the thick skin whereby the kernell of a walnut is divided,' Cot.; hence, a slice of lemon-peel. — L. *schistus, schistos*, lit. cleft, divided. — Gk. *σχιστός*, divided. — Gk. *σχίζειν*, to cleave; see *Schism*.

Zigzag, having sharp, quick turns. (F.—G.) F. *zigzag*. — G. *zickzack*, a zigzag; *zickzack segeln*, to tack, in sailing. β. I think that *zickzack*, clearly reduplicated from *zack*, answers to a *tack* in sailing; since G. *z* corresponds to Low G. *t*.

Zinc, a metal. (G.) G. *zink*, zinc; of uncertain origin. Perhaps allied to *zinn*, tin; and meaning 'tin-like.'

Zodiac; see *Zoology*.

Zone, a belt. (F.—L.—Gk.) F. *zone*. — L. *zona*. — Gk. *ζώνη*, a girdle; put for *ζών-νη**. — Gk. *ζώννυμι* (= *ζών-ναι*), I gird. Cf. Lith. *josta*, a girdle, from *jisti*, to gird. (√ YAS.)

Zoology. (Gk.) Coined from Gk. *ζῷον*, a living creature, animal; and *-λογία*, allied to *λόγος*, discourse, from *λέγειν*, to speak. β. Gk. *ζῶον* is neut. of *ζῶος*, living; allied to *ζωή*, life, *ζῆναι*, to live. Supposed to be allied to *Zenith*, to live. (√ GL)

azote, nitrogen. (Gk.) So called because destructive to animal life. — Gk. *ἀ-*, negative prefix; *ζῳωτικός*, preserving life, from *ζωή*, life.

ZODIAC.

ac, an imaginary belt in the heavens, containing the twelve *signs*. (F. — L. — Gk.) *zodiacus*. — L. *zodiacus*. — Gk. *ζωδιακός*, zodiacal circle; so called from containing the twelve constellations chiefly inhabited by animals. — Gk. *ζωδιακός*, adj., relating to animals. — Gk. *ζώδιον*, a small animal; dimin. of *ζῷον*, a living creature.

zootyphite. (F. — Gk.) F. *zoophyte*. —

ZYMOTIC.

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Gk. *ζωόφυτον*, a living being; an animal-plant. — Gk. *ζῶς*, living; *φυτόν*, a plant, that which has grown. from *φύειν*, to produce, grow, from *φύω*, to exist. See Be. *Zymotic*, a term applied to diseases, in which a poison works through the body like a ferment. (Gk.) Gk. *ζυμωτικός*, causing to ferment. — Gk. *ζυμῶν*, I cause to ferment. — Gk. *ζύμη*, leaven. Allied to L. *isus*, broth; see Juice.

CORRECTIONS AND NOTES.

[Some of the etymologies given in the preceding pages will require modification when the history of the words treated of becomes more accurately known. I add such corrections and improvements as have hitherto occurred to me.—W.W.S.]

Angel. The A.S. form is *engel*, from Latin. Afterwards altered by F. and L. influence.

Anneal. Perhaps the A.S. words should be *ondelan* and *delan*, with long *æ*. Yet see Fick, i. 100.

Backgammon. Strutt suggests that, after all, this word merely means 'back-game,' because the pieces taken off are put back to the starting-point. This seems the best solution, and makes the word E.—A.S. *bac*, back; *gamen*, game. Cf. Du. *verkeeren*, to pervert; also to play at tick-tack (a kind of backgammon); Sewel.

Bamboo. Canarese *banbu*, bamboo.

Bedlam. Bethlehem means 'house of bread.'—Heb. *beth*, house; *lehem*, bread (*kh* = G. *ch*).

Bid (2). *Bid*, to command, has entirely taken the place of *bid* (1), to pray, from which it has borrowed all its forms. Hence, strictly, this *bid* (2) is actually derived from A.S. *biddan*, to pray, though it preserves the sense of A.S. *beddan*. See *Bid* (1).

Bizarre. The Basque *bizar* means a beard; hence the Span. *bizarro*, valiant, may have been derived, by the idiom which makes the Span. *hombre de bigote* mean a man of spirit; for *bigote* means a moustache.

Boast. M.E. *bost*, *boost*, means (1) noise, (2) pride, boast. Cf. Swed. *pust*, a puff of wind. Prob. E.; from a root PUS, to blow. Cf. Lithuan. *puls-ti*, to blow.

Bode, s. v. *Bid* (2), p. 38. Add: *bod*, sb., is from *bod-en*, pp. of *beddan*, to bid; so also Icel. *boð*, sb., is from *boð-inn*, pp. of Icel. *bjóða*, to bid.

Bolt, s. v. *Bulge*, p. 55. The A.S. *bolt* also occurs in the sense of cross-bow bolt.

Boon. When *boon* is used as a sb., as in 'a great boon,' it answers to F. *bon*, sb.—L. *bonum*, sb., orig. neut. of *bonus*, adj., good.

Boult, to sift meal. Explained under

Bolt (2), p. 44, col. 2.

Bowline. See *Bow* (4), under *Bow* p. 47.

Bungalow. The Bengalee word *bānglā*, a thatched cottage; from *Bā* Bengal.

Calm. Cf. Prov. *calma*, heat; Lat. *cauma*, heat, Job xxx. 30 (Vulgate).

Camlet. The Arab. *khamlat* is a way allied to *camel*, but is from *khaml*, pile, plush, a carpet with a pile, a cushion on a saddle. The confusion arose from the fact that camel's hair sometimes used for making camlet.

Cant (1). Probably borrowed, many other cant words, from the Netherlands. Walloon *canter*, to sing.—L. *cantare*. Cf. *re-cant*.

Cark. The W. *carc*, anxiety, was rowed from M.E. *kark*. The Anglo-Saxon *kark* is the F. *charge*, and meant a burthen, weight, cargo. So also Anglo-F. *surker*, to overload, lit. surcharge; *dekar*, to unload, discharge. 'A *karked* of pepper' a load of pepper.

Chapel (p. 66). Others say that *pella* meant a canopy, a recess in a church for an altar (Diefenbach).

Check. Really (F.—Arab.—P.O.F. *eschec*, *eschac*; a form due to Arab. pronunciation (almost as *shah*) the Pers. *shāh*).

Chill. West Saxon *cielle*, *cyle*; a form *celi*. From the strong verb *apian* in Icel. *kala*, to freeze, pt. t. *kell*, pp. *kall*.

Cool is from the pt. t. of the same verb. **Clot.** We also find A.S. *clot*, a clot; in the dat. pl. *clottum*.

Clove (1). M.E. *cloue*, as well as Prob. the *u* was misread as meaning *u*.

Coddle. *Coddle* = castrate, Benham. Fletcher, Philaster, v. 4. 31. But O.F. *cadeler*, to pamper.—O.F. *cadell*, coddled child.—L. acc. *catellum*, a dimin. of *catulus*, a whelp.—L. *catus*, See *Cat*.

nsent. See under Sense, p. 424, col. 2.
ol. See note upon Ohill (above).

wl (1). It is probable that A.S. and Icel. *kuff* are mere borrowings (ugh the British) from L. *cucullus*, l. Cf. Irish *cochal*, a cowl.

icket (2), p. 101, col. 2. Otherwise, d from *cricket*, a small stool, used in ig stool-ball (a game). Orig. a small t or perch; see *crutch*, p. 102, l. 15. (akes little difference).

oss, s. v. Crook, p. 101. The M.E. and M.E. *cos* are distinct words; (from O.F. *croir*) is obsolete; but still in use, is Provençal. It occurs in *mar's Chronicle*, l. 2833 (A.D. 1150), (erhaps earlier).

uet. Anglo-F. *cruet*, dimin. of O.F. a pitcher of stone-ware. = Du. *kruik*, k; see Crook.

usade, s. v. Crook, p. 102. Perhaps wed immediately from Provençal.

tribute. See under Tribe, p. 523,

t. The sbs. are from the pp. *dott-in* el. *detta*, pt. t. *datt*, to drop. Orig. a drop, something let fall.

ity, p. 190, col. 2. Anglo-F. *duete*, obligation; Liber Albus, p. 211.

ertain. See under Tenable, p. 496,

edge. The M.E. *flegge*, also *fligge*, nearer to A.S. *flyge*, ready to fly, if e a true A.S. word.

am. The A.S. *fām* answers rather H.G. *feim*, Russ. *piena*, Skt. *phena*,

ampold. Add: the suffix *-fol* is W. *ffol*, foolish.

rze. The comparison with Gael. is doubtful.

ng (2), to go. See under Go, p. 179. itter. Read: M.E. *gliteren*, to shine; nt. of A.S. *glitian*, to shine. † Icel. , &c.

um: Add: cf. Icel. *höm*, haunch of a ; Du. *ham*, the ham.

owl. Add: so also Du. *huilen*, Icel. *hyle*, Swed. *yla*, to howl.

ssif. The M.E. name was *nedyl* - i.e. needle-house (Wülcker).

pertinent. See under Tenable, , col. 2.

grate. See under Grace, p. 182,

rincible. See under Victor, p. 544,

Iron-mould; see mould (3), s. v. Mole (1), p. 290.

Jeer. Cf. G. *scheren*, 'to shear, fleece, poll, lop, cheat, plague, tease;' Flügel.

Jenneting. (F. = L. = Gk. = Heb.) Prob. for *jeanneton*; a dimin. from F. *pomme de S. Jean*, an early apple, called in Italian *melo de San Giovanni*, i.e. St. John's apple. So called because, in France and Italy, it ripened about June 24, St. John's day. So also, there is an early pear, called *Amiré Joannet* or *Jeanette*, or *petit St. Jean*; G. *Johannisbirn*. F. *Jean* = Lat. acc. *Johannem*, from Gk. *Ἰωάννης*, John. = Heb. *Yôhānān*, the grace of the Lord.

Knave. This may be E.; both A.S. *cn-apa* and A.S. *cn-yht* (knight) may be allied to A.S. *cyn*, kin.

Law, p. 248, col. 1. The history and use of the word shew that it is rather Scand. than E.

Leak. Cf. 'þæt hlece scip,' the leaky ship (Ælfred).

Lewd. Note the great change in sense.

Linnet. Perhaps directly from L.; we find A.S. *linet-wige*, a linnet (whence Lowl. Sc. *lintwhite*); lit. 'flax-hopper.' From L. *linum*, flax; the portion *wige*, hopper, being dropped.

Lissom. See under Lithe, p. 253, col. 2.

Ogee. Prob. Arab. *duj* is not a true Arab. word, but from Gk. *ἀπόγειος*, the apogee.

One (1). Already written *won* in M.E. See Guy of Warwick, ed. Zupitza, note to l. 7927.

Oolite, a kind of limestone. (F. = Gk.) F. *oolithe* (with *th* sounded as *t*). = Gk. *ὠό-v*, egg; *λίθ-os*, stone. Lit. 'egg-stone.' See Oval.

Rock (1). We actually find A.S. *stán-rocca*, gen. pl., to translate L. *scopulorum*. This may have been borrowed from Celtic. At any rate, it is strong evidence against a Latin origin.

She. The A.S. *seð*, Icel. *sjað*, answers to Skt. *ryá*, fem. of *syas*, that. Prob. from Aryan SA, he; YA, that.

Slender. Really (F. = O.Du.). O.F. *esclendre* (Palsgrave). = O.Du. *slinder*.

Trunk (2), of an elephant. Corrupted from F. *trompe*, 'a trumpet; also, the snout of an elephant;' Cotgrave.

Wine. Some think that Gk. *οἶνος* is not of Aryan origin; cf. Heb. *yayin*, wine; Ethiopic *wein*, *wain*, wine.

APPENDIX.

I. LIST OF PREFIXES.

THE following is a list of the principal prefixes in English, shewing that it is perhaps, not quite exhaustive, but contains nearly all of any consequence further information, see the etymologies of the words *a-down*, &c., in the Dict

- A-** (1), in a-down. (E.) See **Of**.
A- (2), in a-foot. (E.) See **On**.
A- (3), in a-long. (E.) See **An-** (5).
A- (4), in a-rise. (E.) A. S. *ā-*, intensive prefix to verbs. + Goth. *us-, ur-*; G. *er-*.
A- (5), in a-chieve. (F. - L.) See **Ad-**.
A- (6), in a-vert. (L.) See **Ab-**.
A- (7), in a-mend. (F. - L.) See **Ex-** (1).
A- (8), in a-las. (F. - L.) O. F. *a-*; from L. *ah!* interj.
A- (9), in a-byss. (Gk.) See **An-** (2).
A- (10), in a-do. (E.) For *at do*.
A- (11), in a-ware. (E.) M. E. *i-, y-*; A. S. *ge-*, prefix. See **Y-**.
A- (12), in a-pace. (E.) For *a pace*; *a* for *an*, indef. art.
A- (13), in a-vast. (Du.) Du. *hou vast*, hold fast.
A- (14), in a-pricot. (Arab.) Arab. *al*, def. art. See **Al-** (3).
Ab- (1); ab-dicate, ab-undance. (L.; or F. - L.) L. *ab*, from. Lengthened to *abs* in *abs-cond*; cf. Gk. *ἀπ*, perhaps orig. a gen. case. + E. *of*; Gk. *ἀπό*; Skt. *apa*, away from. See **Apo-**, **Of**. This prefix also appears as *a-*, *adv-*, *av-*, *v-*; ex. a-vert, adv-ance, av-aunt, v-anguard.
Ab- (2); ab-breviate. (L.) Put for L. *ad*; see **Ad-**.
Abs-; abs-cond, abs-tain. (L.; or F. - L.) L. *abs*-, extended form of *ab*; see **Ab-** (1).
Ac-; see **Ad-**.
Ad-; ad-apt, ad-dress. (L.; or F. - L.) L. *ad*, to, at, for. + Goth. *at*, A. S. *at*, E. *at*. This prefix appears as *a-*, *ab-*, *ac-*, *ad-*, *af-*, *ag-*, *al-*, *an-*, *ap-*, *ar-*, *as-*, *at-*; ex.: a-chieve, ab-breviate, ac-cede, admire, af-fix, ag-gress, al-lude, an-nex, ap-pend, ar-rogate, as-sign, at-tract.
Adv-; see **Ab-** (1).
Af-; see **Ad-**.
After-. (E.) E. *after*, prep.; A. S. *after*.
Ag-; see **Ad-**.
Al- (1); see **Ad-**.
Al- (2); al-ligator. (Span. - L. *el*, def. art. - L. *ille*, he. See **L**.
Al- (3); al-cohol. (Arab.) Ara art. This also appears as *a-*, *a-l-*. Ex.: a-pricot, ar-tichoke, el-ixir, l-ute.
Am- (1); am-bush. (F. - L.) L. *im-*, for *in*, prep.; see **In-** (1).
Am- (2); am-brosia. (Gk.) See **Am-** (3); am-bassador; see **An-**.
Ambi-. **Amb-**; ambi-dextrous; sides, around. (L.; or F. - L.) L. *ambi-*. (Gk.) Gk. *ἀμφι*, on both sides, around. + L. *ambi-*; see **Ambi-**.
An- (1); see **Ad-**.
An- (2), **A-** (9), negative prefix. (Gk.) *an-*, neg. prefix. Hence *ambrosia*; *a-* in a-byss. + L. *in*, E. **In-** (3), **Un-** (1).
An- (3); see **Ana-**.
An- (4); an-oint. (F. - L.) F. - L. *in*, prep.; see **In-** (2).
An- (5); an-swer. (E.) A. S. *an-*, reply to, opposite to. + Goth. *an-*, *ent-*; G. *ent-*; Gk. *ἀντι*. Short in a-long; appearing as *e-* in *am-* in am-bassador, and as *e-* in *bassy*; the same as *un-* in *un-*.
Anti-, **Un-** (2).
An- (6); an-cestor. (F. - L.) S. **Ana-**, **An-** (3); ana-gram, an-ec-dote. Gk. *ἀνά*, upon, on, up. + A. S. *ana*. See **On-**.
Anci-; anci-ent. (F. - L.) See **An-**.
Ann-; ann-eal. (E.) See **An-**.
Ant-; ant-agonist. (Gk.) See **An-**.
Ante-. (L.) L. *ante*, before. *anci-*, *an-*; as in anti-cipate, an-cestor.
Anth-; anth-em. (Gk.) See **An-**.
Anti- (1), **Ant-**. (Gk.) Gk. *ἀντι*, opposite to. Also *anti-*, *anth-*.

anth em. See An- (5), Un- (2).

; see Ante-.

pend; see Ad-.

h-aeresis; see below.

k.) Hence *aph-* in *aph-aeresis*.

, from, off. + L. *ab*; A. S. *of*;

(1), *Of*.

see Ad-.

ar-tichoke; see Al- (3).

Archi-. Arche-; arch-bishop,

gel, archi-lect, arche-type. (Gk.)

-, chief. -Gk. *ἀρχεῖν*, to be first.

as-sign; see Ad-.

as-sagai; see Al- (3).

Ad-.

auth-, self. (Gk.) Gk. *αὐτός*,

hence *auth-* in *auth-entic*; *eff-* in

unt. (F.-L.) F. *av-*; from L.

Ab- (1).

ance; see Bi-.

A. S. *be-*, *bi-*, the same as *bi*,

; E. *by*.

e. (L.) L. *bi-*, double, from an

orm *dui-*, related to *duo*, two.

, double, allied to *δύω*, two;

, allied to *dva*, two; E. *twi-* in

Hence F. *bi-* in *bi-as*, F. *ba-* in

; and see below.

ocular. (L.) L. *bin-i*, distri-

orm allied to *bi-* above.

cuit. (F.-L.) F. *bis*, L. *bis*,

extended from *bi-* (above). Cf.

; see Dis-.

i. (E.) A. S. *ge-*, prefix. See Y-.

echism; see Cata-.

ith-olic; see below.

own. (Gk.) Gk. *κατά*, down,

rds. Hence *cat-*, *cath-*, in *cat-*

cath-olic.

round. (L.) L. *circum*, around,

hence *circu-* in *circu-it*.

Com-.

Com-.

, or F.-L.) L. *com-*, together,

composition for *cum*, prep. to

+ Gk. *σύν*, together; see Syn-.

as *co-*, *col-*, *com-*, *con-*, *cor-*,

ex-; *co-*-agulate, *col-*-lect, *com-*-

nect, *cor-*-rode, *coun-*-cil. Also

co--ueh, *co-*-st; *cu-* in *cu-*-stom;

cur--ry (1). ¶ *Combustion* is for

ation.

nect; see Com-.

against. (L.) L. *contra*, against.

Becomes *contro-* in *contro-versy*; loses

final *a* in Ital. *contr-alto*. Hence F.

contre, against, as in *contr-ol*; but the F.

form is usually written *counter* in English.

Hence also *countr-y*.

Cor-; *cor-*-rode; see Com-.

Coun-; *coun-*-cil; see Com-.

Counter-. (F.-L.) See Contra-.

Cu-; *cu-*-stom; see Com-.

Cur-; *cur-*-ry (1); see Com-.

D-; *d-*-affodil; see De- (1).

De- (1); *de-*-scend, *de-*-bate. (L.; or F.-

L.) L. *de*, down, downward. Used

with an oppositive sense in *de-*-form;

with an intensive sense in *de-*-clare, &c.

Changed to *di-* in *di-*-stil. Distinct from

the prefix below.

De- (2); *de-*-feat. (F.-L.) F. *dt-*, O. F.

des-, from L. *dis-*, apart; see Dis-.

Distinct from the prefix above.

De- (3); *de-*-vil; see Dia-.

Dea-; *dea-*-con; see Dia-.

Demi-, half. (F.-L.) F. *demi-* = L. *di-*

medius, half; see Demi- in Dict.

Des-; *des-*-cant; see Dis-.

Di- (1), double. (Gk.) Gk. *δι-*, double,

allied to *δύς*, twice, and *δύο*, two; see Bi-.

Ex. *di-*-lemma.

Di- (2), apart, away. (L.) See Dis-.

Di- (3); *di-*-stil; see De- (1).

Dia-, (Gk.) Gk. *διά*, through, between,

apart; allied to Di- (1). Shortened to

di- in *di-*-aeresis; appearing as *de-*, *dea-*,

in *de-*-vil, *dea-*-con.

Dif-; see Dis-.

Dis-, apart, away. (L.; or F.-L.) L.

dis-, apart, in two, another form of *bis-*,

double; *dis-* and *bis-* are variants from an

older form *duis-*, double, also used in the

sense in two, apart; see Bis-. *Dis-* be-

comes *des-* in O. French, also *dt-* in later

F.; but the O. F. *des-* is sometimes al-

tered to *dis-*, as in *dis-*-cover. The various

forms are *di-*, *dif-*, *dis-*, *des-*, *de-*, and even

s-; as in *di-*-verge, *dif-*-fuse, *dis-*-pel, *des-*-cant,

de--feat, *de-*-luge, *s-*-pend.

Dou-; *dou-*-ble; see Duo-.

Duo-, Du-, two, double. (L.) L. *duo*,

two; cognate with E. *two*. Only in

duo--decimo, *duo-*-denum; shortened to

du- in *du-*-al, *du-*-plicate, &c. Appearing

as *dou-* in *dou-*-ble, *dou-*-bt.

Dys-, badly. (Gk.) Gk. *δύς*, badly, with

difficulty. Some connect it with To- (2)

E- (1); *e-*-normous; see Ex- (1).

- E-** (2); enough; see **Y-**.
E- (3); e-lope. (Du.) Du. *ent-*, away; cognate with A. S. *and-*; see **An-** (5).
E- (4); e-squire. (F.) This *e-* is a F. addition, of purely phonetic value, due to the difficulty which was experienced in pronouncing initial *sq-*, *sc-*, *st-*, *sp-*. So also in e-scutcheon, e-state, e-special; to which add e-schew.
o-; ec-logue. (Gk.) Gk. *ἐκ*, also *ἐξ*, out. + L. *ex*, Lithuan. *iš*, Russ. *iz*, out; see **Ex-** (1). Also *el-*, *ex-*, as in el-lipse, ex-odus.
Eff-; see **Ex-** (1).
Eff-; eff-endi; see **Auto-**.
El- (1); el-lipse; see **Eo-**.
El- (2); el-ixir; see **Al-** (3).
Em- (1); em-brace. (F. - L.) F. *em-*; L. *im-*, for *in*; see **In-** (2).
Em- (2); em-piric; see **En-** (2).
Em- (3); em-bassy; see **An-** (5).
En- (1); en-close. (F. - L.) F. *en-*; L. *in-*; see **In-** (2).
En- (2); en-ergy. (Gk.) Gk. *ἐν*, in. + L. *in*; A. S. *in*. See **Em-** (2), **In-** (1), **In-** (2).
En- (3); en-emy. (F. - L.) Negative prefix; see **In-** (3).
Endo-, within. (Gk.) Gk. *ἐνδο-*, within; extended from *ἐν*, in; see **En-** (2), and **Ind-**.
Enter-; enter-tain. (F. - L.) F. *entre-* - L. *inter*, among; see **Inter-**. Shortened to *entr-* in entr-ails.
Ep-, **Eph-**; see below.
Epi-, upon. (Gk.) Gk. *ἐπὶ*, upon. + Skt. *api*; allied to L. *ob-*. See **Ob-**. It appears as *ep-*, *eph-*, in ep-och, eph-emer-
Es-; es-cape; see **Ex-** (1).
Eso-, within. (Gk.) Gk. *ἔσω*, within; from *ἐς*, *eis*, into.
Eu-, well. (Gk.) Gk. *εὖ*, well; neut. of *εὖς*, good, orig. 'real'; for *ἔσ-εὖς**, from *ἔσ*, AS, to be. Written *eu-* in ev-angelist.
Ev-; ev-angelist; see above.
Ex- (1), out of, very. (L.; or F. - L.) L. *ex*, also *e*, out of; also used intensively. + Gk. *ἐξ*, *ἐκ*, out. See **Eo-**, and see below. It appears as *a-*, *e-*, *ef-*, *es-*, *ex-*, *iss-*, *s-*, in a-mend, e-normous, ef-fect, es-cape, ex-tend, iss-ue, s-ample.
Ex- (2), out of, away. (Gk.) Gk. *ἐξ*, out; as in ex-odus. See above.
Exo-, without. (Gk.) Gk. *ἐξω*, outside, without; adv. from *ἐξ*, out (above).
Extra-, beyond. (L.) A comparative abl. form, from L. *ex*, out; see **Ex-** (1). Cf. *exter-* in exter-ior, exter-nal. It appears as *stra-* in stra-ge.
- For-** (1), in place of. (E.) E. *for*, in *for-as-much*, *for-ever*, which may as well be written as separate words instead of compounds. Allied to **Per-**.
For- (2); for-give. (E.) A. S. *f*, intensive prefix. + Icel. *for-*, Du. *Swed. för-*, Du. G. *ver-*, Goth. *fara-*.
For- (3); for-feit. (F. - L.) L. *for-* prefix. - L. *foris*, outside, out of. Also in *for-close*, sometimes spelled *close*.
For- (4); for-ward; see **Forth-**.
Fore- (1), before. (E.) A. S. *for-*, before, prep.; *fore*, adv. All **For-** (1).
Fore- (2); fore-go. (E.) A bad *of fore-go*; see **For-** (2).
Forth-. (E.) Only in *forth-with*, *forth*, *forth*. + Gk. *προς*, Skt. *pr-*, towards; O. Lat. *port-*; see **Por-**.
Fro-; fro-ward. (E.) Short for *for-*.
- Gain-**, against. (E.) A. S. *gegn-*, against. Ex. gain-say.
- Hemi-**, half. (Gk.) Gk. *ἡμι-*, L. *semi-*, half; see **Semi-**. Sh. to *me-* in me-grim.
- Hetero-**, other. (Gk.) Gk. *ἕτερος*, other.
Holo-, entire. (Gk.) Gk. *ὅλος*, entire.
Homo-, same. (Gk.) Gk. *ὁμός*, same, cognate with E. *same*. Lengthened *homao-*, like, in homo-ro-pathy.
- Hyper-**, above, beyond. (Gk.) Gk. *ὑπέρ*, above; see **Over**.
- Hypo-**, **Hyph-**, **Hyp-**. (Gk.) Gk. *ὑπό*, under. + L. *sub*, under; see **Sub-**. *hyph-* in hyph-en; *hyp-* in hyp-al.
- I-**; i-gnoble; see **In-** (3).
Il- (1); il-lude; see **In-** (2).
Il- (2); il-legal; see **In-** (3).
Im- (1); im-bed; see **In-** (1).
Im- (2); im-mure, im-merge; see **In-** (2).
Im- (3); im-mortal; see **In-** (3).
In- (1); in-born. (E.) A. S. *in-*, in; also becomes *im-* before *h* and *p* in im-bed, im-park. See below.
In- (2); in-clude. (L.; or F. - L.) L. *in-* + Gk. *ἐν*, in; A. S. *in*. See **En-** (2). It appears as *am-*, *em-*, *il-*, *im-*, *in-*, *ir-*, in am-bush, em-brace, en-close, il-lude, im-clude, ir-ritate.
In- (3), negative prefix. (L.) L. *in-* prefix. + Gk. *ἀ-*, *dis-*, neg. prefix.

nouns. See An- (2), A- (9), Un-
it appears as *en-*, *i-*, *il-*, *im-*, *in-*,
*en-*emy, *i-*gnoble, *il-*legal, *im-*,
*in-*firm, *ir-*regular.

nd-igent. (L.) O. Lat. *ind-o*,
+ Gk. *ἐνδον*, within; see Endo-.
see below.

between. (L.) L. *inter*, between.
parative form, allied to L. *inter-*ior,
; cf. L. *inter-nus*, internal. It
s as *intel-* in intel-lect, *enter-* in
ain; and cf. entr-ails. Closely
are L. *intro-*, within, *intra-*,

within; see Inter-.

within; see Inter-.

ir-ritate; see In- (2).

ir-regular; see In- (3).

s-ue. (F.-L.) F. *iss-*, from L.
e Ex- (1).

near. (L.) L. *iuxta*, near.

l-one. (E.) Short for *all*; l-one
ic.

ou-ver. (F.-L.) F. *l'*, for *le*, def.
ille, he, that. See Al- (2).

l-ute. (Arab.) Short for Arab. *al*,
f. art. See Al- (3).

Mal-, Mau-, badly. (L.; or F.-
male, badly, ill; whence F. *mal*,
becomes also mau- in mau-gre,
e-grim; see Hemi-.

Meth-, Met-, among, with, after;
sed to imply change. (Gk.) Gk.
among, with, after. + A. S. *mid*, G.
Goth. *mith*, with. It appears also
h- in meth-od, met- in met-eor.
nin-ster; see Mono-.

); mis-deed; mis-take. (E. and
A. S. *mis-*, wrongly, amiss. +
Dan. Du. *mis-*; Swed. *miss-*; Goth.
, wrongly. Allied to *miss*, vb.

, badly, ill. (F.-L.) O. F. *mes-*,
L. *minus*, less; used in a depre-
sense. Appearing in mis-ad-
e, mis-alliance, mis-chance, mis-
Quite distinct from Mis- (1).

Mon-, single. (Gk.) Gk. *μόνος*,
sole, alone. Hence mon-k, min-

Mult-, many. (L.; or F.-L.)
L. *multus*, much, many.

n-ewt, n-uncle. (E.) A *newt* = an
here the prefixed *n* is due to the

indef. article. *My nuncle* = mine uncle,
where the *n* is due to the possessive pro-
noun. In *n-once*, the prefixed *n* is due to
the dat. case of the def. article, as shewn.

N- (2), negative prefix. (E. or L.) In
n-one, the prefixed *n* is due to A. S. *ne*,
not. In *n-ull*, it is due to the cognate
L. *ne*, not. See Ne-.

Ne-, Neg-. (L.) L. *ne*, not; *nec* (whence
neg- in *neg-ligere*), not, short for *ne-que*,
nor, not. In *ne-farious*, neg-ation, neg-
lect, neg-otiate, ne-uter. See N- (2).

Non-, not. (L.; or F.-L.) L. *non*, not;
short for *ne unum*, not one; see above.
It appears as *um-* in *um-pire*, put for
numpire.

O-; o-mit; see Ob-.

Ob-. (L.; or F.-L.) L. *ob*, near; allied
to Gk. *ἐπι*, upon, near; Skt. *api*, more-
over, Lith. *ap̃e*, near. See Epi-. The
force of *ob-* is very variable: it ap-
pears as *o*, *ob*, *oc*, *of*, *op*, also as ex-
tended to *os* (for *obs*?) in o-mit, ob-
long, oc-cur, of-fer, op-press, os-tensible.

Oc-; oc-cur; see Ob-.

Of- (1); of-fal. (E.) A. S. *of*, of, off,
away. This word is invariably written
off in composition, except in the case of
offal, where its use would have brought
three *f*'s together. + L. *ab*, Gk. *ἀπό*; see
Ab- (1), Apo-. It appears as *a-* in
a-down.

Of- (2); of-fer; see Ob-.

Off-; see Of- (1).

On-, on, upon. (E.) A. S. *on*, on. + Gk.
ἀνά. From a pronominal base. See Ana-.
It often appears as *a-*, as in a-foot, a-
sleep, &c.

Op-; op-press; see Ob-.

Or- (1); or-deal, or-ts. (E.) A. S. *or-*;
cognate with Du. *oor*, O. Sax. and G.
ur, Goth. *us*, away, out of.

Or- (2); or-lop. (Du.) Short for Du.
over, cognate with E. *over*; see Over-.

Os-; os-tensible; see Ob-.

Out-. (E.) A. S. *ūt*, E. *out*, prep. + Goth.
ut, G. *aus*, Skt. *ud*, out. Shortened to
utt- in *utt-er*.

Outr-; outr-age. (F.-L.) F. *outr-* = L.
ultra, beyond; see Ultra-.

Over-. (E.) A. S. *ofer*, E. *over*, prep. +
Goth. *ufar*, L. *super*, Gk. *ἐπὶ*, Skt.
upari, above. A comparative form from
Ūp, q. v. See Hyper-, Super-, Or- (2).

Pa-; pa-lsy; see Para-.

- Palin-, Palim-,** again. (Gk.) Gk. *πάλιν*, back, again. It becomes *palim-* in palimpsest.
- Pan-, Panto-,** all. (Gk.) Gk. *πᾶν*, neut. of *pās*, all; *παντο-*, crude form of the same, occurring in panto-mime.
- Par- (1);** par-son; see **Per-**.
- Par- (2);** par-ody; see **Para-**.
- Para-,** beside. (Gk.) Gk. *παρά*, beside. Allied to E. *for*, L. *per*, also to Gk. *περί*. See **Per-**, **Peri-**, and **For- (1)**. It becomes *pa-* in *pa-lsy*, *pa-* in *par-ody*. ¶ Quite distinct from *para-* in parachute, *para-pet*, *para-sol*, from F. *parer*.
- Para- (2);** para-dise. Zend *pairi* = Gk. *περί*.
- Pel-;** pel-lucid; see **Per-**.
- Pen-;** pen-insula. (L.) L. *pen-ite*, almost.
- Per-,** through. (L.; or F. = L.) L. *per*, through. Allied to **Para-** and **For- (1)**. It appears also as *par-* in *par-son*, *par-don*; as *pel-* in *pel-lucid*; and as *pil-* in *pil-grim*.
- Peri-,** around. (Gk.) Gk. *περί*, around. + Skt. *pari*, round about. Allied to **Para-**, &c.
- Pil-;** pil-grim; see **Per-**.
- Po-;** po-sition; see **Por-**.
- Pol-;** pol-lute; see **Por-**.
- Poly-,** many. (Gk.) Written for Gk. *πολύ*, crude form of *πολύ-s*, much, many. Allied to E. *full*.
- Por- (1);** por-tend. (L.) L. *por-*, from O. Lat. *port*, prep., signifying towards, forth; cognate with Gk. *πρός*, towards, Skt. *prati*, towards, and E. *forth*. It appears as *po-*, *pol-*, *por-*, *por-*, in *po-sition*, *pol-lute*, *por-tend*, *pos-sess*.
- Por- (2);** por-trait; see **Pro- (1)**.
- Pos-;** pos-sess; see **Por-**.
- Post-,** after. (L.) L. *post*, after, behind. Hence F. *puis*, appearing as *pu-* in *pu-ny*.
- Pour-;** pour-tray; see **Pro-**.
- Pr- (1);** pr-ison; see **Pre-**.
- Pr- (2);** pr-udent; see **Pro- (1)**.
- Pre-, Præ-,** before. (L.) L. *pre-*, for *præ*, prep., before; put for *prai**, an old locative case. Allied to **Pro-**. This prefix occurs also in *pr-ison*; and is curiously changed to *pro-* in *pro-vost*.
- Preter-,** beyond. (L.) L. *præter*, beyond; comparative form of *præ*, before.
- Pro- (1),** before, instead of. (L.; or F. = L.) L. *prō-*, before, in front, used as a prefix; also L. *prō-*, put for *prod*, abl. case used as a preposition, which appears in *prod-igal*. Allied to Gk. *πρό*, before, Skt. *pra*, before, away; also to E. *for*. See below; and see **For- (1)**. It ap-
- pears also as *prof-*, *four-*, *for-*, *fu-* in *prof-fer*, *pour-tray*, *por-trait*, *pr-udent*; where *four-*, *for-*, *fu-* due to the F. form *four*.
- Pro- (2),** before. (Gk.) Gk. *πρό*, before, cognate with **Pro- (1)**. In *pro-phet*, *pro-scenium*, *pro-thalam*.
- Pro- (3);** pro-vost; see **Pre-**.
- Prod-;** prod-igal; see **Pro- (1)**.
- Prof-;** prof-fer; see **Pro- (1)**.
- Pros-,** in addition, towards (Gk.) *πρός*, towards. Allied to **Forth**.
- Por- (1).**
- Proto-, Prot-,** first. (Gk.) From *πρῶτο-s*, first; superl. form of *πρό*, see **Pro- (2)**. Shortened to *pro-* in *prot-oxide*.
- Pu-;** pu-ny; see **Post-**.
- Pur-;** pur-vey. (F. = L.) See **Pro-**.
- R-;** r-ally; see **Re-**.
- Ra-;** ra-bbet; see **Re-**.
- Re-, Red-,** again. (L.) L. *re-*, *red-* in composition), again, back. *Re-* occurs in *re-deem*, *re-olent*, *re-oundant*, *re-dition*; and is changed to *ren-* in *re-nder*, *ren-t*. In *re-ly*, *re-new*, it is prefixed to purely E. words and in *re-call*, *re-cast*, to words of origin. It appears as *r-* in *r-all* and as *ra-* in *ra-gout*. 2. *Re-* frequently prefixed to other prefixes, sometimes coalesce with it, so that words require care. For example, *re-a-but*; *rampart* = *re-em-pair*; also *re-ad-apt*, *re-col-lect*, *re-construct*, &c.
- Rear-;** see **Retro-**.
- Red-, Ren-;** see **Re-** (above).
- Rere-;** rere-ward; see **Retro-**.
- Retro-,** backwards, behind. (L.) L. *retro-*, backwards, back again; a compound form from *re-*, back; see **Re-**. The fixes *rear-*, *rere-*, in *rear-guard*, *rere-ward* are due to L. *retro*, and are of F. origin.
- S- (1);** s-ober, s-ure; see **Se-**.
- S- (2);** s-pend; see **Dis-**.
- S- (3);** s-ample; see **Ex- (1)**.
- S- (4);** s-ombre; see **Sub-**.
- Sans-,** without. (F. = L.) F. *sans*, without. = L. *sine*, without; see **Sine-**.
- Se-, Sed-,** away, apart. (L.) L. *se-*, *sed-*, O. Lat. *sed-*, apart, which is preserved in *sed-ition*. The original was probably 'by oneself.' It appears as *s-* in *s-ober*, *s-ure*.

half. (L.) *L. semi-*, half. + Gk. half; see *Hemi-*.

without. (L.) *L. sine*, without; not. — *L. si*, if; *ne*, not. Hence *F.* without.

-journ; see *Sub-*.

, *Sopr-*; see *Super-*.

stra-nge; see *Extra-*.

i-spect; see *Sub-*.

nder. (L.) *L. sub*, under, (some-)

) up. Allied to Gk. *hypo*, under;

epi, near, under; also to *E. up* and

see *Hypo*, *Of*, *Up-*. *Sub* also ap-

as *s-*, *so-*, *su-*, *suc-*, *suf-*, *sug-*, *sum-*,

sur-, in *s-ombre*, *so-journ*, *su-spect*,

red, *suf-fuse*, *sug-gest*, *sum-mon*,

ress, *sur-rogate*. It is also extended

(for *sub-*); as in *su-s-pend*.

, beneath. (L.) *L. subter*, be-

; comparative form from *sub*, un-

See *Sub-*.

Suf, *Sug-*, *Sum-*, *Sup-*; see

, above, over. (L.) *L. super*,

; comparative form of *L. sub*,

; also up. + Gk. *hyper*, over, beyond;

ofer, *E. over*. See *Hyper*, *Over-*;

Sub-. Hence *supra*, beyond, orig.

eminine. Also *sover-* in *sover-eign*,

is a *F.* form; and *sopr-* in *sopr-ano*,

is an *Ital.* form. Also *F. sur-* =

ber.

, beyond; see above.

); *sur-rogate*; see *Sub-*.

); *sur-face*; see *Super-*.

su-s-pend; see *Sub-*.

ri-, *Sym-*; see *Syn-*.

with, together with. (Gk.) *Gk.*

with. Allied to *L. cum*, with; see

. It appears as *sy-*, *syl-*, *sym-*, and

in *sy-stem*, *syl-logism*, *sym-metry*,

x.

t-wit. (E.) *Twit* is from *A. S.*

tan, to twit, reproach; thus *t-* is

out for *E. at*.

t-awdry. (F.-L.) *Tawdry* is for

Awdry; thus *t-* is here the final

of *sain-t*.

t-autology. (Gk.) Here *t-* repre-

Gk. *ro*, neuter of def. article.

ugh-, through. (E.) Merely another

of *E. through*.

to-day. (E.) *A. S. to*, to.

, intensive prefix. (E.) Obsolete,

t in *to-brake*. *A. S. to*, apart,

er; prob. cognate with *L. dis-*,

apart. See *Dis-*. ¶ Some connect it

with Gk. *dis-*; see *Dys-*.

Tra-, *Tran-*; see below.

Trans-, beyond. (L.) *L. trans*, beyond.

Shortened to *tran-* in *tran-scend*; and

to *tra-* in *tra-duce*, *tra-verse*, &c. Hence

F. tres-, occurring in *tres-pass*; and *tre-*

in *tre-ason*.

Tre- (1), *Tres-*. (F.-L.) See above.

Tre- (2); *tre-ble*. (F.-L.) See below.

Tri- (1), thrice. (L.) *L. tri-*, thrice;

allied to *tres*, three. Hence *tri-ple*, *tre-*

ble, &c.

Tri- (2), thrice. (Gk.) *Gk. tri-*, thrice; allied

to *tripla*, neut. of *tripes*, three. Hence *tri-*

gonometry, &c.

Tw-, double, doubtful. (E.) *A. S. twi-*,

double; allied to *twá*, two. Hence *twi-*

bill, *twi-light*.

Ultra-, beyond. (L.) *L. ultra*, beyond;

orig. abl. fem. of *O. Lat. ulter*, adj., ap-

pearing in *ulter-ior*, which see in *Dict*

Hence *F. outre*, beyond, appearing in

outr-age; also in *E. utter-ance* (2), cor-

ruption of *F. outr-ance*.

Um-; *um-pire*; see *Non-*.

Un- (1), negative prefix to nouns, &c. (E.)

A. S. un-, not; cognate with *L. in-*, not,

Gk. av-, not. See *An-* (2), *In-* (3).

Un- (2), verbal prefix, signifying the re-

versal of an action. (E.) *A. S. un-*,

verbal prefix; cognate with *Du. ont-*,

ent-, *G. ent-*, *O. H. G. ant-*, *Goth. and-*.

The same as *E. an-* in *an-swer*; see

An- (5), *Anti-*.

Un- (3); *un-til*, *un-to*. (O. Low G.) See

un-to in *Dict.*, p. 533.

Un- (4), *Uni-*, one. (L.) *L. un-us*, one;

whence *uni-vocal*, with one voice; un-

animous, of one mind; &c. Cognate

with *E. one*.

Under-. (E.) *A. S. under*, *E. under*, prep.

Up-. (E.) *A. S. up*, *E. up*, prep. Allied

to *Of*, *Sub-*, *Hypo-*.

Utt-. (E.) See *Out*.

Utter-. (F.-L.) Only in *utter-ance* (2).

F. outre, *L. ultra*; see *Ultra-*.

V-; *v-an*. (F.-L.) See *Ab-* (1).

Ve-, apart from. (L.) *L. ue-*, apart from;

prob. allied to *L. bi-*, and *duo*, two. Only

in *ve-stibule*, and (possibly) in *ve-stige*.

Vice-, *Vis-*, in place of. (L.; or F.-L.)

L. uice, in place of, whence *O. F. vis*,

the same. The latter appears only in

vis-count.

With-, against. (E.) A.S. *wið*, against; the sense is preserved in with-stand. In with-hold, with-draw, it signifies 'back.'

Y-; y-wis, y-clept. (E.) A.S. *ge*, prefix M.E. *i-*, *y-*. This prefix appears as in a-ware, as *c-* in c-lutch, and as *e-* enough. See A- (11), E- (2).

II. SUFFIXES.

THE number of suffixes in modern English is so great, and the forms of some especially in words derived through the French from Latin, are so variable, that an attempt to exhibit them all would tend to confusion. The best account of their origin is to be found in Schleicher, *Compendium der Vergleichenden Grammatik der indogermanischen Sprachen*. An account of Anglo-Saxon suffixes is given at p. 119. March, *Comparative Grammar of the Anglo-Saxon Language*. Lists of Anglo-Saxon words, arranged according to their suffixes, are given in Loth, *Etymologische Anglo-sächsisch-englische Grammatik*, Elberfeld, 1870. The best simple account of English suffixes in general is that given in Morris, *Historical Outlines of English Accidence*, pp. 212-221, 229-242; to which the reader is particularly referred. See also Koch, *Historische Grammatik der Englischen Sprache*, vol. iii. pt. 1, pp. 29-76. Schleicher has clearly established the fact that the Aryan languages abound in suffixes, each of which was originally intended slightly to modify the meaning of the root to which it was added, so as to express the radical idea in a new relation. The force of many of these must, even at an early period, have been slight, and in many instances it is difficult to trace it; but in some instances it is still clear, and the form of the suffix is then of great service. The difference between *lov-er*, *lov-ed*, and *lov-ing* is well marked, and readily understood. One of the most remarkable points is that many Aryan languages delighted in adding suffix to suffix, so that words are not uncommon in which two or more suffixes occur, each repeating, it may be, the sense of that which preceded it. Double diminutives, such as *parti-c-le*, i.e. a little little part, are sufficiently common. The Lat. superl. suffix *-is-si-mus* (Aryan *-yans-ta-ma*) is a simple example of the use of a treble suffix, which really expresses no more than is expressed by *-ma* alone in the word *pri-mus*. The principal Aryan suffixes, as given by Schleicher, are these: *-a*, *-i*, *-u*, *-ya*, *-wa*¹, *-ma*, *-ra* (later form *-la*), *-an*, *-ana*, *-na*, *-ni*, *-nu*, *-ta*, *-tra*, *-ti*, *-tu*, *-dhi*, *-ant* or *-nt*, *-as*, *-ka*. But these can be readily compounded, so as to form new suffixes; so that from *-ma-na* was formed *-man* (as in E. *no-min-al*), and from *-ma-na-ta* or *-man-ta* was formed *-mant* (as in E. *argu-ment*). Besides these, we must notice the comparative suffix *-yans*, occurring in various degraded shapes; hence the Gk. *μείζων*, greater, put for *μῆγ-γων*, the *s* being dropped. This suffix usually occurs in combination, as in *-yans-ta*, Gk. *-ιστο-*, superl. suffix; *-yans-ta-na*, Lat. *is-si-mus* (for *is-ti-mus**), already noted. The combinations *-ta-ra*, *-ta-ta* occur in the Gk. *-τερο-*, *-τατο-*, the usual suffixes of the comparative and superlative degrees.

One common error with regard to suffixes should be guarded against, namely, the of mis-dividing a word so as to give the suffix a false shape. This is extremely common in such words as *logi-c*, *civi-c*, *belli-c-ose*, where the suffix is commonly spoken of as being *-ic* or *-ic-ose*. This error occurs, for instance, in the elaborate book on English Affixes by S. S. Haldemann, published at Philadelphia in 1865; a work which is of considerable use as containing a very full account, with numerous examples, of suffixes and prefixes. But the author does not seem to have understood the matter rightly, and indulges in some of the most extraordinary freaks, actually deriving *mus* from 'Welsh *mus* (from *mw*, that is forward, and *w*, that is impulsive), that starts off an effluviaum;' p. 74. The truth is that *civi-c* (Lat. *ciui-cus*) is derived from Lat. *ciui-*, crude form of *ciuis*, a citizen, with the suffix *-cus* (Aryan *-KA*); and *logi-c* is from Gk. *λογικός*, from *λογι-*, put for *λόγο-*, crude form of *λόγος*, a discourse, with the suffix *-nos* (Aryan *-KA*) as before. Compare Lat. *ciui-tas*, Gk. *λογο-μαχία*. *Belli-c-ous*, Lat. *bellicosus*, is from Lat. *belli-*, put for *bello-*, crude form of *bellum*, war, with suffix *-cus*.

¹ Schleicher writes *-fa* for *-ya*, *-ra* for *-wa*, in the usual German fashion.

Aryan *-ka-wan-ta*, altered to *-ka-wan-sa*; Schleicher, § 218). Of course, words in *-i-c* are so numerous that *-ic* has come to be regarded as a suffix at the present day, so that we do not hesitate to form *Volta-ic* as an adjective of *Volta*; but this is English misuse, not Latin etymology. Moreover, since both *-i-* and *-ka* are Aryan affixes, such a suffix as *-i-nos*, *-i-cus*, is possible both in Greek and Latin; but it does not occur in the particular words above cited, and we must therefore be careful to distinguish between a suffixed vowel and an essential part of a stem, if we desire to understand the matter clearly.

One more word of warning may perhaps suffice. If we wish to understand a suffix, we must employ comparative philology, and not consider English as an absolutely isolated language, with laws different from those of other languages of the Aryan family. Thus the *-th* in *truth* is the *-ð* of A. S. *treðw-ð*, gen. case *treðw-ðe*, fem. sb. This suffix answers to that seen in Goth. *gabaur-ths*, birth, gen. case *gabaur-thais*, fem. sb., belonging to the *-i-*stem declension of Gothic strong substantives. The true suffix is therefore to be expressed as Goth. *-thi*, cognate with Aryan *-ti*, so extremely common in Latin; cf. *do-ti*, dowry, *men-ti*, mind, *mor-ti*, death, *mes-si-* (= *met-ti-*), harvest, that which is mown. Hence, when Horne Tooke gave his famous etymology of *truth* as being 'that which a man *troueth*,' he did in reality suggest that the *-ti* in *mor-ti* is identical with the *-t* in *mori-t-ur* or in *ama-t*; in other words, it was mere whim.

III. LIST OF ARYAN ROOTS.

The following is a brief list of the forms of the Aryan roots which appear in English. By an Aryan root is meant a short monosyllabic base which occurs in more than one, and frequently in several, of the Aryan languages. These languages are usually divided into seven groups, viz. Indian, Persian, Celtic, Græco-Latin, Teutonic, Slavonic, and Italic (to which belongs Lithuanian). As far as English is concerned, the most important languages belonging to these groups are (1) Sanskrit, belonging to the Indian group; (2) Greek; (3) Latin; and (4) Anglo-Saxon, Icelandic, and Old High-German, belonging to the Teutonic group. Old Slavonic and Lithuanian are also often very helpful in explaining the forms and significations of the roots. An example of a Teutonic base is *BAR*, to bear, appearing in A. S. *ber*, pt. t. of *beran*, to bear, and in the Gothic *bar*, pt. t. of *bairan*, to bear. Now a comparison of this base with the forms occurring in Skt. *bhar*, Gk. *phér-eiv*, Lat. *fer-re*, to bear (which three can all be reduced to a common original of the form *BHAR*), shews us that the base which in the Teutonic languages appears as *BAR* is found in what may be called the 'classical' languages in the form *BHAR*; the only difference being in the initial letter. Further comparison between the Teutonic and classical languages shews that several hundred roots exist in which the same phenomenon occurs, and hence Grimm was enabled to demonstrate that the forms of the roots vary in different Aryan languages according to a regular law, now usually known as 'Grimm's law.' It is sufficient to state here that, if Gothic, Anglo-Saxon, and Icelandic spellings be adopted as the basis of 'English' or 'Teutonic' roots, and Sanskrit spellings be adopted as the basis of 'classical' roots, then the following changes occur initially.

English.	g	k(c)	h	d	t	th	b	p	f
Sanskrit.	gh	g	k	dh	d	t	bh	.	p

In the lower line a blank will be observed below E. *þ*. It is usually said that E. *þ* answers to Skt. *b*, but there is no proof of this; and my own impression is that it answers (abnormally) to Skt. *þ*, which in some cases did not turn into E. *f*, as the regular law requires.

The following list of roots is a bare enumeration of them, with an account of the table forms. Such as are printed in thick type, as **AK**, are 'classical' or primitive Aryan forms; such as are printed in other capitals, as **AH**, are 'English' or primitive Teutonic forms. It must further be observed that similar sound-shiftings occur when

the letters are *final* as well as *initial*; but the case of the initial letters was not first, as being the easiest to follow. It may also be noted here that a primitive R passes into L, even at an early period; of this, a considerable number of examples might readily be adduced. For a much fuller account of these roots, with illustrations, the student is referred to my larger Etymological Dictionary.

The roots are arranged according to the alphabetical order of the alphabet, by help of which we obtain an Aryan alphabet, as follows: a, i, u, k, g, gh; t, d, dh, n; p, b, bh, m; y, r, l, w; s. If this arrangement causes trouble in finding a root, the reader has only to consult the index appended to which is arranged in the usual English order. See p. 597.

1. ✓AK (= ✓AH), to pierce, to be sharp, to be quick.
2. ✓AK' (= ✓AH), to see.
3. ✓AK, to be dark.
4. ✓AK, or ANK (= ✓AH or ANG), to bend.
5. ✓AG (= ✓AK), to drive, urge, conduct, ache.
6. ✓AGH, to say, speak.
7. ✓AGH, to be in want.
8. ✓AGH or ANGH (= ✓AG or ANG), to choke, strangle, compress, afflict.
9. ✓AD (= ✓AT), to eat.
10. ✓AD, to smell.
11. ✓AN, to breathe.
12. Base ANA, this, that; demonstrative pronoun.
- ¶ For ✓ANK and ✓ANGH, see nos. 4 and 8.
13. ✓ANG, to anoint, smear.
14. ✓AP, to seize, attain, bind; to work.
15. ✓AM, to take.
16. ✓AR, sometimes AL, to raise, move, go.
17. ✓AR, to drive, to row; probably the same as the root above.
18. ✓AR, to plough.
19. ✓AR, to gain, acquire, fit; the same as ✓RA, to fit; see no. 288.
20. ✓ARK, to protect, keep safe.
21. ✓ARK, to shine.
22. ✓ARG, to shine.
23. ✓ARS, to flow, glide swiftly.
24. ✓AL, for original AR, to burn.
- ¶ For another ✓AL, see no. 16.
25. ✓AW, to be pleased, be satisfied.
26. ✓AW, to blow; the same as ✓WA, to blow; see no. 330.
27. ✓AS, to breathe, live, exist, be.
28. ✓AS, to throw, leave (or reject).
29. Pron. base I, indicating the 3rd person; orig. demonstrative.
30. ✓I, to go.
31. ✓IK (= ✓IG), to possess, own.
32. ✓ID (= ✓IT), to swell.
33. ✓IDH (= ✓ID), to kindle.
34. ✓IS, to glide, move swift.
35. ✓IS, to be vigorous.
36. ✓IS, to seek, wish for.
- ¶ ✓UG, (t) to be wet, (t) strong; see nos. 336, 337.
- ¶ ✓UD, to wet; see no. 339.
37. ✓UL, to howl.
38. ✓US, to burn; see also n.
39. Base KA (= HWA), interjection, pronoun.
40. ✓KA, also KI (= ✓sharpen. See no. 70.
41. ✓KAK (= ✓HAH), to cackle, make a noise, quack (poetic).
42. ✓KAK (= ✓HAG), to gird.
43. ✓KAK, or KANK (= or HANG), to hang, to waver.
44. ✓KAT (= ✓HATH), to protect.
45. ✓KAD (= ✓HAT), to go away.
- a. Skt. *cad*, to fall, causal *cad* drive; Lat. *cad-ere*, to fall, *ced-ere* away; A. S. *hat-ian*, to hate (drive away).
- β. Another variation from the s occurs in the Skt. *cat-aya*, to feed down, *cat-ru*, hatred; A. S. *haz* Goth. *hinth-an* (pt. t. *hanth*, pp. *ha* to hunt after, catch, *hand-us*, the hand).
46. ✓KAN, to ring, sing.
- ¶ For ✓KANK, see no. 43.
47. ✓KAP (= ✓HAF), to hold, seize, grasp.
48. ✓KAP, or KAMP, to hold and fro, to bend, vibrate, &c.
49. ✓KAM (= ✓HAM), to love; orig. for ✓KAMP, see no. 48.
50. ✓KAM, to love; orig. for ✓KAMP, see no. 48.
51. ✓KAR, to make.
52. ✓KAR, or KAL (= ✓KAR), to move, speed, run.
53. ✓KAR (= ✓HAL), to stand up (t).

54. ✓**KAR** (= ✓**HAR**), to hurt, destroy.
55. ✓**KAR** (= ✓**HAR**), to be hard rough; also in the form **KARK**.
56. ✓**KAR** (= ✓**HAR**), to curve, to roll.
57. ✓**KAR** (= ✓**HAR**), to burn.
58. ✓**KAR**, or **KAL** (= ✓**HAL**), to cry out, exclaim, call.
59. ✓**KARK** (= ✓**KRAK**, **KLAK**, **LAH**, **HRANG**), to make a loud noise, clack, clack, laugh, ring.
- ¶ For another ✓**KARK**, see no. 55.
60. ✓**KART** (= ✓**HRAD**, **HRAND**), to cut, rend.
61. ✓**KART** (= ✓**HARTH**), to save, plait.
62. ✓**KARD** (= ✓**HART**), to swing out, jump.
63. ✓**KARM** (= ✓**HARM**), to be hurt.
64. ✓**KAL** (= ✓**HAL**), to hide, cover.
- ¶ For another ✓**KAL**, see no. 52.
65. ✓**KALP** (= ✓**HALP**), to assist, help.
66. ✓**KAS**, to praise, report, speak.
67. ✓**KAS**, to bound along, speed.
68. ✓**KAS**, to cough, wheeze.
69. Base **KI** (= **HI**); pronominal base, weakened from the base **KA**, who.
70. ✓**KI** (= ✓**HI**), to excite, stir, use, sharpen.
71. ✓**KI**, to search.
72. ✓**KI** (= ✓**HI**), to lie down, repose.
73. ✓**KIT** (= ✓**HID**), to perceive.
74. ✓**KU**, to swell out; hence (1) to be in, contain, be hollow, (2) to be long.
75. ✓**KU** (= ✓**HU**), to beat, strike, v.
76. ✓**KUK** (= ✓**HUH**), to bend, v. out.
77. ✓**KUDH** (= ✓**HUD**), to hide.
78. ✓**KUP**, or **KUBH** (= ✓**HUP**), to cup and down, bend oneself (to lie down), be crooked.
79. ✓**KNAD**, or **KNID** (= ✓**GAT** or **HNIT**), to bite, scratch, sting.
80. ✓**KRI**, or **KLI** (= ✓**HLI**), to go to, lean against, incline.
81. ✓**KRU**, or **KLU** (= ✓**HLU**), to v.
82. ✓**KRU** (= ✓**HRU**), to be hard, v., or sore.
- ¶ For roots **KLI** and **KLU**, see nos. 81.
83. ✓**KWAP**, to breathe out, to reek.
84. ✓**KWAS** (= ✓**HWAS**), to sigh, wheeze, pant.
85. ✓**KWI** (= ✓**HWI**), to shine; only found in the extended forms **KWID**, **KWIT** (= ✓**HWIT**), to be white.
86. ✓**GA** or **GAM** (= ✓**KWAM**), to come, to go, walk, proceed.
87. ✓**GA**, to beget, produce, of which the more usual form is **GAN** (= ✓**KAN**, to produce, allied to **KI**, to produce, cause to germinate).
88. ✓**GAN** (= ✓**KAN**), to know; also occurring as **GNA** (= **KNA**).
89. ✓**GABH**, to be deep, to dip.
90. ✓**GABH**, to snap, bite, gape.
- ¶ For ✓**GAM**, see no. 86.
91. ✓**GAR** (= ✓**KAR** or **KAL**), to cry out, make a creaking noise, crow, chirp, call.
92. ✓**GAR**, to devour, swallow, eat or drink greedily (also as **GWAR**).
93. ✓**GAR**, to assemble.
94. ✓**GAR** (= ✓**KAR**), to grind, orig. to crumble, esp. with age.
95. ✓**GAR**, to oppress; perhaps the same as the root above.
96. ✓**GAR**, to fall; in the form **GAL**.
97. ✓**GARDH** (= ✓**GRAD**), to strive after, to be greedy.
98. ✓**GARBH** (= ✓**GRAP**), to grip, seize.
99. ✓**GAL** (= ✓**KAL**), to freeze, be cold.
- ¶ For another ✓**GAL**, see no. 96.
100. ✓**GAS**, to bring, heap together.
101. ✓**GI**, to overpower, win.
102. ✓**GIW** (= ✓**KWI**), perhaps orig. **GI**, to live.
103. ✓**GU** (= ✓**KU**), to bellow, to low.
104. ✓**GU** (= ✓**KU**), to drive.
105. ✓**GUS** (= ✓**KUS**), to choose, taste.
- ¶ For ✓**GNA**, to know, see no. 88.
106. ✓**GHA** (= ✓**GA**), to gape, yawn; also, to separate from, leave; see also no. 110.
107. ✓**GHAD** (= ✓**GAT**), to seize, get.
108. ✓**GHAN** (= ✓**GAN**), to strike.
109. Base **GHAM-A** (= **GAM-A**), earth.
110. ✓**GHAR** (= ✓**GAR**, or **GLA**), to glow, to shine.
111. ✓**GHAR** (= ✓**GRA** or **GAL**), to be yellow or green; orig. to glow. See no. 110.

112. ✓GHAR (= ✓GAR), to rejoice, be merry, orig. to glow; also, to yearn. See no. 110.
113. ✓GHAR (= ✓GAR), to seize, grasp, hold, contain.
114. ✓GHAR (= ✓GAR), to bend or wind about (?).
115. ✓GHAR (= ✓GAR), to yell, sing loudly.
116. ✓GHAR, weaker form GHRI (= GRI), to rub, grind; hence, to besmear.
117. ✓GHARS, to bristle, to be rough; extended from ✓GHAR, to rub, to be rough. See no. 116.
118. ✓GHAS (= ✓GAS, GAR), to wound, strike.
119. ✓GHI (= ✓GI), to yawn; weaker form of ✓GHA, to yawn; see no. 106.
120. ✓GHID (= ✓GID), perhaps, to sport, skip.
121. ✓GHU (= ✓GU), to pour; whence also ✓GHU-D, to pour, ✓GHU-S, to gush.
122. ✓GHAIS (= ✓GAIS), to stick, adhere.
123. ✓TA, to stretch; more commonly TAN; see no. 127.
124. ✓TAK (whence ✓THANK), to fit, prepare, make, produce, generate, succeed; lengthened form TAKS, to hew, to prepare, to weave.
125. ✓TAK (= ✓THAH), to be silent.
126. ✓TAK (= ✓THAH), to thaw; orig. to run, flow.
127. ✓TAN (= ✓THAN), to stretch; see ✓TA above.
- ¶ ✓TAN, to thunder; short for STAN; see no. 422.
128. ✓TANK (= ✓THANG), to contract, compress.
129. ✓TAP, to glow.
130. ✓TAM, to choke, stifle; also to be choked, or breathless, to fear.
131. ✓TAM or TAN, to cut; hence, to gnaw.
132. ✓TAR (= ✓THAR), to pass over or through, to attain to; also to go through, to penetrate or bore, to rub, to turn.
133. ✓TAR, to tremble; usually in the longer forms TARM or TARS.
134. ✓TAR or TAL (= ✓THAL), to lift, endure, suffer.
135. ✓TARK (= ✓THARH), to twist, turn round, torture, press. Extension of ✓TAR, to pass through (no. 132).
136. ✓TARG, to gnaw; ext. ✓TAR, to bore (no. 132).
137. ✓TARGH, to pull, draw.
138. ✓TARP, to be satiated, hence, to be gorged or torpid. (separates these senses.)
139. ✓TARS (= ✓THARS), dry, to thirst.
- ¶ For ✓TAL, to lift, see no. 140.
140. ✓TITH, to burn.
141. ✓TU (= ✓THU), to strong or large.
- ¶ For ✓TUD, to strike; put for ✓ to strike; see no. 431.
142. ✓TWAK (= ✓THW), dip, to wash.
143. ✓DA, to give.
- ¶ The pt. t. of Lat. *dare* is *dedi* verbs like *con-dere* (pt. t. *con-didi*) considered as compounds of *dare*, seem to have taken up the sense of to place, put, on which account frequently referred to that root. shews that they should rather be hither; the other root being rightly sented in Latin only by *facere* compounds.
144. ✓DA (= ✓TA), to appoint; weaker form DI (= ✓T).
145. ✓DA, to know; whence, to teach, of which a weaker form is (= ✓TIH), to shew.
146. ✓DA, to bind.
147. ✓DAK (= ✓TAH, T), take, hold.
148. ✓DAK, to honour, this or fit.
149. ✓DAK (= ✓TAH), to pain.
- ¶ For another ✓DAK, see no. 150.
150. ✓DAM (= ✓TAM), to
151. ✓DAM (= ✓TAM), to
152. ✓DAR (= ✓TAR), to rive.
153. ✓DAR, to sleep.
154. ✓DAR, to do.
155. ✓DAR, also DAL (= to see, consider, regard, purpose ✓DAR-K, to see.
156. ✓DARBH, to knit or gether.
- ¶ For ✓DAL, see no. 155.
157. ✓DI, to hasten.
- ¶ For another ✓DI, see no. 158.
- ¶ ✓DIK, to shew; see no. 158.
158. ✓DIW (= ✓TIW), to
159. ✓DU (= ✓TU), to wash

160. ✓**DU**, to go, to enter; whence ✓**DUK** (= ✓**TUH**), to lead, conduct.
161. ✓**DRA**, to run; whence ✓**DRAM**, to run, and ✓**DRAP**, to run, flow; also ✓**TRAP**, to tramp, ✓**TRAD**, to tread.
162. ✓**DHA** (= ✓**DA**), to place, set, put, do.
- See note to ✓**DA** to give; no. 143.
163. ✓**DHA** (= ✓**DA**), to suck.
164. ✓**DHAN**, to strike.
165. ✓**DHAR** (= ✓**DAR** or **DAL**), to support, sustain, maintain, hold, keep. Hence is ✓**DHARGH** (no. 166).
166. ✓**DHARGH**, to make firm, fasten, hold, drag; extended from ✓**DHAR**, to hold (above).
167. ✓**DHARS** (= ✓**DARS**), to dare; extension of ✓**DHAR**, to maintain; see no. 165.
168. ✓**DHIGH** (= ✓**DIG**), to smear, knead, mould, form.
169. ✓**DHU** (= ✓**DU**), to shake, agitate, fan into flame.
170. ✓**DHUGH** (= ✓**DUG**), to milk; also to yield milk, to be serviceable or strong.
171. ✓**DHUP** (= ✓**DUP**, **DUF**), to render smoky, dusty, or misty; extended from ✓**DHU**, to shake (no. 169).
172. ✓**DHRAN** (= ✓**DRAN**), to drone, make a droning sound; shorter form ✓**DHRA**.
173. ✓**DHWAR** (= ✓**DWAL**), to rush forth, bend, fell, stupefy, deceive.
174. ✓**DHWAS** (= ✓**DWAS**), to fall, to perish.
175. ✓**NAK** (= ✓**NAH**), to be lost, perish, die.
176. ✓**NAK** (= ✓**NAH**), to reach, attain.
177. ✓**NAG** (= ✓**NAK**), to lay bare.
178. ✓**NAGH** (= ✓**NAG**), to bite, scratch, gnaw, pierce.
179. ✓**NAGH**, to bind, connect.
180. ✓**NAD**, later form **NUD** (= ✓**NUT**), to enjoy, profit by.
181. ✓**NABH** (✓**NAB**), to swell, burst, injure; also appearing in the form **AMBH**.
182. ✓**NAM**, to allot, count out, portion out, share, take.
183. ✓**NAS**, to go to, to visit, repair to.
184. ✓**NIK**, to let fall, to wink.
185. Base **NU**, now; of pronominal origin.
- ✓**NUD**, to enjoy; see ✓**NAD** (180).
186. ✓**PA** (= ✓**FA**), to feed, nourish, protect; extended form **PAT** (= **FAD**).
187. ✓**PA**, weakened forms **PI** and **BI**, to drink.
188. ✓**PAK** (= ✓**FAH** or **FAG**), to bind, fasten, fix, hold fast.
189. ✓**PAK**, to cook, to ripen (perhaps originally **KAK**).
190. ✓**PAK** (= ✓**FAH**), to pluck, to comb; metaphorically, to fight.
191. ✓**PAT** (= ✓**FATH**), to fall, fly, seek or fly to, find or light upon.
192. ✓**PAT** (= ✓**FATH**), to spread out, lie flat or open.
193. ✓**PAT** (= ✓**PATH**, abnormally), to go.
194. ✓**PAD** (= ✓**FAT**), to go, bring, fetch, hold.
195. ✓**PAP**, also **PAMP**, to swell out, grow round.
196. ✓**PAR** (= ✓**FAR**), to fare, advance, travel, go through, experience.
197. ✓**PAR**, more commonly **PAL** (= ✓**FAL**), to fill.
198. ✓**PAR**, to produce, afford, prepare, share.
199. ✓**PAR**, to be busy, to barter.
200. ✓**PARK**, usually **PRAK** (= ✓**FRAH**), to pray, ask, demand.
201. ✓**PARD** (= ✓**FART**), to explode slightly.
202. ✓**PAL** (= ✓**FAL**), to cover (?).
- ¶ For another ✓**PAL**, see no. 197.
203. ✓**PI** (= ✓**FI**), to hate.
204. ✓**PI**, to swell, be fat.
205. ✓**PI**, to pipe, chirp, of imitative origin; in the reduplicated form **PIP**.
206. ✓**PIK**, weaker form **PIG**, to prick, cut, adorn, deck, paint.
207. ✓**PIS**, to pound.
208. ✓**PU** (= ✓**FU**), to purify, cleanse, make clear or evident.
209. ✓**PU** (= ✓**FU**), to beget, produce.
210. ✓**PU**, to strike.
211. ✓**PU** (= ✓**FU**), to stink, to be foul.
212. ✓**PUK**, weaker form **PUG**, to strike, pierce, prick.
213. ✓**PUT**, to push, to swell out (?). (Doubtful; tentative only; see note to **pudding**, s. v. **Pad** (1), p. 322).
214. Base **PAU** (= **FAU**), little, which Fick connects with ✓**PU**, to beget; the sense of 'little' being connected with that of 'young.' See no. 209.
215. ✓**PRAK**, commonly **PLAK**

(= √FLAH), to plait, weave, fold together.

¶ For another √PRAK, see no. 200.

216. √PRAT, usually PLAT, to spread out, extend.

¶ There seems to have been a by-form PLAD, answering to E. *flat*; cf. also *plat* (1), *plot*. We also require another variant PLAK, to account for *placenta*, *plank*, and *plain*.

217. √PRI (= √FRI), to love.

218. √PRU, to spring up, jump; the same as √PLU below, no. 221.

219. √PRUS (= √FRUS), to burn; also to freeze.

220. √PLAK, weaker form PLAG (= √FLAK), to strike.

221. √PLU, for earlier PRU (= √FLU), to fly, swim, float, flow; see no. 218.

222. √BUK, to bellow, snort, puff; of imitative origin.

223. √BHA, to shine; whence the secondary roots BHAK, BHAN, BHAW, and BHAS, as noted below.

A. √BHA, to shine.

B. √BHAK, to shine.

C. √BHAN, to shew.

D. √BHAW, to glow.

E. √BHAS; Skt. *bhās*, to shine, appear.

224. √BHA, also √BHAN (= √BAN), to speak clearly, proclaim. Probably orig. the same root as the preceding.

225. √BHA, usually BHABH (= √BAB), to tremble.

226. √BHA, or BHAN (= √BAN), to kill.

¶ For √BHAK, to shine, see no. 223.

227. √BHAG (= √BAK), to portion out, to eat.

228. √BHAG (= √BAK), to bake, roast.

229. √BHAG (= √BAK), to go to, flee, turn one's back.

230. √BHADH (= √BAD); also BHANDH (= BAND), to bind; weakened form BHIDH, to bind (Curtius).

¶ For √BHAN, (1) to shine, (2) to speak, see nos. 223, 224.

¶ For √BHABH, to tremble, see no. 225.

231. √BHAR (= √BAR), to bear, carry.

232. √BHAR (= √BAR), to bore, to cut.

233. √BHARK or BHRAK, to shut in, stop up, cram; of which there

seems to have been a variant BHARGH (= √BARG), to protect.

234. √BHARK (= √BARH, BRAH), to shine. Allied to √BHARG, to shine; see below, no. 235.

235. √BHARG, usually BHALG or BHLAG (= √BLAK), to shine, burn.

236. √BHARB, to eat.

237. √BHARS (= √BARS or BRAS), to be stiff or bristling.

238. √BHAL (= √BAL), to resound; extended from √BHA, to speak; see above, no. 224.

¶ √BHALG, to shine; see no. 235.

239. √BHALGH (= √BALG), to bulge, to swell out.

¶ For √BHAW and BHAS, to shine, see no. 223.

240. √BHID (= √BIT), to cleave, bite.

241. √BHIDH, to trust; orig. to bind; weakened form of √BHADH, which see (no. 230).

242. √BHU (= √BU), to grow, become, be, dwell, build.

243. √BHUG (= √BUK), collateral form BHRUG (= BRUK), to enjoy, use.

244. √BHUGH (= √BUG), to bow, bend, turn about.

245. √BHUDH (= √BUD), to awake, to admonish, inform, bid; also, to become aware of, to search, to ask.

246. √BHUR (= √BUR, BAR), to be active, boil, burn, rage.

247. √BHRAG (= √BRAK), to break.

248. √BHRAM, to hum, to whirl, be confused, straggle.

249. √BHLA (= √BLA), to blow, puff, spout forth.

250. √BHLA (= √BLA), to blow forth, blow as a flower, bloom, flourish. (Prob. orig. identical with the preceding.)

251. √BHLAGH (= √BLAG), to strike, beat.

252. √MA, to measure, shape, measure, compare; hence √MAD (= √MAT), to mete.

253. √MA, to think, more commonly MAN; hence also √MADH, to learn, to heal.

254. √MA, to mow.

¶ √MA, to diminish; see √MI below (no. 270).

255. √MAK, to have power, be strong or able, to assist; appearing the varying forms MAGH (= √MA)

3 (= MAK). The various bases are commingled.

6. ✓MAK (= ✓MAH), to pound, mad, macerate.

For the root MAGH or MAG, see 15.

7. ✓MAT, to whirl, turn, throw, spin.

8. ✓MAD, to drip, to flow.

9. ✓MAD (= ✓MAT), to chew; ps orig. to wet, and the same as the above.

For the ✓MADH, to learn, heal; 15.

10. ✓MAN, to remain; orig. to wish, dwell upon, stay, and the same as the ✓MA above; see no. 253.

11. ✓MAN, to project.

12. ✓MAND, to adorn.

13. ✓MAR, also MAL, to grind, till, die; also, to make dirty. For tions of this root, see nos. 266-269.

14. ✓MAR, to shine; whence ✓RK (= ✓MARG), to glimmer.

15. ✓MAR or MUR, to rustle, mur; of imitative origin. See ✓MU 76).

16. ✓MARK, to touch, rub slightly, seize; see no. 263.

17. ✓MARG (= ✓MALK) to rub, wipe, stroke, milk. Extension of AR; see no. 263.

18. ✓MARD (= ✓MALT), to rub, crush, melt. An extension of ✓R; see no. 263.

19. ✓MARDH (= ✓MALD), to t. moist, or wet. An extension of ✓R, to grind; see no. 263.

For ✓MAL, to grind, see no. 263.

20. ✓MI, to diminish; prob. from earlier form MA. Hence Teut. base to cut.

21. ✓MI, to go.

22. ✓MIK (= ✓MIH), to mix.

23. ✓MIGH (= ✓MIG), to sprinkle,

24. ✓MIT (= ✓MID), to exchange.

25. ✓MU, to bind, close, shut up, e.

26. ✓MU, to utter a slight sup- sound, to utter a deep sound, to o mutter; see no. 265.

27. ✓MU, to move, push, strip off.

28. ✓MUK, to loosen, dismiss, shed, way.

✓MUR, to murmur; the same as AR, to rustle; see no. 265.

29. ✓MUS, to steal.

280. Pronominal base YA; originally demonstrative, meaning 'that.'

281. ✓YA, to go; secondary form from I, to go; for which see above; no. 30. Hence ✓YAK, to cause to go away, to throw (Curtius).

282. ✓YAG, to worship.

283. ✓YAS, to ferment, seethe.

284. ✓YAS, to gird (with long a).

285. ✓YU, to keep back, defend, help(?). So Fick, i. 732, who refers hither Skt. *yu-van*, Lat. *iu-uenis*, young, and all kindred words. But Curtius (i. 285) and Vaniček refer Lat. *iu-uare* and *iu-uenis* to ✓DIW, to shine, connecting them with Lat. *Iu-piter*. Neither theory seems quite clear.

286. ✓YU, to bind together, to mix; whence ✓YUG, to join, for which see below.

287. ✓YUG (= ✓YUK), to join, yoke; an extension of ✓YU, to bind (see above).

288. ✓RA, to fit; the same as ✓AR, to gain, fit; see no. 19.

289. ✓RA, to rest, to be delighted, to love. Hence ✓LAS, which see below; no. 324.

290. ✓RA, also LA, to resound, bellow, roar; extended form RAS. See also ✓RAK, no. 292; and see no. 304.

291. ✓RA, another form of ✓AR, to go, or to drive. Fick gives the root the sense of to fit, thus making it the same as ✓AR, to fit. It seems much simpler to connect *ratis* and *rota* with the sense 'to go, drive, or run.'

292. ✓RAK, also LAK, to croak, to speak.

293. ✓RAG (= ✓RAK), to stretch, stretch out, reach, make straight, rule.

294. ✓RAG (= ✓RAK), also LAG, to collect; hence to put together, to read. Hence no. 323.

295. ✓RAG (= ✓RAK), also LAG, to reckon, heed, care for.

296. ✓RAGH, nasalised form RANGH or LANGH (= ✓LANG), to spring forward, jump.

297. ✓RAD (= ✓RAT), to split, gnaw, scratch.

298. ✓RADH, or LADH, to quit, leave, forsake.

299. ✓RADH (= ✓RAD), to assist, advise, interpret, read.

300. ✓RAP, to cover, roof over.

301. ✓RAP, to snatch, seize; usually

regarded as a variant of the commoner \checkmark **RUP**, no. 315; and see no. 321.

302. \checkmark **RAB** or **LAB** ($= \checkmark$ **LAP**), to droop, hang down, slip, glide, fall.

303. \checkmark **RABH** ($= \checkmark$ **RAB**), also **LABH** ($=$ **LAB**), to seize, lay hold of, work, be vehement; of which the original form was **ARBH** ($=$ **ARB**).

304. \checkmark **RABH** ($= \checkmark$ **RAB**), to make a noise; extended from \checkmark **RA**, to resound; no. 290.

305. \checkmark **RI**, also **LI**, to pour, distil, melt, flow. Hence \checkmark **LIK**, to melt, flow.

306. \checkmark **RIK** ($= \checkmark$ **RIH**), to scratch, furrow, tear. See also no. 309.

307. \checkmark **RIK**, also **LIK** ($= \checkmark$ **LIH**), to leave, grant, lend.

308. \checkmark **RIGH**, also **LIGH** ($= \checkmark$ **LIG**), to lick.

309. \checkmark **RIP** ($= \checkmark$ **RIF**), to break, rive. A variant of \checkmark **RIK**, to scratch; see no. 306.

310. \checkmark **RU**, to sound, cry out, bray, yell; whence the extended form **RUG**, to bellow.

311. \checkmark **RUK**, also **LUK** ($= \checkmark$ **LUH**), to shine.

312. \checkmark **RUG**, or **LUG** ($= \checkmark$ **LUK**), to break, bend, treat harshly, make to mourn; to pull, lug.

313. \checkmark **RUDH** ($= \checkmark$ **RUD**), to redden, to be red.

314. \checkmark **RUDH** or **LUDH** ($= \checkmark$ **LUD**), to grow.

315. \checkmark **RUP** ($= \checkmark$ **RUB**), also **LUP**, to break, tear, seize, pluck, rob. See \checkmark **RAP**, no. 301; and \checkmark **LAP**, no. 321.

\checkmark **LA**, to low; the same as \checkmark **RA**, to resound; see no. 290.

316. \checkmark **LAK**, to bend, depress.

\checkmark **LAK**, to speak; see \checkmark **RAK**, to speak (no. 292).

317. \checkmark **LAG**, to be lax, to be slack or languid.

\checkmark **LAG**, to collect; see \checkmark **RAG**, to collect (no. 294).

\checkmark **LAG**, to reck; see \checkmark **RAG**, to reck (no. 295).

318. \checkmark **LAGH** ($= \checkmark$ **LAG**), to lie down.

319. \checkmark **LAD** ($= \checkmark$ **LAT**), to let, let go, make slow.

\checkmark **LADH**, to quit; see no. 298.

\checkmark **LANGH**, to spring forward; see no. 296.

320. \checkmark **LAP**, weakened form **LAB**, to lick, lap up.

321. \checkmark **LAP**, to peel; parallel form **LUP**. See \checkmark **RUP** above; no. 315.

322. \checkmark **LAP**, to shine.

\checkmark **LAB**, to droop; see no. 302.

\checkmark **LABH**, to seize; see no. 303.

323. \checkmark **LAS**, to pick out, glean; from \checkmark **LAG**, to collect; no. 294. This root is probably due to an extension of Teutonic

\checkmark **LAK** to **LAKS**, with subsequent loss of k ; see Curtius, i. 454.

324. \checkmark **LAS**, to yearn or lust after, desire. Probably an extension of \checkmark **RA**, to rest, love; no. 289.

\checkmark **LI** or **LIK**, to flow; see no. 305.

\checkmark **LIK**, to leave; see no. 307.

\checkmark **LIGH**, to lick; see no. 308.

325. \checkmark **LIP**, for older **RIP**, to smear, to cleave; an extension of \checkmark **RI** or **LI**, to flow; no. 305.

\checkmark **LIBH**, to desire; see no. 329.

326. \checkmark **LU**, to wash, cleanse, expiate.

327. \checkmark **LU**, to cut off, separate, loosen; whence Tent. \checkmark **LUS**, to be loose, to lose.

328. \checkmark **LU**, to gain, acquire as spoil.

\checkmark **LUK**, to shine; see no. 311.

\checkmark **LUG**, to break; see no. 312.

\checkmark **LUDH**, to grow; see no. 314.

\checkmark **LUP**, to break; see no. 315.

\checkmark **LUS**, to be loose; see no. 327.

329. \checkmark **LUBH** ($= \checkmark$ **LUB**), to desire, love; also in the weakened form **LIBH**.

330. \checkmark **WA**, to breathe, blow; the same as \checkmark **AW**, to blow; see no. 36.

331. \checkmark **WA**, to bind, plait, weave; commoner in the weakened form **WI**, to bind; see no. 366. And see nos. 343, 344.

332. \checkmark **WA**, to fail, lack, be wanting.

333. \checkmark **WAK**, to cry out; hence to speak.

334. \checkmark **WAK** ($= \checkmark$ **WAH**), weak form **WAG** ($= \checkmark$ **WAK**), to bend, swerve, go crookedly, totter, nod, wink.

335. \checkmark **WAK**, to wish, desire, be willing.

336. \checkmark **WAG** ($= \checkmark$ **WAK**), or **UG** ($= \checkmark$ **UK**), to be strong, vigorous, watchful, to wake; hence the extended form **WAKS** ($=$ **WAHS**), to wax, to grow.

337. \checkmark **WAG** or **UG** ($= \checkmark$ **WAK**), to wet, to be moist; whence the extended form **WAKS** or **UKS** ($= \checkmark$ **UHS**), to sprinkle.

338. \checkmark **WAGH** ($= \checkmark$ **WAG**), to carry, to remove, to wag.

339. \checkmark **WAD** ($= \checkmark$ **WAT**), also **WIL**, to well or gush out, to moisten, to wet.

340. \checkmark **WAD**, to speak, recite, etc.

- VADH** (= $\sqrt{\text{WAD}}$), to carry a bride, to take home a pledge; *ge.*
VADH, to strike, kill, thrust
- VADH** (= $\sqrt{\text{WAD}}$), to bind, extension of $\sqrt{\text{WA}}$, to bind;
- VAN**, to honour, love, also to try to win; whence the $\sqrt{\text{WANSK}}$; see no. 346.
VAN, to hurt, to wound. *ick*, strive to get; merely a of the verb above, as shewn *winnan* and Icel. *vinna*.
VANSK, to wish; desiderative $\sqrt{\text{WAN}}$, to try to win; see *e.*
VABH (= $\sqrt{\text{WAB}}$), to end from $\sqrt{\text{WA}}$, to plait;
- VAM**, to spit out, to vomit.
VAR, also **WAL**, to choose, *ll*; hence, to believe.
VAR, to speak, inform.
VAR, also **WAL**, to cover, protect, guard, be wary, observe,
- VAR**, also **WAL**, to wind, hence, to well up, as a spring. *me* as **WAR**, to cover, surround; and see nos. 358, 359.
VAR, also **WAL**, to drag, wound; see also $\sqrt{\text{WARK}}$ 35.
VAR, also **WAL**, to be hot; to boil. Compare $\sqrt{\text{WIND}}$ (no. 352).
WARK, also **WALK**, to end; extended from $\sqrt{\text{WAR}}$, 353). *ge.* Fick refers Gk. *break*, to this root; it certainly distinct from L. *frangere* = E.
- WARG** (= $\sqrt{\text{WARK}}$), to hurt in, bend, oppress, *irk*.
WARG (= $\sqrt{\text{WARK}}$), to the same as no. 356.
WARGH (= $\sqrt{\text{WARG}}$), to gle, worry. Extended from $\sqrt{\text{WIND}}$, turn, twist (no. 352).
VART (= $\sqrt{\text{WARTH}}$), to self, to become, to be. Ex- $\sqrt{\text{WAR}}$, to turn (no. 352).
VARDH, to grow, increase.
VARP, to throw.
WAL, with various meanings,
- see nos. 349, 351-354; and for $\sqrt{\text{WALK}}$, see no. 355.
362. $\sqrt{\text{WAS}}$, to clothe, to put on clothes.
363. $\sqrt{\text{WAS}}$, to dwell, to live, to be. Prob. orig. the same root as the above.
364. $\sqrt{\text{WAS}}$, to shine; **US**, to burn; see no. 38.
365. $\sqrt{\text{WAS}}$, to cut.
366. $\sqrt{\text{WI}}$, to wind, bind, plait, weave; weakened form of $\sqrt{\text{WA}}$, to weave (no. 331). Hence $\sqrt{\text{WIK}}$, to bind; see no. 368.
367. $\sqrt{\text{WI}}$, to go, to drive; extended form **WIT** (= $\sqrt{\text{WITH}}$), to drive.
368. $\sqrt{\text{WIK}}$, to bind, fasten; extended from $\sqrt{\text{WI}}$, to bind (no. 366).
369. $\sqrt{\text{WIK}}$, to come, come to, enter.
370. $\sqrt{\text{WIK}}$, to separate, remove, give way, change, yield; by-form **WIG** (= $\sqrt{\text{WIK}}$), to yield, bend aside.
371. $\sqrt{\text{WIK}}$ (= $\sqrt{\text{WIG}}$), to fight, to conquer, vanquish.
372. $\sqrt{\text{WID}}$ (= $\sqrt{\text{WIT}}$), to see, observe; hence, to know.
373. $\sqrt{\text{WIDH}}$ (= $\sqrt{\text{WID}}$), to pierce, perforate, break through.
374. $\sqrt{\text{WIP}}$ (= $\sqrt{\text{WIB}}$), to tremble, vibrate, shake.
¶ Pronominal base **SA**, he; see base **SAM** (no. 384).
375. $\sqrt{\text{SA}}$, to sow, strew, scatter.
376. $\sqrt{\text{SAK}}$, to follow, accompany.
377. $\sqrt{\text{SAK}}$, to cut, cleave, sever; also found in the form **SKA**; see no. 396.
378. $\sqrt{\text{SAK}}$, weaker form **SAG**, to fasten; also to cleave to, hang down from.
379. $\sqrt{\text{SAK}}$, to say.
380. $\sqrt{\text{SAGH}}$ (= $\sqrt{\text{SAG}}$), to bear, endure, hold, hold in, restrain.
381. Base **SAT**, full; perhaps from a root **SA**, to sate.
382. $\sqrt{\text{SAD}}$ (= $\sqrt{\text{SAT}}$), to sit.
383. $\sqrt{\text{SAD}}$, to go, travel.
384. Base **SAM**, also found as **SA** (at the beginning of a word), together, together with. From the pronominal base **SA**, he, this one.
385. $\sqrt{\text{SAR}}$, to string, bind; a better form is $\sqrt{\text{SWAR}}$, which see (no. 458).
386. $\sqrt{\text{SAR}}$, also **SAL**, to go, hasten, flow, spring forward. See nos. 388, 451.
387. $\sqrt{\text{SAR}}$, also **SAL**, to keep, preserve, make safe, keep whole and sound.
388. $\sqrt{\text{SARF}}$ (= $\sqrt{\text{SALB}}$), to slip along, glide, creep. Extended from $\sqrt{\text{SAR}}$, to flow (no. 386).

- ¶ **✓SAL**, (1) to flow, (2) to preserve; see nos. 386, 387.
389. **✓SIK** (= **✓SIH**), to wet, to pour out.
390. **✓SIW** or **SU**, to sew, stitch together.
391. **✓SU**, to generate, produce.
392. **✓SU** or **SWA**, to drive, to toss; whence **✓SWAL**, to agitate, boil up, swell; **✓SWAP**, to move swiftly; also Teut. **✓SWAM**, to swim, Teut. **✓SWAG**, to sway; and Teut. **✓SWANG**, to swing.
393. **✓SUK**, also **SUG** (= **✓SUK**), to flow, to cause to flow, to suck. (The root shews both forms.)
394. **✓SUS**, to dry, wither.
395. **✓SKA**, to cover, shade, hide.
396. **✓SKA**, variant of **✓SAK**, to cut (no. 377); hence **✓SKAN**, to dig; and see nos. 398, 402, 403, 406, 409, 411, 416.
397. **✓SKAG** (= **✓SKAK**), to shake.
398. **✓SKAD** (= **✓SKAT**), to cleave, scatter, commoner in the weakened form **SKID**, which see below; no. 411. Extended from **✓SKA**, to cut (no. 396).
399. **✓SKAD** (= **✓SKAT**), to cover; extension of **✓SKA**, to cover (no. 395).
400. **✓SKAND**, to spring, spring up, climb.
401. **✓SKAND**, to shine, glow.
402. **✓SKAP**, to hew, to cut, to chop; an extension from **✓SKA**, to cut (no. 396).
403. **✓SKAP** (= **✓SKAP** or **SKAB**), to dig, scrape, shave, shape; probably orig. the same as the preceding.
404. **✓SKAP**, to throw, to prop up.
405. **✓SKAR**, to move hither and thither, to jump, hop, stagger or go crookedly.
406. **✓SKAR** or **SKAL**, to shear, cut, cleave, scratch, dig. See no. 396.
407. **✓SKAR**, to separate, discern, sift.
408. **✓SKAR** or **SKAL**, to resound, make a noise; whence Teut. base **SKRI**, to scream.
409. **✓SKARP** or **SKALP**, to cut; lengthened form of **✓SKAR**, to cut.
- ¶ **✓SKAL**, (1) to cleave, (2) to resound; see nos. 406, 408.
410. **✓SKAW**, to look, see, perceive, beware of.
411. **✓SKID**, to cleave, part; weakened form of **✓SKAD**, to separate; see no. 398. ¶ Fick separates *cædere* from *vincere*, assigning to the former a root **SKIDH**; this seems quite needless, see Curtius, i. 306.
412. **✓SKU**, to cover; see no. 395.
413. **✓SKU**, also extended to **SKUT** (= **✓SKUD**), to move, shake, fly, fall, drop.
414. **✓SKUD** (= **✓SKUT**), or **SKUND**, to spring out, jut out, project, shoot out, shoot; weakened form of **✓SKAND**, to spring (no. 400).
415. **✓SKUBH** (= **✓SKUB**), to become agitated, be shaken; hence to push, shove. Extended from **✓SKU**, to move (no. 413).
416. **✓SKUR**, also **✓SKRU**, to cut, scratch, furrow, flay, weakened form of **✓SKAR**, to cut (no. 406).
417. **✓SKLU**, to shut (given by Fick under **KLU**).
418. **✓STA**, to stand, whence various extended forms; see the roots **STAK**, **STAP**, **STABH**, **STAR**, **STU**. Hence also the Teutonic bases **STAM**, to stop, **STAD**, to stand fast.
419. **✓STAK**, also **STAG** (= **✓STAK**), to stick or stand fast; extension of **✓STA**, to stand (no. 418).
- ¶ The E. *stock* is better derived from **✓STAG**, to thrust (no. 421).
420. **✓STAG** (= **✓STAK**), to cover, thatch, roof over.
421. **✓STAG** (= **✓STAK**, **STANK**, **STANG**), to thrust against, to touch, also to smite, strike against, smell, stink, sting, pierce. See also **✓STIG** (no. 428).
422. **✓STAN**, to make a loud noise, stun, thunder.
423. **✓STAP** (= **✓STAR**), to *canst* to stand, make firm. Extended from **✓STA**, to stand, no. 418.
424. **✓STABH** (= **✓STAP**), to *stem*, stop, prop, orig. to make firm; hence to stamp, step firmly. Extended from **✓STA**, to stand, no. 418.
425. **✓STAR**, to strew, spread out; also found in the forms **STRA**, **STLA**, **STRU**. And see no. 427.
426. **✓STAR** or **STAL**, to be firm, also set, place; extended from **✓STA**, to stand, which see; no. 418.
427. **✓STARG**, **STRAG**, to stretch tight; variants **STRIG** and **STRUG**. Extended from **✓STAR**, to spread out, no. 425.
428. **✓STIG** (= **✓STIK**), to stick or pierce, to sting, prick; weakened form of **✓STAG**, to sting; no. 421.

429. ✓STIGH (= ✓STIG), to stride, to climb.
430. ✓STU, to make firm, set, stop, weaker form of ✓STA, to stand (no. 418); whence ✓STUP, to set fast.
431. ✓STU, to strike; extended forms STUD, to strike, beat, and STUP, to beat.
432. ✓SNA, by-form SNU, to bathe, swim, float, flow.
433. ✓SNA, to bind together, fasten, especially with string or thread. Often given as NA: but see Curtius, i. 393.
434. ✓SNAR, to twist, draw tight; longer form SNARK (= ✓SNARH), to twist, entwine, make a noose. Extended from ✓SNA, to bind (above).
435. ✓SNIGH (= ✓SNIG, also SNIW), to wet, to snow.
- ¶ SNU, to bathe; see no. 432.
436. ✓SPA or SPAN, to draw out, extend, increase; to have room, to prosper; to stretch, to pain; to spin.
437. ✓SPAK, to spy, see, observe, behold.
438. ✓SPAG or SPANG, to make a loud clear noise.
439. ✓SPAD or SPAND, to jerk, sling, swing.
- ¶ For roots SPAN, SPANG, SPAND, see nos. 436, 438, 439.
440. ✓SPAR, also SPAL, to quiver, jerk, struggle, kick, flutter; see nos. 442, 443.
441. ✓SPARK, to sprinkle, to bespot, to scatter.
442. ✓SPARG, to crack, split, crackle, spring; an extension of ✓SPAR, to quiver (no. 440).
443. ✓SPAL, to stumble, to fall. Originally identical with ✓SPAR, to quiver (no. 440).
- ¶ For ✓SPAL, to quiver, see no. 440.
444. ✓SPU, to blow, puff.
445. ✓SPU, SPIW, to spit out.
446. ✓SMA, to rub, stroke; longer form SMAR, to rub over, smear, wipe.
447. ✓SMAR, to remember, record.
448. ✓SMARD, to pain, cause to smart.
449. ✓SMARD or SMALD (= ✓SMALT), to melt as butter, become oily, to melt. Extended from ✓SMAR, to smear (no. 446).
450. ✓SMI, to smile, to wonder at.
451. ✓SRU, also STRU, to flow, stream. Allied to ✓SAR, to flow (no. 386).
- ¶ For roots SWA, SWAL, SWAP, and the Teutonic bases SWAM, SWAG, SWANG, see no. 392.
452. ✓SWAD (= ✓SWAT), to please, to be sweet, esp. to the taste.
453. ✓SWAN, to resound, sound.
454. ✓SWAP (= ✓SWAB), to sleep, slumber.
455. ✓SWAP, to move swiftly, cast, throw, strew; weakened form SWIP, to sweep.
- ¶ For root SWAP, to move swiftly, and the Teut. ✓SWAM, to swim; see ✓SU, to toss (no. 392).
456. ✓SWAR, to murmur, hum, buzz, speak. Of imitative origin.
457. ✓SWAR, also SWAL, to shine, glow, burn.
458. ✓SWAR, sometimes given as SAR, to string, to bind; also to hang by a string, to swing. See no. 385.
459. ✓SWARBH, to sup up, absorb.
460. ✓SWAL, to toss, agitate, swell; extended from ✓SU (no. 392).
- ¶ For roots SWAL, (1) to swell, (2) to glow, see nos. 392, 457.
461. ✓SWID (= ✓SWIT), to sweat.

BRIEF INDEX TO THE ABOVE ROOTS.

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IV. HOMONYMS.

HOMONYMS are words which, though spelt alike, differ considerably in meaning. They may be divided into two classes: (a) homonyms from entirely different roots, or at any rate by no means closely connected; (b) homonyms from the same root, not differing very widely in origin. Those which belong to the latter class are distinguished by being printed in italics. For further information, see the Dictionary.

abide, allow, an, ancient, angle, arch, arm, art, as, ay.

baggage, bale, *balk*, ball, band, hang, bank, barb, bark, barn, barnacle, barrow, base, bass, baste, bat, *bate*, batten, *batter*, bauble, bay, *beam*, bear, beaver, beck, beetle, bid, bile, bill, billet, *bit*, blanch, blaze, blazon, *bleak*, blot, blow, boil, boom, boot, *bore*, botch, bottle, bound, bourn, bow, bowl, *box*, brake, brawl, bray, *brase*, breeze, *brief*, broil, brook, budge, buffer, buffet, *bug*, bugle, bulk, bull, bump, bunting, burden, *bury*, bush, busk, buss, but, butt.

cab, cabbage, calf, can, cant, cape, caper, *capital*, card, carousal, carp, case, chap, *char*, chase, chink, chop, chuck, cleave, *close*, clove, *club*, clutter, cob, cobble, cock, cockle, cocoa, cod, coding, cog, coil, colon, *compact*, con, *contract*, cope, corn, corporal, cotton, count, counterpane, *court*, cow, cowl, crab, *crank*, crease, cricket, croup, crowd, cuff, culver, *cunning*, curry, cypress.

dab, dam, dare, date, *deal*, *defer*, defile, *demean*, desert, deuce, die, diet, distemper, do, dock, don, down, dowse, drab, dredge, drill, *drone*, duck, dudgeon, dun.

ear, earnest, egg, *eke*, elder, embattle, emboss, entrance, exact, excise.

fair, *fast*, fat, fawn, fell, ferret, feud, file, *fine*, fit, flag, *fleet*, flock, flounce, *flounder*, fluc, fluke, flush, foil, fold, *font*, for (for), force, fore-arm, forego, foster, found, *fount*, *fratricide*, fray, freak, fret, *frieze*, frog, try, full, fuse, fusee, fusil, *rust*.

gad, gage, *gain*, gall, gammon, *gang*, gantlet, gar, garb, *gender*, gill, gin, *gird*, glede, glib, gloss, gore, gout, grill, grate, grave, graze, greaves, greet, *guil*, gum, gust.

hack, *hackle*, haggard, *haggie*, hail, hale, hamper, *handy*, harrier, hatch, hawk, heel, helm, hem, herd, hemshaw, hey-day, *hide*, hind, hip, hob, *hobby*, hock, hold, hoop, hop, hope, host, how, hoy, hue, *hull*, *hum*, il-, im-, in-, (*prefixes*), *incense*, *incontinent*, indue, *interest*, *intimate*, ir- (*prefix*), jack, jade, *jam*, jar, jet, *jid*, *jib*, *jamp*, junk, just.

kedge, keel, kennel, kern, *kind*, *kindle*, *kn*, knoll.

lac, lack, *lade*, lake, lama, lap, lark, *last*, lathe, lawn, lay, lead, league, *less*, lease, leave, leech, let, lie, lift, light, lighten, like, limb, limber, *lime*, *ling*, *long*.

link, list, litter, *live*, lock, log, *long*, loom,
loon, low, lower, lumber, lurch, lustre, lute.

mace, mail, *main*, *mall*, mangle, march,
mark, maroon, mass, mast, match, mate,
matter, may, mead, meal, mean, meet,
mere, mess, mew, *might*, milt, mine, mint,
mis-, miss, *mite*, mob, mole, mood, moor,
moop, mortar, mother, mould, *mount*, mow,
muff, mullet, *muscle*, muse, must, mute,
mystery.

nag, nap, nave, neat, net, nick, *no*, not.

O, *one*, or, ought, ounce, own.

pad, paddle, paddock, page, pale, pall,
pallet, *pap*, partisan, pat, *patch*, pawn, pay,
peach, *peck*, peel, peep, peer, pellitory, pelt,
pen, perch, periwinkle, *pet*, pie, pile, pill,
pine, *pink*, pip, pitch, plane, plash, plat,
plight, plot, plump, poach, poke, pole, pool,
pore, *port*, porter, pose, post, pounce, pound,
pout, *prank*, present, press, *prime*, prior,
prize, prune, *puddle*, puke, pulse, pump,
punch, puncheon, punt, *pupil*, puppy, purl,
purpose.

quack, quail, quarrel, quarry, quill, quire,
quiver.

race, rack, racket, rail, rake, rally, rank,
rap, rape, rash, rate, raven, ray, reach, real,
rear, reef, reel, reeve, refrain, relay, rennet,
rent, repair, rest, riddle, rifle, rig, rime,
ring, ripple, rock, rocket, roe, rook, *root*,

rote, rouse, row, ruck, rue, ruff, ruffle, ruin,
rush, rut.

sack, sage, sallow, sap, sardine, sash, saw,
say, scald, scale, scar, scarf, *sconce*, scout,
screw, scrip, scull, scuttle, seal, seam,
see, sell, settle, sew, sewer, *share*, shed,
sheer, shingle, shiver, shoal, shock, shore,
shrew, shrub, *size*, skate, slab, *slay*, slop,
slot, smack, smelt, *snite*, snuff, soil, sole,
sorrel, sound, sow, *spark*, spell, spill, spire,
spit, spittle, spray, *spurt*, squire, stale,
stalk, staple, stare, stay, stem, stern,
stick, stile, still, stoop, story, strand, *stroke*,
strut, stud, *sty*, style, summer, swallow,
swim.

tache, tail, tang, tap, taper, tare, tart,
tartar, tassel, tattoo, tear, teem, temple,
temporal, tend, tender, tense, tent, *terrier*,
the, thee, there (*there*), thole, thrum,
thrush, tick, till, tilt, tip, tire, to-, toast, toil,
toll, toot, top, tow, trace, tract, trap,
trepan, trice, *trick*, trill, trinket, truck,
trump, tuck, tuft, turtle, twig.

un-, union, utter, utterance.

vail, van, vault, vent, verge, vice.

wake, *ware*, wax, weed, weld, well, wharf,
wheal, wick, wight, *will*, wimble, wind,
windlass, wise, wit, wood, wort, worth,
wrinkle.

yard, yawl, yearn.

V. LIST OF DOUBLETS.

Doublets are words which, though apparently differing in form, are nevertheless, from an etymological point of view, one and the same, or only differ in some unimportant suffix. Thus *aggrieve* is from L. *aggravare*; whilst *aggravate*, though really from the pp. *aggravatus*, is nevertheless used as a verb, precisely as *aggrieve* is used, though the senses of the words have been differentiated. In the following list, each pair of doublets is entered only *once*, to save space.

abbreviate—abridge.

aggrieve—aggravate.

ait—eyot.

alarm—alarum.

allocate—allow (1).

amiable—amicable.

ancient (2)—ensign.

announce—annunciate.

ant—emmet.

anthem—antiphon.

antic—antique.

appeal, *vō*—peal.

appear—peer (3).

appraise—appreciate.

apprentice—prentice.

aptitude—attitude.

arbour—harbour.

arc—arch (1).

army—armada.

arrack—rack (5).

assay—essay.

assemble—assimilate.

assess—assize, *vō*.

attach—attack.

balm—balsam.

barb (1)—beard.

base—basis.

baton—batten (2).

bawd—bold.

beak—peak; and see pike.

beaker—pitcher.

beef—cow.

beldam—belladonna.

bench—bank (1), bank (2).

benison—benediction.

blame—blaspheme.

blare—blase (2).

block—plug.

boss—botch (2).

bound (2)—bourn (1).

bower—byre.

- box (2) — pyx, bush (2).
 breve — brief.
 briar — furze?
 brother — friar.
 brown — bruin.
 bug — puck, pug.
 cadence — chance.
 caitiff — captive.
 caldron, cauldron — chal-
 dron.
 calumny — challenge.
 camera — chamber.
 cancer — canker.
 card (1) — chart, carte.
 case (2) — chase (3); cash.
 cask — casque.
 castigate — chasten.
 catch — chase (1).
 cattle — chattels, capital (2).
 cavalier — chevalier.
 cavalry — chivalry.
 cave — cage.
 cell — hall.
 chaise — chair.
 chalk — calx.
 campaign — campaign.
 channel — canal, kennel.
 chant — cant (1).
 chapter — capital (3).
 chariot — cart.
 chateau — castle.
 check, *sb.* — shah.
 chicory — succory.
 chief — head.
 chieftain — captain.
 surgeon — surgeon.
 choir — chorus, quire (2).
 cholera — cholera.
 chord — cord.
 chuck (1) — shock (1).
 church — kirk.
 cipher — zero.
 cithern — guitar.
 clause — close, *sb.*
 climate — clime.
 clough — cleft.
 coffer — coffin.
 coin — coign, quoin.
 cole — kail.
 collect — cull.
 collocate — couch.
 comfit — confect.
 commend — command.
 complacent — complaisant.
 complete, *vb.* — comply.
 compost — composite.
 comprehend — comprise.
 compute — count (2).
 conduct, *sb.* — conduit.
 cone — hone.
 confound — confuse.
 construe — construct.
 convey — convoy.
 cool — gelid.
 core — heart.
 corn (1) — grain.
 corn (2) — horn.
 costume — custom.
 cot, cote — coat.
 couple, *vb.* — copulate.
 coy — quiet, quit, quite.
 crape — crisp.
 crate — hurdle.
 crevice — crevasse.
 crimson — carmine.
 crook — cross.
 crop — croup (2).
 crypt — grot.
 cud — quid.
 cue — queue.
 curricule — curriculum.
 dace — dart.
 dainty — dignity.
 dame — dam, donna, dueina.
 date (2) — dactyl.
 dauphin — dolphin.
 deck — thatch.
 defence — fence.
 defend — fend.
 delay — dilate.
 dell — dale.
 dent — dint.
 deploy — display.
 depot — deposit, *sb.*
 descry — describe.
 desiderate — desire, *vb.*
 despite — spite.
 deuce (1) — two.
 devilish — diabolic.
 diaper — jasper.
 die (2) — dado.
 dimple — dingle.
 direct — dress.
 dish — disc, desk, dais.
 display — splay.
 disport — sport.
 distain — stain.
 ditto — dictum.
 diurnal — journal.
 doge — duke.
 dole — deal, *sb.*
 doom — dom (*suffix*).
 dray — dredge (1).
 drill — thrill, thirl.
 dropsy — hydropsy.
 due — debt.
 dune — down (2).
 eatable — edible.
 éclat — slate.
 emerald — smaragdus.
 emerods — hemorrhoids.
 employ — imply, implicate.
 endow — endue.
 engine — gin (2).
 entire — integer.
 envious — invidious.
 envelop — envelop.
 escape — scape.
 escutcheon — scutcheon.
 especial — special.
 espy — spy.
 esquire — squire (1).
 establish — stablsh.
 estate — stale, status.
 etiquette — ticket.
 evil — ill.
 example — ensample, sampler.
 exemplar — sampler.
 extraneous — strange.
 fabric — forge, *sb.*
 fact — feat.
 faculty — facility.
 fan — van (1).
 fancy — fantasy, phantasy.
 fashion — faction.
 fat (2) — vat.
 feeble — foible.
 fell (2) — pell.
 feud (2) — fief.
 feverfew — febrifuge.
 fiddle — viol.
 fife — pipe, peep (1).
 finch — spink.
 finite — fine (1).
 fitch — vetch.
 flag (4) — flake.
 flame — phlegm.
 flower — flour.
 flue (1) — flute.
 flush (1) — flux.
 foam — spume.
 font (1) — fount.
 foremost — prime.
 fragile — frail.
 fray (1) — affray.
 fro — from.
 fungus — sponge.

- adder.
ardel.
(1)—fusil (1).
—jabber.
)—goad, ged.
—grandfather.
(1)—wage.
do—gambol.
—gammon (2).
jail.
—joy.
ay.
garb (1).
i—gentle, gentile.
—kin.
—germen.
g.
(1)—gride.
—girth.
weal, wale.
y—garner.
—gruesome.
—groove.
tee, *sb.*—warranty.
—ward.
an—warden.
—host (2).
—wile.
—wise (2).
—gully.
(1)—gusto.
guide, *sb.*
—Egyptian.
(1)—whole.
r (2)—hanaper.
rue—ring, rank (1).
—hatch (3).
y—oboe.
—hope (2).
—volute.
—semi.
(1)—story (1).
(2)—whoop.
al—hostel, hotel,
al.
—humane.
hurtle.
tb—jacinth.
—otter.
—super.
—sub.
ae—limn.
e—imbue.
—inept.
ounce (1).
indite—indict.
influence—influenza.
innocuous—innoxious.
invite—vie.
invoke—invoke.
iota—jot.
isolate—insulate.
jealous—zealous.
jeer—sheer (2).
joint—junta, junto.
jointure—juncture.
jut—jet (1).
kith—kit (3).
knoll (1)—knuckle.
knot—node.
label—lapel, lappet.
lac (1)—lake (2).
lace—lasso.
lair—leagner; *also* layer.
lake (1)—loch, lough.
lap (3)—wrap.
launch, lanch—lance, *verb.*
leal—loyal, legal.
lection—lesson.
levy—levee.
lieu—locus.
limb (2)—limbo.
lineal—linear.
liquor—liqueur.
listen—lurk.
load—lade (1).
lobby—lodge.
locust—lobster.
lone—alone.
madam—madonna.
major—mayor.
male—masculine.
malediction—malison.
mangle (2)—mangonel.
manœuvre—manure.
mar—moor (2).
march (1)—mark (1), mar-
que.
margin—margent, marge.
marish—marsh.
mash, *sb.*—mess (2).
mauve—mallow.
maxim—maximum.
mean (3)—mizen.
memory—memoir.
mentor—monitor.
metal—mettle.
milt (2)—milk.
minim—minimum.
minster—monastery.
mint (1)—money.
mister—master.
mob (1)—mobile, moveable.
mode—mood (2).
mohair—moire.
moment—momentum,
movement.
monster—muster.
morrow—morn.
moslem—mussulman.
mould (1)—mulled.
musket—mosquito.
naive—native.
naked—nude.
name—noun.
naught, nought—not.
neither—nor.
nucleus—newel.
obedience—obeisance.
octave—utas.
of—off.
onion—union (2).
ordinance—ordnance.
orpiment—orpine.
osprey—ossifrage.
otto—attar.
outer—utter (1).
overplus—surplus.
paddle (1)—patter.
paddle (2)—spatula.
paddock (2)—park.
pain, *vb.*—pine (2).
paladin—palatine.
pale (2)—pallid.
palette—pallet (2).
paper—papyrus.
paradise—parvis.
paralysis—palsy.
parole—parable, parle, pa-
laver.
parson—person.
pass—pace.
pastel—pastille.
pate—plate.
paten—pan.
patron—pattern.
pause—pose.
pawn (1)—pane, vane.
paynim—paganism.
peer (2)—pry.
pelisse—püch.
pellitory (1)—paritory.

- pen (2)—pin.
 penance—penitence.
 peregrine—pilgrim.
 peruke—periwig, wig.
 phantasm—phantom.
 piazza—place.
 pick—peck (1), pitch (*verb*).
 picket—piquet.
 piety—pity.
 pigment—pimento.
 pistil—pestle.
 pistol—pistole.
 plaintiff—plaintive.
 plait—pleat, plight (2).
 plan—plain, plane (1).
 plateau—platter.
 plum—prune (2).
 poignant—pungent.
 point—punt (2).
 poison—potion.
 poke (1)—pouch.
 pole (1)—pale (1), pawl.
 pomade, pommade—pomatum.
 pomp—pump (2).
 poor—pauper.
 pope—papa.
 porch—portico.
 posy—poesy.
 potent—puissant.
 poult—pullet.
 pounce (1)—punch (1).
 pounce (2)—pumice.
 pound (2)—pond.
 pound (3)—pun, *v.b.*
 power—posse.
 praise—price.
 preach—predicate.
 premier—primero.
 priest—presbyter.
 private—privy.
 probe, *s.b.*—proof.
 proctor—procurator.
 prolong—purloin.
 prosecute—pursue.
 provide—purvey.
 provident—prudent.
 puny—puisne.
 puri (3)—profile.
 purpose (1)—propose.
 quartern—quadroon.
 queen—quean.
 raceme—raisin.
 rack (1)—ratch.
 radix—radish, race (3), root (1), wort (1).
 raid—road.
 rail (2)—rally (2).
 raise—rear (1).
 rake (3)—reach.
 ramp—romp.
 ransom—redemption.
 rapine—ravine, raven (2).
 rase—raze.
 ratio—ration, reason.
 ray (1)—radius.
 rayah—ryot.
 rear-ward—rear-guard.
 reave—rob.
 reconnaissance—recognition.
 regal—royal.
 relic—relique.
 renegade—runagate.
 renew—renovate.
 reprieve—reprove.
 residue—residuum.
 respect—respice.
 revenge—revindicate.
 reward—regard.
 rhomb, rhombus—rumb.
 ridge—rig (3).
 rod—rood.
 rondeau—roundel.
 rote (1)—route, rout, rut.
 round—rotund.
 rouse (2)—row (3).
 rover—robber.
 sack (1)—sac.
 sacristan—sexton.
 saliva—slime.
 saw (2)—saga.
 saxifrage—sassafrass.
 scabby—shabby.
 scale (1)—shale.
 scandal—slander.
 scar (2), scaur—share.
 scarf (1)—scrip, scrap.
 scatter—shatter.
 school—shoal, scull (3).
 scot (free)—shot.
 scratch—grate (2).
 screech—shriek.
 screw (2)—shrew.
 scuttle (1)—skillet.
 sect, sept—suite, suit.
 separate—sever.
 sergeant, serjeant—servant.
 settle (1)—seli (2), saddle.
 shamble—scamper.
 shawm, shalm—haulm.
 shed (2)—shade.
 shirt—skirt.
 shred—screed.
 shrew (1)—screw (2).
 shrub (2)—syrup.
 shuffle—scuffle.
 sicker, siker—secure, sure.
 sine—sinus.
 sir, sire—senior, seignior.
 señor, signor.
 skewer—shiver (2).
 skiff—ship.
 skirmish—scrimmage, scramouch.
 slabber—slaver.
 sloop—shallop f.
 snivel—snuffle.
 snub—snuff (2).
 soil (1)—sole (1), sole (3).
 sop—soup.
 soprano—sovereign.
 souse—sauce.
 species—spice.
 spell (4)—spill (1).
 spend—dispend.
 spirit—sprite, spright.
 spoor—spur.
 spray (2)—sprig (*parhajtus* paragus).
 sprit—sprout, *s.b.*
 sprout, *v.b.*—spout.
 spry—sprack.
 squall—squeal.
 squire (2)—square.
 stank—tank.
 stave—staff.
 stock—tuck (2).
 stove—stew, *s.b.*
 strait—strict.
 strap—strop.
 superficies—surface.
 supersede—surcease.
 suppliant—supplicant.
 sweep—swoop.
 tabor—tambour.
 tache (1)—tack.
 taint—tent (3), tint.
 tamper—temper.
 task—tax.
 taunt—tempt, tent (1).
 tawny—tenny.
 tease—touse, tose.
 tend (1)—tender (2).
 tense (2)—toise.
 tercel—tassel (2).
 thread—thrid, tight—taxt.

tithe—tenth.
to—too.
ton—tun.
tone—tune.
tour—turn.
track—trick (1).
tract (1)—trait.
tradition—treason.
treachery—trickery.
trifle—truffle.
tripod—trivet.
triumph—trump (2).
troth—truth.
tuck (1)—tug, touch.

tulip—turban.
umbel—umbrella.
unity—unit.
ure—opera.

vade—fade.
valet—varlet.
vast—waste.
veal—wether.
vencer—furnish.
venew, veney—venue.
verb—word.
vertex—vortex.

viaticum—voyage.
viper—wyvern, wivern.
visor—vizard.
vizier, visier—alguazil.
vocal—vowel.

wain—wagon, waggon.
wattle—wallet.
weet—wit (1).
whirl—warble.
wight (1)—whit.
wold—weald.
wrack—wreck, rack (4).
yelp—yap.

VI. DISTRIBUTION OF WORDS ACCORDING TO THE LANGUAGES FROM WHICH THEY ARE DERIVED.

THE Dictionary shews from what language each word is derived, as far as its etymology is at present ascertained. The largest classes of words are the following.

1. Words of purely ENGLISH origin, most of which are found in Anglo-Saxon, or are words of imitative origin.

2. Words of SCANDINAVIAN or OLD DANISH origin, due to the frequent incursions of the Danes, many of whom permanently settled in England. Their speech was closely allied to the oldest English as represented by Anglo-Saxon.

3. Words of CELTIC origin, due to the ancient Britons. The English frequently took to themselves British wives, which led to their adoption of several Celtic words. These are, however, less numerous than we might perhaps at first expect them to be.

4. Words of LATIN origin; borrowed (1) from Latin directly; (2) through the medium of French. Both these classes of words are very large. Here also may be included words of Low Latin origin, i.e. borrowed from the debased or rustic Latin, which employed words not to be found in the best classical authors.

5. Words of GREEK origin; borrowed (1) from Greek directly; (2) through the medium of Latin; (3) through the medium of Latin, and afterwards of French; (4) through the medium of French (the word not being used in Latin).

6. HYBRID WORDS, made up from two different languages. Such a word is *Bankrupt*, *bank* being of Teutonic, but *-rupt* of Latin origin. Words of this character are rather numerous, but their component parts are, in most cases, easily accounted for.

Words *strictly* belonging to the above classes are numerous, and will not be further noticed here. But there are also other smaller classes of words which are here brought particularly under the reader's notice.

Before proceeding to enumerate these, a few remarks upon some of the classes already mentioned may be useful.

1. ENGLISH. Amongst these we must include:

Place-names: canter, carronade, dunce, Galloway. *Personal name*: kit-cat.
Also two words that seem to have been Originally English, and to have been re-

borrowed.

French from English: pewter.

Portuguese from English: dodo (?).

2. SCANDINAVIAN; see p. 603. We must also include the following:

Icelandic: geysir.

Swedish: dahlia, flounce (1), flounder (2), gantlet (gantlope), kink, slag, tungsten.

Danish: backgammon?, cam, floe, fog, jib (1), jib (2), jolly-boat, siskin.

Norwegian: lemming (leming).

French from Scandinavian: abet, barbed, bet, bigot, blemish, bondage, brandish, brasier (brazier), braze (1), bun, equip, flotsam (*Law F.*), frisk, frown, gauntlet, grate (2), grimace, grudge, haberdasher,

hale (2), haul, hue (2), jib (3), jolly, locket, Norman, rinse, rivet, sound (4), strife, strive, waif, waive, wicket.

Dutch from Scandinavian: furlough, walrus.

French from Dutch from Scandinavian: droll.

Russian from Scandinavian (cf. Swedish *knut*): knout.

French from Low Latin from Scandinavian: forage.

3. CELTIC; see p. 603. Amongst these we must also include the following:

Welsh: bragget, clutter (3), coracle, cromlech, crowd (2), crummet, flannel, flimsy, flummery, hawk (3), maggot, metheglin, perk, toss?

Gaelic: brose, capercailzie, cateran, clan, claymore, fillibeg (philibeg), gillie, gowan, loch, mackintosh, pibroch, plaid, ptarmigan, reel (2), slogan, spleuchan, sporran, whiskey.

Irish: gallow-glass, kern (1) (kerne), lough, orrery, rapparee, skain (skene), spalpeen, taniest, Tory, usquebaugh.

French from Celtic (or Breton): attach, attack, baggage (1), baggage (2), bar, barrel, barner, basin, basenet (basnet), beak, billet (2), billiards, bobbin?, boudoir?, bound (2), bourn (1), brail, branch, brave, bray (2), bribe, brisket, bruit, budge (2), budget, car, carcanet, career, carol, carpenter, carry, caul, cloak (cloke), gaff, garter, gobbet, gobble (*with E. suffix*), gravel, grebe, harness, hurl (*with E. suffix*), hurt, hurtle (*with E. suffix*), javelin, job (2), lay (2), lias, lockram, maim (2)?, mavis, mutton?, petty?, pickaxe, picket, pip (3), pique, piquet, pottage, pottle, pouch,

putty, quay, rock (1)?, rogue, sot?, tan, tawny, tetchy (techy, touchy), truant, valet, varlet, vassal.

Spanish from Celtic: bravado, gabardine (gaberdine), galliard, garrote (garrotte).

French from Spanish from Celtic: piccadill (pickadill). Perhaps barricade.

Italian from Celtic: bravo, caricature.

French from Italian from Celtic: barracks.

French from Latin from Celtic: carrack, charge, chariot, league (2).

French from Low Latin from Celtic: felon?

Spanish from Low Latin from Celtic: cargo.

Dutch from Celtic: knap, pink (1), plug.

Old Low German from Celtic: poll.

French from Low German from Celtic: packet.

Scandinavian from Celtic: peck (1), peck (2), peg, pore (2).

French from German from Celtic: gable, rote (2).

4. Words of LATIN origin; see p. 603. We must also include the following:

Low Latin from French from Latin: crenellate.

Norman-French from Latin: fitz, indefeasible.

Dutch from French from Latin: cruise, domineer, excise (1), flout, sconce (1).

German from French from Latin: cashier.

French from Low Latin from Latin: cadet, identity, mastiff, menagerie, menial, page (1).

Italian from Low Latin from Latin: falchion.

French from Italian from Low Latin from Latin: medal.

Provençal from Latin: cross, crusade.

French from Provençal from Latin: barnacles, corsair.

Italian from Latin: allegro, attitude, belladonna, breve, broccoli, canzonet, caper (1), casino, cicerone, contraband, contralto, capote, corve

dilettante, ditto, doge, duel, duet, ferret (2), floss, grampus, granite, gurgle, incognito, influenza, infuriate, intaglio, isolate, Jerusalem artichoke, junket, lagoon (lagune), lava, levant, macaroni (maccaroni), madonna, malaria, manifesto, marmot, Martello tower, mezzotinto, miniature, monkey, motto, nuncio, opera, pianoforte, piano, portico, profile, punch (4), punchinello, quartet (quartette), quota, redoubt, semibreve, seraglio, signor (signior), size (2), soda, solo, sonata, soprano, stanza, stiletto, trio, trombone?, umbrella, velvet, vermicelli, vista, volcano.

French from Italian from Latin: alarm (alarum), alert, apartment, arcade, artisan, auburn, battalion, bulletin, cab (1), cabbage (1), cape (2), capriole, carnival, cascade, casque, cassock, cavalcade, cavalier, cavalry, citadel, colonel, colonnade, compliment, compost, concert, concordat, corporal (1), corridor, cortege, costume, countertenor, cuirass, douche, ducat, escort, esplanade, facade, florin, fracas, fugue, gabion, gambol, improvise, incarnadine, infantry, lavender, lutestring, macaroon?, manage, manege, mien, mizen, (mizzen), model, motel, musket, niche, ortolan, paladin, palette, pallet (2), parapet, partisan (1), pastel, peruke, pilaster, pinnace, piston, pomade (pommade), pontoon, populace, porcelain, postillion, preconcert, reprisal, revolt, rocket (2), salad, sallet, salmagundi, saveloy (cervelas), scamper, sentinel, sentry, somersault (somerses), sonnet, spinet, squad, squadron, termagant, terrace, tramontane, ultramontane, umber, vault (2), vedette (vidette). Also carnation.

Dutch from French from Italian from Latin: periwig, shamble (*verb*), wig.

German from Italian from Latin: barouche.

Spanish from Latin: alligator, armada, armadillo, booby, capsize, carbonade, cask, commodore, comrade, cork, courtesan, disembugue, domino, don (2), luena, dulcimer, flotilla, funambulist, gambado, grandee, hidalgo, jade (2), junta, unto, lasso, manchicel, matador, merino, mosquito (mosquito), negro, olio, pay (2), peccadillo, primero, punctilio, quadroom,

real (2), renegade (renegado), salver, sherry, stevedore, tent (3), tornado, ultramarine, vanilla, verandah.

French from Spanish from Latin: calenture, creole, doubloon, escalade, fardingle (fardingale), grenade, ogre, ombre, parade, paragon, petronel, pint, punt (2), quadrille, risk, sassafras, spaniel, tartan?

Portuguese from Latin: binnacle, caste, junk (2), moidore, molasses, pimento, port (4), tank.

French from Portuguese from Latin: corvette, fetich (fetish), parasol.

Dutch from Latin: buoy, taffarel (taffrail).

Old Dutch from Latin: chop (2).

Scandinavian from Latin: cake, skate (1).

Scandinavian from English from Latin: kindle.

German from Latin: drilling.

French from Old High German from Latin: waste.

French from Teutonic from Latin: pump (1).

Dutch from German from Latin: rummer?

Celtic from Latin: ingie, pot, spigot.

Russian from Latin: czar.

French from Portuguese from Arabic from Greek from Latin: apricot.

French from Spanish from Arabic from Latin: quintal.

Low Latin: baboon, barrister, campaniform, cap, capital (3), dominion, edible, elongate, elucidate, embassy, fine (2), flask, flavour, funeral, grate (1), hoax, hocus-pocus, implement, indent, intimidate, pageant, plenary, proxy.

French from Low Latin: abase, ballet, barbican, bargain, bass (1), bittern, borage, burden (2), burl, camlet, canton, cape (1), cope (1), cygnet, felon?, ferret (1), festival, flagon, frock, gash, gauge (gage), gouge, hutch, oleander, palfrey.

French from Provençal from Low Latin: ballad.

French from Italian from Low Latin: basement, bassoon, pivot.

French from Spanish from Low Latin: caparison.

5. Words of GREEK origin; see p. 603. We must also include the following:

Low Latin from Latin from Greek: lustrade, grotto, madrigal, orris, piazza, torso.

Italian from Latin from Greek: ba-

French from Italian from Latin from

Greek: canopy, cornice, espalier, germander, grotesque, piastre.

Dutch from Latin from Latin from Greek: sketch.

Spanish from Latin from Greek: buffalo, cochineal, morris, pellitory (2) (pelleter), savanna (savannah).

French from Spanish from Latin from Greek: maroon (2), rumb (rhumb).

Portuguese from Latin from Greek: cockroach, palaver.

French from Portuguese from Latin from Greek: marmalade.

Provençal from Latin from Greek: troubadour.

Old Low German from Latin from Greek: beaker.

Old Dutch from Latin from Greek: gittern.

French from German from Latin from Greek: petrel (peterel).

Celtic from Latin from Greek: pretty, spunk.

Low Latin from Greek: apoplexy, apothecary, bursar, cartulary, catapult, chamomile (camomile), comb (coomb), hulk, imp, impracticable, intoxicate, lectern (lecturn), magnesia, pericranium.

French from Low Latin from Greek: acolyte, allegory, almanac, anchorite (anchore), apostasy, apostate, bottle (1), butler, buttery, bushel, calender, calm, carbine, card (1), carte, catalogue, cauterise, celandine, chronicle, clergy, climacter, climate,

clinical, cockatrice, dome, embrocation, fleam, galoche, liturgy, lobe, mangonel, patriot, pitcher, policy.

Dutch from Low Latin from Greek: dock (3), mangle (2).

Spanish from French from Greek: platina.

Italian from Greek: archipelago, barytone, bombast, catacomb, gondola, scope?

French from Italian from Greek: baluster, banisters, cartridge (cartouche), emery, galligaskins, manganese?, moustache (mustache), pantaloons (1), pantaloons, pedant?

French from Provençal from Italian from Greek: dredge (2).

French from Spanish from Greek: truck (1).

German from Greek: cobalt, nickel?

French from German from Greek: pate.

Spanish from Arabic from Greek: talisman.

Portuguese from Spanish from Arabic from Greek: albatross.

French from Spanish from Arabic from Greek: alembic, limbeck.

French from Arabic from Greek: alchemy, carat.

Spanish from Persian from Greek: tarragon.

Hebrew from Greek: sanhedrim.

Turkish from Greek: effendi.

Scandinavian from English from Greek: kirk.

6. Words of HYBRID origin cannot very well be classed, from the nature of the case; see p. 603. To the above six classes we may add these following.

7. Words of OLD LOW GERMAN origin. The following words I call 'Old Low German' for want of a better name. Many of them may be truly English, but are not to be found in Anglo-Saxon. Some may be Friesic. Others may yet be found in Anglo-Saxon. Others were probably borrowed from the Netherlands at an early period, but it is difficult to assign the date. The list will require future revision, when the history of some at least may be more definitely settled.

Botch (1), bounce, boy, brake (1), brake (2), bulk (2), bully, bumble-bee, cough, curl, dog, doxy, duck (3), flounder (1), fob, girl, groat, hawk (2), hawker, nails, kit (1), knurr, knur, lack (1), lack (2), lash (2), loll, loon (1) (lown), luck, mazer, mud, muddle, nag (1), nick (1), notch (nock), ort (orts), pumper, patch (1), patch (2), peer (2), plash (1), plump?, pry, queer, rabbit?, rable, rail (1), scalp, scoff, scold, shock (2), shudder, skew, slabber, slender, slight, slot (1), snot, spool, sprout, tallow, toot (2), tsk, tuck (1), tug, un- (3), unto.

French from Old Low German: antier?, border, brick, broider, choice, chuck (1), cratch, dace, dandy?, dart, fur, garnish, garnish, garrison, goal, gruel, guile, hamlet, heinous, hobby (1), hobby-horse, lobby (1), jangle, lampoon, marish, massacre, mute (2), poach (1)?, poach (2)?, pocket (1) (C.), pulley (or F. from L.), stout, supper, wafer. Perhaps yaw.

Low Latin from Old Low German: badge.

French from Low Latin from Old Low German: filter.

To the above may also be added the following words, which do not seem to have been in very early use:

Fluke (2), huckaback, touch-wood, will.

French from Low German: fudge, staple (2), tampion.

Low Latin from Low German: scorbutic.

French from Low Latin from Low German: quail (2).

8. Words borrowed from DUTCH.

Ahoy, aloof, anker, avast, bale (3), bal-
last, belay, beleaguer, bluff, blunderbuss,
boom (2), boor, bouse (boose), brabble,
brack, brackish, brandy, bruin, bum-boat,
bumpkin, burgomaster, bush (2), buskin,
cabbage, cant (2), clamp, clinker, cope (2),
flapper, delf, derrick, doit, doll †, dot, drill (1),
fluck (4), duffel, easel, elope, flout, fop, frolic,
fumble, gallipot, gas, glib (1), golf, groove,
growl, gruff, guelder-rose, gulp, hackle (1),
hatchel, hackle (2), heckle, heyday (1),
hoarding, hold (2), holland, holster, hop
(2), hope (2), hottentot, hoy (1), hoy (2),
joustle, isinglass, jeer, jerkin, kilderkin,
kink, kipper, knapsack, land-grave, land-
scape, lash (1), leaguer, ledger, lighter,
link (2), linstock (lintstock), litmus, loiter,
nanikin (manakin), margrave, marline,
neasles, minikin, minx †, mob (2), moor
(2), mop (2), mope, morass, mump, mumps,
ogle, orlop, pad (2), pickle (or E. †), pink (4),
quacksalver, rant, reef (1), reef (2), reeve (1),
rover, ruffle, selva (selvedge), sheer (2),
skate (2) (scate), skipper, slim, sloop, sloven,

smack (3), snaffle, snap, snip, snuff (1),
spelicans, splice, spoor, sprat, stipple, stiver,
stoker, stove, strand (2) †, stripe, sutler,
swab, switch, tang (1), tattoo (1), toy,
trick (1), trick (2), trick (3), trigger, up-
roar, wagon (waggon), wainscot, yacht,
yaw! (1).

Old Dutch: crants, deck, dell, firkin,
foist, hogshhead, hoiden (hoyden), hoist,
huckster, lollard, lop, mite (2), ravel.

*Named from towns in Flanders or Bel-
gium:* cambric, spa.

French from Dutch (or Old Dutch):
arquebus, clique, cracknel, cresset, cruet,
dredge (1), drug, drugget, fitchet, frieze
(1), friz (frizz), hackbut, hackney, hack,
hoarding, hotch-pot (hodge-podge), mow
(3), mummer, paletot, pilot †, placard, staid,
stay (1).

French from Old Flemish: gallop.

French from Spanish from Dutch †:
trinket (2), or trinet.

Spanish from English from Dutch: fili-
buster.

9. Words borrowed from GERMAN. (The number of words borrowed directly from German is very small.)

Bismuth, Dutch, feldspar, fuchsia, fu-
leman, gneiss, hock (2), huzzah, landau,
nailstick, meerschaum, mesmerise (with
†, suffix), plunder, poodle, quartz, shale,
windler, trull, wacke, waltz, wheedle †,
inc.

To these add (from *Old German*): buss
(2); also *German from French from Old
High German*: veneer.

German (Moravian) personal name:
amellia.

Dutch from German: dollar, etch, rix-
ollar, wisacre.

French from German: allegiance,
blure, band (2), bandy, bank (2), banner,
banquet, bastard, bawd, bawdy,
elfry, bistre †, bivouac, blanket, blazon (2),

botch (2), brach, bray (1), brunette, burnish,
carouse, carousal (1), chamois, coat, coterie,
cricket (1), etiquette, fauteuil, gaiety, gar-
ret, gimlet (gimblet), grumble, haggard (1),
hash, hatch (3), hatchet, haversack, hoe,
housings, Huguenot, lansquenet, latten, lat-
tice, lecher, list (2), lobby †, lumber (1),
marque (letters of), marquee, mignonette,
mitten †, motley, popinjay (with modified
suffix), raffle, roast †, shammy (shamoy),
spruce, spurry, ticket, wardrobe, zigzag.

Italian from German: rocket (1).

French from Italian from German:
burin, canteen, group, poltroon, tuck (2).

Latin from German: Vandal.

Low Latin from German: lobby †, mor-
ganatic.

Low Latin from French from German: hamper (2) (also hanaper).

French from Low Latin from German: brush, lodge, marchioness, marquis, mason f.

MIDDLE HIGH GERMAN: bugle (2).

French from Middle High German: bale (1), beadle, brewis, browze, bruise?, buckram, burgess, butcher, butt (1), butt (2), buttock (with E. suffix), button, coif, cotillon (cotillion), demarcation (demarkation), gaiter, gallant, gay, gonfanon (gonfalon), grape, grapple, grapple, grisette, grizzly, grizzled (with E. suffix), halberd (halbert), jig, marquetry, quoif, rebut (with L. prefix), sorrel (1), skiff, warble, warden (1), warden (2), wince.

FRENCH FROM OLD HIGH GERMAN: arrange, await, award, baldric, ball (2), balloon, ballot, banish, baron, baste (3), bastile, blanch (1), blank, boot (1), boss, bottle (2), brawn, bream, chamberlain, chine, cray-fish (craw-fish), dance, eclat, enamel, ermine, eschew, espy, fief, fife, filibert, frank, franchise, franklin, freight, furbish, furnish, garb (1), garb (2), garden, gimp, guarantee (guaranty), guard, guise,

habergeon, hanseatic, harangue, harbinger, hardy, haubeck, haunch, herald, heron, hob (2), hut, jay, liege, mail (2), marshal, minion, mushroom, ouch (nouch), partisan (2) (partizan) f, perform (with L. prefix), quill (1), quill (2) (or L.), quiver (2), race (2), racy (with E. suffix), range, rank (1), rasp, rasp-berry (and E.), riches, riot f, robe, robin, rochet, rubbish, rubble, Salic (Salique), saloon, scorn, seize, skirmish, slash f, slate, slice, spy, stallion, standard, stubble, tarnish, towel, warrant, wait.

French from Low Latin from Old High German: abandon, ambassador, equerry, frank, install (instal), sturgeon, warren.

Low Latin from Old High German: faldstool.

Spanish from Old High German: guerilla (guerrilla).

French from Spanish from Old High German: rapier.

Italian from Old High German: bandit, fresco, smalt, stucco; from German: halt (1).

French from Italian from Old High German: decant.

French from Austrian: cravat.

10. Other words of indeterminate TEUTONIC origin. *Teutonic* is here used as a general term, to shew that the following words (derived through French, Spanish, &c.) cannot quite certainly be referred to a definite Teutonic dialect, though clearly belonging to the Teutonic family.

French from Teutonic: bacon, board f, brawl (2), broil (1), burgeon, cantle, crochet, crosier, crotchet, croup (2), crupper, crush, darnel f, guide, hoop (2), hubbub, huge f, label, moat, mock, moraine, patrol, patten, rail (3), rally (2), ramp, random, rappee, retire, reynard (renard), ribald, riff-raff, rifle (1), romp, ruffian, scabbard, scallop (scollop), screen f, scroll, seneschal, shock (1), sorrel (2), soup, spar (3), spavin, stew, tap (1), tic, tier, tire (2), tire (3), tire (5), toil (1) f, touch, track, trap (2), trawl, treachery, trepan (2) (trapan), tuft (1), troll, wage, wager, warison, whoop, wizard (wisard).

Spanish from Teutonic: guy (guy-rope), stampede.

French from Spanish from Teutonic: scuttle (2).

Italian from Teutonic: balcony, lotto (lotto), stoccado (stoccata), strappada, tucket. Perhaps bunion.

French from Italian from Teutonic: bagatelle, bronze, escarpment (with L. suffix), scaramouch, scarp, tirade, vogot.

Low Latin from Teutonic: allodial, feal (2), feudal.

French from Low Latin from Teutonic: ambush, bouquet, fief, marten, ratten.

Spanish from Low Latin from Teutonic: ambuscade.

Latin from Gothic: Teutonic.

11. Words of indeterminate ROMANCE origin. The Romance languages, which include French, Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese, are, strictly speaking, unoriginal, but we cannot always trace them. A large number of terms belonging to these languages are derived from Latin, Greek, Celtic, &c. Those in this section are words of which the origin is local or obscure.

French: abash, acry, air (2), andiron, barter, bass (1), baton (baton), batter (1), arras, artesian, baboon, banter f, barren, battlement, bayonet, beaver (1), leguon

level, bice, bijou, blond, blouse, brattice, breeze (1), breeze (2), broil (2), buffer (1), suffer (2), buffet (1), buffet (2), buffoon, arganet (burgonet), busk (2), buttress, abbage (2), caliber (calibre), calipers, aliver, champagne, cheval-de-frise, chianery, chiffonier, cockade, curlew, davit, ine, disease, drab (2), drape, dupe, ease, mbattle (1), embattle (2), emblazon, emoss (1), emboss (2), embrasure, embroider, mbroil, entice, entrench, fribble, frieze (2), fippery, furbelow, galley, galliot, gallon, arland, gasconade, gavotte, gibbet, giblets, ill (3), gingham, gobelin, gormandize, ourmand, graze (1)?, greaves (2), grouse, millotine, guzzle, harass, haricot (1), haricot (2), harlequin, harlot, harridan, haunt, ck (2), jacket, jostle, lawn (2), lees, ach, loo, lozenge, magnolia, maraud, martin, martinet, martingale, martlet, mich, mortise, musit, Nicotian, pamphlet?, pause, pedigree?, pillory, pinch, pinchbeck (personal name), pirouette, piss, pittance, oplin, ricochet, roan, sauterne, savoy,

scupper, sedan-chair, shalloon, silhouette, toper (or Ital.), valise, vaudeville, vernier.

Dutch from French: harpoon.

French from Provençal: charade.

Italian: andante, cameo, cock (4), galvanism, imbroglio, mantua, milliner?, ninny, polony, rebuff, regatta, sienna, trill, voltaic.

French from Italian: bastion, bauble (2), bergamot, brigade, brigand, brigantine, brig, brusque, burlesque, bust, caprice, capuchin, carousal (2), casemate, charlatan, frigate, gala, gallery, gallias, gazette, gusset, maroon (1), pasquin, pasquinade, pistol, pistole, ravelin, rodомontade, theorb, ton-tine.

Spanish: anchovy, banana, bastinado, battledoor, bilbo, bilboes, brocade, cigar, cinchona (chinchona), embargo, filigree, galleon, galloon?, imbargo, paraquito, quixotic, rusk, sarsaparilla, trice (1).

French from Spanish: barricade, bizarre, capstan, caracole, cordwainer, morion (murrion), shallop.

Portuguese: cocoa (1), dodo, emu, yam.

12. Words of SLAVONIC origin. This is a general term, including Russian, Polish, Bohemian, Servian, &c.

French from Slavonic: sable.

French from German from Slavonic: slash, slave.

Dutch from Slavonic: eland.

Polish: polka.

German from Bohemian: howitzer.

French from German from Servian: vampire.

Russian: drosky, morse, rouble (ruble), steppe, verst.

French from Russian: ukase.

13. A word of LITHUANIAN origin. Curiously enough, there is only one English word which can be traced to Lithuanian, and the introduction of it into English is due to the fact that it had been borrowed from that language by the Danes. The word is *talk*.

14. Words of PERSIAN origin.

Persian: bang (2), barbican?, bashaw,azaar, caravan, caravansary, dervish (dervish), divan, durbar, firman, ghoul, houri, ekal, jasmine (jessamine), Lascar, mohur, plghau, Parsee, pasha (pacha, pashaw, shaw), peri, sash (2), sepoy, shah, shawl, in (3).

Hindustani from Persian: zamindar, mana.

Greek from Persian: cinnabar (cinoper).

Latin from Greek from Persian: asparagus, gypsum, laudanum, Magi, tiara?

French from Latin from Greek from Persian: caper (2), jujube, magic, myrtle, paradise, parvis, satrap, tiger.

French from Italian from Latin from Greek from O. Persian: rice.

Spanish from Latin from Greek from Persian: pistachio (pistacho).

French from Latin from Persian: peach (1).

French from Low Latin from Persian: zedoary.

Italian from Persian: scimitar (cimeter)?.

French from Italian from Persian: carcass (carcass), jargonelle, mummy, orange, rebeck, taffeta (taffety).

French from Spanish from Persian: julep, saraband.

Portuguese from Persian: pagoda, veranda (verandah)?

French from Portuguese from Persian: bezoar.

French from Persian: check, checker (chequer), checkers (chequers), chess, exchange, jar (2), lemon, lime (3), ounce (2)?, rook (2), scarlet.

Dutch from Persian: gherkin.

Low Latin from Arabic from Persian: borax.

French from Spanish from Arabic: Persian: hazard, tabour (tabour)?, bour?, tambourine?. *Perhaps* spinacililac.

French from Arabic from Persian: azure.

15. Words of SANSKRIT origin.

Sanskrit: avatar, banyan, brahmin (brahman), champak, pundit, rajah, Sanskrit, suttee, Veda.

Latin from Greek from Sanskrit: hemp, pepper.

French from Latin from Greek from Sanskrit: beryl, brilliant, ginger, mace (2), saccharine.

French from Latin from Greek from Persian from Sanskrit: nard.

French from Spanish from Latin from Greek from Persian from Sanskrit: indigo.

French from Latin from Persian from Sanskrit: musk.

French from Italian from Latin from Persian from Sanskrit: muscadell (muscadel), muscadine.

Latin from Sanskrit: sulphur?

French from Low Latin from Sanskrit: sendal (cendal).

Persian from Sanskrit: lac (1).

French from Portuguese from Persian from Sanskrit: lacquer (lacker).

French from Persian from Sanskrit: lake (2), sandal (wood).

French from Spanish from Arabic: Persian from Sanskrit: sugar.

Arabic from Sanskrit: kermes.

French from Arabic from Sanskrit: crimson.

French from Italian from Arabic: Sanskrit: candy.

Hebrew from Sanskrit: algum.

Hindi from Sanskrit: loot, punch (3), punkah, rajpoot, rupee.

Hindustani from Sanskrit: chintz, lac (2), palanquin.

Bengali from Sanskrit: jute.

Malay from Sanskrit: paddy.

Portuguese from Malay from Sanskrit: mandarin.

16. Words of MAGYAR or HUNGARIAN origin. (This language does not belong to the Aryan family.)

Hungarian: hussar, tokay.

French from Hungarian: shako.

French from German from Hungarian: sabre.

17. Words of TURKISH origin. (This language does not belong to the Aryan family.)

Turkish: bey, caftan, chouse, dey, horde, ketch, turkey.

French from Turkish: janisary, ottoman, shagreen (and perhaps chagrin).

French from Italian from Turkish: caviare turquoise.

Spanish from Turkish: xebec.

German from Polish from Turkish: ...

18. Words of SEMITIC origin. The principal Semitic languages are Hebrew, Arabic, Chaldee, Syriac, &c.; the borrowed words in English being somewhat numerous.

Hebrew: alleluia (allelujah), bdellium, behemoth, cab (2), cherub, cinnamon, corban, ephod, gopher, hallelujah, hin, homer, Jehovah, jug, log (3), Messiah, Nazarite (with Gk. suffix), Sabaoth, Satan, Selah, seraph, shekel, Shekinah (Shechinah), shibboleth, shittah (tree), shittim (wood), teraphim, thummim, urim.

Greek from Hebrew: alphabet, hosanna, iota.

Latin from Greek from Hebrew: cassia, cumin (cummin), Jacobite, jot, Levite, manna, Pasch, Pharisee, (rabbin), sabbath, Sadducee, sycamore. Also balsam?, Jordan.

French from Latin from Greek: ...

camel, cider, ebony, elephant, hyssop, jack (1), Jacobin, Jew, azar, maudlin, sapphire, simony, Also balm?, jenneting?

from Spanish from Latin from Hebrew: Jesuit.

from Greek from Hebrew: zany. from Hebrew: leviathan.

from Latin from Hebrew:

from Hebrew: cabal.

from places in Palestine: bedlam,

e: Maranatha.

from Greek from Syriac: abbot, mammon.

from Latin from Greek from abbess, abbey, damson.

from Italian from Syriac:

e: raca, talmud, targum.

o: alkali, alkoran, arrack, attar, azimuth, carob-tree, elixir, emir,

egira, hookah (hooka), houdah, jerboa, koran, Mahometan (Mo-), moonshee, moslem, muezzin,

dir, otto, rack (5), rayah, ryot, salam), sheik, sherbet, shrub (2), ofa, taraxacum, visier (vizier).

from Greek from Arabic: naphtha,

from Latin from Greek from asper, myrrh, nitre.

from Italian from Latin from Arabic: diaper.

from Greek from Arabic: dra-

French from Latin from Arabic: amulet, chemise, sarcenet (sarsnet).

Low Latin from Arabic: algebra, saracen.

French from Low Latin from Arabic: camlet, tartar (1).

Italian from Arabic: artichoke, felucca, senna, sirocco,

French from Italian from Arabic: alcove, arabesque, magazine, sequin, zero.

Spanish from Arabic: alguazil, arsenal, bonito, calabash?, caraway (carraway), carmine, maravedi, minaret.

French from Spanish from Arabic: am-ber, cotton (1), fanfare, galingale, garble, garbage, genet, jennet (gennet), lackey (lacquey), mask (masque), masquerade, mosque, ogee (ogive), racket (1) (raquet), realgar, ream, sumach, syrup (sirup), tabby, talc, tare (2), tariff, zenith.

Portuguese from Arabic: assagai, cala-bash?

French from Portuguese from Arabic: albatross (but ultimately Greek).

French from Arabic: admiral, alcohol, assassin, barberry (berberry), bedouin, calif (caliph), cipher, civet, fardel?, furl?, ga-zelle, lute (1), Mamaluke (Mameluke), mattress, mohair (moire), saffron, sultan.

Persian from Arabic: mussulman.

French from Persian from Arabic: mate (2).

Turkish from Arabic: coffee, giaour.

Hindi from Arabic: nabob.

Italian from Malay from Arabic: mon-soon.

Words of ASIATIC origin, but NEITHER ARYAN NOR SEMITIC.

stani: anna, bangle, cowry, sham-, toddy.

from Italian from Turkish from Hindustani: tulip, turban.

ian place-names: calico, cashmere, etc).

rum (2).

from Low Latin from Hindi:

i: tomtom.

from Bengali: bungalow.

i: pice.

te: areca.

ese from Malayalam: betel.

lim: teak.

catamaran, coolie, curry (2),

Malay: bamboo [perhaps Canarese], caddy, cassowary, cockatoo, crease (2) or creese, dugong, gong, gutta-percha, lory (lury), mango, muck (amuck), orang-outang, proa (prow), rattan, sago, upas.

French from Malay: ratafia.

French from Arabic from Malay: cam-phor.

Chinese: china, Chinese, nankeen, tea, typhoon.

Portuguese from Chinese: junk (1).

Latin from Greek from Chinese: silk.

French from Latin from Greek from Chinese: serge.

Japanese: japan, soy.

Portuguese from Japanese: bonze.

Java: bantam.

Annamese: gamboge.

Russian from Tatar: cossack, mammoth.

Persian from Tatar: khan, tartar (2).

Mongolian: mogul.

Thibetan: lama (1).

Australian: kangaroo, paramatt
bat.

Tahitian: tattoo (2).

Polynesian: taboo.

20. Words derived from various AFRICAN languages.

Hebrew from Egyptian: ephah.

*Latin from Greek from Hebrew from
Egyptian*: sack (1).

*French from Latin from Greek from
Hebrew from Egyptian*: sack (2), satchel.

Latin from Greek from Egyptian: am-
monia, ibis, oasis, paper?, papyrus?.

*French from Latin from Greek from
Egyptian*: barge, bark (1), gum (2), gypsy.

*French from Spanish from Arabic from
Egyptian*: giraffe?.

*French from Italian from Le
from Egyptian*: iustian.

French from Barbary: barb (2).

Morocco: morocco.

Portuguese from Ethiopian: zeb

West African: baobab, canary
panzee, guinea; also gorilla (C
rican).

Hottentot: gnu, quagga.

From a negro name: quassia.

21. Words derived from various AMERICAN languages.

North-American Indian: hominy, moc-
casin (mocassin), moose, opossum, racoon
(raccoon), skunk, squaw, tomahawk, wam-
pum, wigwam.

Mexican: jalap, ocelot.

Spanish from Mexican: cacao, choco-
late, copal, tomato?.

Spanish from Hayti: guaiacum, maize,
manatee, potato, tobacco.

*Caribbean (or other West Indian lan-
guages)*: hammock, macaw.

Spanish from West Indian: cannibal,
canoe, guava, iguana, hurricane.

French from West Indian: ba
caoutchouc, pirogue.

Peruvian: jerked (beef), llama,
puma.

Spanish from Peruvian: alpaca,
guano.

French from Peruvian: quinine

Brazilian: jaguar, tapioca, tapi

Portuguese from Brazilian: ipec

French from Brazilian: toucan.

South American: mahogany, to

French from South American: ;

SUPPLEMENT.

[I here give some additional words, not accounted for in the preceding pages.]

Aborigines, indigenous inhabitants. (L.) *aborigines*, the nations which, previous to historical record, drove out the Siculi (Lewis and Short). Coined from L. *ab origine*, from the beginning; where *origine* is the abl. of *origo* (Virgil, *Æn.* i. 642).

Accolade, the dubbing of a knight. (F. — Ital. — L.) F. *accollade*, in Cotgrave, ed. 1660; lit. an embrace round the neck, then a salutation, light tap with a sword in dubbing a knight. — Ital. *accolata*, fem. of pp. of *accollare*, to embrace about the neck (Florio). — L. *ac-*, for *ad*, to, about; *collum*, the neck.

Accordion, a musical instrument. (Ital. — L.) From Ital. *accord-are*, to accord, to tune an instrument; with suffix *-ion* (as in *clar-ion*). — Low L. *accordare*, to agree. — L. *ac-*, for *ad*, to; *cord-*, stem of *cor*, the heart. See *accord*, p. 94, col. 2.

Adipose, fatty. (L. — Gk.) Late L. *adiposus*, fatty. — L. *adip-*, stem of *adeps*, sb., fat. Borrowed from Gk. *ἀλεφα*, fat. — Gk. *ἀλειφειν*, to anoint. (✓ RIP.)

Adit, access to a mine. (L.) L. *adit-us*, approach, entrance. — L. *adit-um*, supine of *ad-ire*, to go to. — L. *ad*, to; *ire*, to go.

Aerolite, a meteoric stone. (Gk.) Put for *aerolith*, which was also once in use. — Gk. *ἀερο-*, from *ἀήρ*, air; *λίθος*, a stone.

Aeronaut, a balloonist. (F. — Gk.) F. *aéronaute*. — Gk. *ἀερο-*, from *ἀήρ*, air; *ναύτης*, a sailor, from *ναῦς*, a ship.

Affreightment, the hiring of a vessel to convey cargo. (F. — L. and G.) An E. spelling of F. *affrètement*, now written *affrètement*, the hiring of a ship. — F. *affréter* (now *affréter*), to hire a ship. — L. *af-*, for *ad-*, prefix; and F. *fret*, the freight of a ship. See *Fraught*, p. 161.

Aftermath, a second crop of mown grass. (E.) Here *math* means 'a mowing'; a derivative from *Mow*. Allied to *Mead*. Cf. G. *nahd*, a mowing; *nachmahd*, aftermath.

Aga, **Agha**, a chief officer. (Turk.) Turk. *aghâ*, master.

Agistment, the pasturage of cattle by agreement. (F. — L.) From the F. vb. *agister*, to assign a resting-place. — F. *a* (L. *ad*), to; and O.F. *giste*, a couch, lodging. See *Gist*, p. 226, col. 1.

Agnate, allied. (L.) L. *agnatus*, allied; pp. of *agnasci* = *ad-gnasci*. — L. *ad*, to; *gnasci*, to be born, usually spelt *nasci*. — ✓ GAN, to beget.

Agraffe, a kind of clasp. (F. — O.H.G.) F. *agrafe*; also *agraphe* (in Cotgrave), a hook, clasp; *agrafer*, to clasp. The verb is from F. *a* (= Lat. *ad*), to; and M.H.G. *krapfe*, O.H.G. *chrapho*, a hook. See *Grape*.

Agrimony, a plant. (F. — L. — Gk.) M.E. *agremoine*. — O.F. *agrimonie*; Cot. — Low L. *agrimonia*, for L. *argemonia*. So called because supposed to cure white spots in the eye. — L. *argema*, a spot in the eye. — Gk. *ἀργεμον*, the same. — Gk. *ἀργός*, white.

Air (2), an affected manner. (F.) F. *aire*, mien. The same as Ital. *aria*, mien. See *Debonair* and *Malaria*.

Airt, a point of the compass. (Gael.) Gael. *aird*, a height, a quarter or point of the compass; *ard*, a height. Cf. O. Irish *aird*, a point, limit.

Aitch-bone, the rump-bone. (Hyb.; F. — L. and E.) Orig. spelt *nache-bone*. — O.F. *nache*, sing. of *naches*, the buttocks; and E. *bone*. *Naches* = Low L. *naticas*, acc. of *natica*, dimin. of L. *nates*, the buttocks.

Alcayde, a judge; see *Cadi* (below).

Alimony, money allowed for a wife's support upon her separation from her husband. (L.) L. *alimonia*, nourishment. — L. *alere*, to nourish; see *Aliment*.

Aline, **Align**, to range in a line. (F. — L.) Adapted from mod. F. *aligner*, to range in a line. From the phr. *à ligne*, into line. — L. *ad*, to; *linea*, a line. See *Line*. (*Aline* is the better spelling for the E. word.)

Along (2); in phr. all along of you, &c. (E.) Corruption of M.E. *ilong*, *Layamon*

of a rupee. (H. H. Wilson.)

Anaconda, a large serpent. (Ceylon.) Now used of a S. American boa; but at first applied to a large snake in Ceylon. The Tamil *ānaikondra* means 'having killed an elephant' (Yule).

Anæmia, bloodlessness. (L. = Gk.) A Latinised form of Gk. *ἀναιμία*, want of blood. — Gk. *dv-*, not; *αἷμα*, blood.

Aniline, a substance which furnishes a number of dyes. (F. = Span. = Arab. = Pers.) Formed, with suffix *-ine*, from *anil*, a dye-stuff. — F. *anil*. — Span. *añil*, azure. — Arab. *an-nīl*; put for *al-nīl*, where *al* is the def. art., and *nīl* is borrowed from Pers. *nīl*, blue, or the indigo-plant.

Apparitor, an officer who attends magistrates to execute their orders; an officer who serves the process of a spiritual court. (L.) L. *apparitor*, an attendant, lictor. — L. *apparere*, to appear as attendant, wait on. See **Appear**.

Appoggiatura, a grace-note or passing tone prefixed, as a support, to an essential note of a melody. (Ital. = L. and Gk.) Ital. *appoggiatura*, lit. a support. — Ital. *appoggiare*, to lean upon. — Ital. *ap-* (for *ad*), to, upon; *poggio*, a place to stand or lean on, &c. — L. *ad*, to; *podium*, an elevated place, a balcony, from Gk. *πόδιον*. See **Pew**, p. 345.

Archimandrite. (L. = Gk.) L. *archimandrita*, a chief or principal of monks, an abbot. — Late Gk. *ἀρχιμανδρίτης*, the same. — Gk. *ἀρχι-*, chief; *μάνδρα*, an en-

p. 430. *ῥομβόιον*, *ῥομβόιον*.
Atabal, a kettle-drum. (S. Span. *atabal*. — Arab. *a* (for *at*) *tabl*, a drum.

Ataghan; see **Yataghan**.

Atoll, a group of coral islands. (Maldivé Islands.) 'An expression from the Maldivé where the form of the word is prob. connected with the Sin. *ātul*, 'inside.' (Yule.)

Auk, a sea-bird. (Scand.) Icel. *alka*, *dika*, an auk.

Auto-da-fé. (Port. = L.) of faith; 'a judgment of the faith, also, the execution of such judgment, the decree or sentence is victims. — Port. *auto*, action, short for *de a*, of the; *fé*, faith. form is *auto de fé*, without *la* = Port. *a*.] — L. *actum*, acc. deed; *de*, prep.; *illa*, fem. *fidem*, acc. of *fides*, faith.

Avadavat, a finch-like E. (Arab. and Pers.) Former (Murray); or *amudavad*, N. 198. Named from the city of whence they were imported. — a proper name; Pers. *ābād*, a

Ayah, a native waiting-maid. (Port. = L.) Port. *aia*, a nurse (fem. of *aio*, a tutor). Prob. a grandmother. — L. *aunx*, a

Bakshish, **Backsheesh**

bachin (pronounced bauldakin or kin), a canopy over an altar, throne, &c. (F. or Ital. — Arab.) F. *baldaquin*; Ital. *schino*, a canopy, tester, orig. hangings of embroidery made at Bagdad. — Ital. *Baldaccio*, ad. — Arab. *Baghdād*, Bagdad.

bandanna, a silk handkerchief with spots. (Hind.) Hind. *bāndhnā*, 'a cloth of dyeing in which the cloth is tied in different places, to prevent the parts tied receiving the dye . . . a kind of silk.' Shakespear's Hind. Dict.

bandicoot, a large Indian rat. (Telugu.) *bandi-kokku*, lit. pig-rat (Yule).

band, a kind of bracelet. (Hind.) *bandgrī*, a bracelet, bangle. (H. H. n.)

bandjo, a six-stringed musical instrument. — Gk. A negro corruption of *bandandora*, or *pandora*. — Ital. *pandora*, a musical instrument, usually with three strings. — Gk. *πανδώρα*, the same. Perhaps of Egyptian origin.

banish, a female spirit supposed to haunt families of a death. (Gael.) Gael. *bànish*, a banshee. — Gael. *bean*, a woman; *sith*, a fairy.

barican (addit. to p. 29). Col. Yule states that this word represents the Pers. *badāna*, 'gate-house,' a name actually used on a double-towered gate-way in Persia. From Arab. *bāb*, gate; and *khāna*, a house.

barator, one who incites to quarrels and lawsuits. (F.) Formerly *barratour*, *barat*; from M.E. *barat*, strife, deceit. *barat*, 'cheating, deceit, guile, also a bar.' Cotgrave. Allied to *Barter*.

barrow, the old form of *Pasha*, p. 333. **bar** (2), the hide of a sheep tanned. (Span. — Arab.) M.E. *basen*, *basein*. *basane*, O.F. *basanne*. — Span. *badana*, dressed sheep-skin. — Arab. *bitānat*, the lining of a garment, for which basilic was used. — Arab. root *batana*, to hide.

basinet, Bassinet, a kind of light helmet. (F. — C.) M.E. *basinet*. — O.F. *basinet*, a small bason, also a basnet d-piece. Dimin. of *Basin*.

basin, a faggot. (F.) Prov. E. (Wilts.) 'a faggot; hence, as adj., soon kindled burnt out, 1 Hen. IV. iii. 2. 61. — *basse*, a faggot, bundle (Godefroy, fort). Remoter origin unknown.

beaver (3). **Bever**, a short inter-
est repast. (F. — L.) M.E. *beuer*

(=bever). — O.F. *beivre*, a drink; substantial use of O.F. *bevre*, *beivre*, to drink. — L. *bibere*, to drink.

Bedell. From the Latinised form (*bedellus*), of O.F. and M.E. *bedel*; see *Beadle*, s.v. *Bid* (2), p. 38.

Begum, in the E. Indies, a lady of the highest rank. (Pers. — Turk. and Arab.) Pers. *begum*, a queen, lady of rank; lit. 'mother of the governor.' — Turk. *beg*, *bey*, a bey, governor; Arab. *um*, *umm*, mother.

Bend, an oblique band, in heraldry. (F. — G.) O.F. *bende*, also *bande*, a band; see *Cotgrave*. The same word as F. *bande*, a band of men; see *Band* (2), s.v. *Bind*, p. 39.

Benzoin, a resinous substance. (F. — Span. — Arab.) F. *benjoin*, 'gum benzoin or gum benjamin'; Cotgrave. — Span. *benjui*. The Span. *la benjui* seems to have been substituted for the Arab. name, *lubān jāwī*, lit. frankincense of Java.

Besant, **Bezant**, a gold circle, in heraldry. (F. — L. — Gk.) Intended to represent a gold coin of Byzantium. — O.F. *besant*, 'an ancient gold coin'; Cot. — L. *Byzantium*. — Gk. *Βυζάντιον*, the old name of Constantinople.

Bever, a potation; see *Beaver* (3) above.

Bezique, a game at cards. (F. — Pers.) F. *besigue* (with *g*); also *bésy* (Littré). The first form = Pers. *bāzichi*, sport, a game; the second = Pers. *bāz*, play. — Pers. *bāzidan*, to play.

Bezonian, a beggarly fellow. (F. — O.H.G.) In 2 Hen. IV. v. 3. 118. Formerly *bisonian*; made by adding E. *-ian* to F. *bisogne*, spelt *bisongne*, in Cotgrave, 'a filthy knave . . . bisonian.' — O.H.G. *bi-*, prefix, E. *be-*; *sunna*, lawful excuse, necessity; cf. Goth. *sunja*, truth, sooth. From the sense of 'necessity' came the sense of 'necessitous' for the adj. *bisogne*; hence, further, it came to mean needy, poor, beggarly. Cf. F. *besoin*, *soin*. See *Essoin* (below).

Biggen, a night-cap. (F.) O.F. *beguin*, 'a biggin for a child'; Cot. Named from the caps worn by beguines; see *Beguine*.

Blindman's buff; see *Buff* below.

Board (2), to go on board a ship, to accost. (F. — Teut.) The sb. *board* is E., but the verb, formerly spelt *borde*, *bord*, is short for *aborde*, used by Palsgrave. — F. *aborder*, 'to approach, accost, aboard, or lay aboard'; Cot. — F. *a*, to (L. *ad*); *bord*, edge, brim, side of a ship, from Icel. *berd*. Du. *boord*, side of a ship. See *Board*.

Bohea, a kind of tea. (Chinese.) So named from the *Bohea* hills; the mountain called *Bou-y* is situated in the province of *Fokien* or *Fukian*, on the S.E. coast of China.

Bolus, a large pill. (L.—Gk.) Low L. *bólus* (not L. *bólus*), a Latinised form of Gk. *βῶλος*, a clod, lump.

Bonito, a fish of the tunny kind. (Span.—Arab.) Span. *bonito*.—Arab. *baynīs*, a bonito. (The final *s* here is a letter which is properly sounded as *E. th*.)

Boomerang, a wooden missile, implement. (Australian.) Corrupted from a native Australian word.

Botargo, a cake made of the roe of the sea-mullet. (Ital.—Arab.) Ital. *botargo*, pl. *botarghe*; see Florio and Torriano.—Arab. *butarkha*, botargo; given by Devic. Supposed to be composed of *bu*, Coptic def. article, and Gk. *τάρχος*, dried fish (Journ. des Savants, Jan. 1848, p. 45).

Bout (2), in phr. a drinking-bout, or a bout of foul weather. (F.—O.H.G.) The *E. by bouts* answers to F. *par boutées*, 'by fits or pushes, now and then'; Cot.—F. *bouter*, to thrust, to butt. See **Butt** (1).

Bow-line. (Scand.) Not so called because it keeps a ship's sail bowed (for it rather keeps it straight), but so called because fastened to the side of the sail.—Icel. *bóg-lína*, lit. 'side-line,' a line fastened to the side or 'shoulder' of a sail.—Icel. *bóg-r*, shoulder, side, also bow of a ship; *lína*, line. Allied to **Bough** and **Bow** (4); but not to **Bow** (1).

Boycott, to combine with others in refusing to have dealings with any one. (E.) From the treatment accorded to Capt. *Boycott*, of Lough Mask House, co. Mayo, Ireland, in Dec. 1880.

Brae, an acclivity, slope of a hill. (Gael.) Gael. *braigh*, top, upper part; hence, higher part of a hill.

Braid, full of deceit. (E.) In All's Well, iv. 2. 73, *braid* is short for *braided*, i. e. full of braids or tricks. M.E. *braid*, trick, deceit.—A.S. *brægd*, deceit; cf. A.S. *brægd*, pt. t. of *bregdan*, to draw out, weave, knit, braid.

Brassart, the piece of armour which protected the upper part of the arm. (F.—L.) F. *brassart* (Cotg.), *brassard* (Littré); also *brassal*. Formed with suffix *-ard* from F. *bras*, arm. *Bras* is formed from O.F. *brasse*, later form of *brace*.—L. *brachia*, pl., the two arms. See **Brace**, p. 48.

Breach, a rupture. (F.—M.H.G.) *Said*, at p. 50, to be E. But M.E. *breche* may have been borrowed from O.F. *breche* (L. *brèche*), a breach.—M.H.G. *brechen*, to break; cognate with A.S. *brecan*.

Bromine, a chemical element. (Gk.) Named from its ill odour. Formed, with suffix *-ine*, from Gk. *βρῶμ-ος*, a stink.

Brougham, a kind of carriage. (Personal name.) Date 1839. Named after the first Lord Brougham.

Buff, in **Blindman's buff**. (F.) Formerly *blindman-buff*, a game; in which game boys used to *buffet* one (who was blinded) on the back, without being caught, if possible. From O.F. *bufe*, F. *bufe*, a buffet, blow. See **Buffet** (1), p. 54.

Bugloss, a plant. (F.—L.—Gk.) Lk. 'ox-tongue.'—F. *buglosse*.—L. *buglossa*; also *buglossus*.—Gk. *βούγλωσσοι*, ox-tongues; from the shape of the leaves.—Gk. *βού-α*, ox; *γλῶσσο-α*, tongue.

Bulbul, a nightingale. (Pers.) Pers. *bulbul*, a bird with a melodious voice resembling the nightingale. Of imitative origin.

Bulrush; see **Rush** (2), p. 470.

Burke, to murder by suffocation; to murder, stifle. (Personal name.) From the name of *Burke*, an Irishman who committed murders by suffocation; executed at Edinburgh, Jan. 28, 1829.

Burnet, a plant. (F.—O.H.G.) Low L. *burneta*.—O.F. *brunete*, the name of a flower; *burnette*, *brunette*, a kind of dark brown cloth, also a brunette. See **Brunette**, p. 53, bottom of col. 1.

Burnouse, **Burnoose**, an upper cloak worn by the Arabs. (F.—Arab.) F. *burnous*, *bournous*.—Arab. *burnus*, a kind of high-crowned cap, worn formerly in Barbary and Spain; whence Span. *al-boran*, a kind of cloak with a hood.

Butty, a companion or partner in a work. (Scand.; or F.—Scand.) Shortened from *boby-felowe* or *booty-fellow*, one who shares booty with others. From *boby*, old spelling of *booty*=F. *butin*, booty. Of Low G. of Scand. origin; see **Booty**, p. 46.

Cacique, a W. Indian chief. (Span.—W. Indian.) Span. *cacique*, an I. prince. From the old language of H.

Caddis, a kind of worsted lace. (F.) In Wint. Tale, iv. 4. 25 *cadas*, explained by *bombiciniarius* Parv.; (hence Irish *cadas*, *caddis*).

usually explained as being 'of worsted,' I suppose it was orig. of coarse silk. — F. *darce*, 'the coarsest part of silke, whereof caze is made;' Cot. Span. *cadarzo*, coarse, tangled silk, that cannot be spun on a reel; Port. *cadarço*, a coarse silk. Origin unknown; probably Eastern. Der. *caddis-form*, from the caddis-like shape of the case of the larva.

Cadi, a judge. (Arab.) Arab. *qādī, qāḍī*, cadi or cazi, a judge. Hence Span. *al-ḍī*, the judge; where *al* is the Arab. def. article.

Calender, a kind of wandering monk. (F. — Pers.) F. *calender*. — Pers. *galandar*, a kind of wandering Muhammadan monk, who abandons everything and retires from the world.

Callet, **Callat**, a worthless woman. (F. — Low L. — Low G.) In Oth. iv. 2. 121.

F. *caillette*, lit. a little quail; dimin. of *caille*, a quail, also a woman. Littré gives *caille coiffée*, femme galante. See Quail, p. 381, last line.

Calthrop, **Caltrap**, a star-thistle, a ball with spikes for annoying cavalry. (L. and Eut.) M.E. *kalketrappe*, A.S. *calcetrappe*, star-thistle. Coined from L. *calci*, crude form of *calcis*, the heel; and the Teutonic word *trap*. Lit. 'heel-trap;' see Trap. Also F. *chaussetrappe*, the same.

Calumet, a kind of pipe for tobacco. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *calumet*, a pipe; dimin. *calumeau*, or *chalumeau*, a pipe. — L. *kalamos*, a reed. — Gk. *κάλamos*, a reed. See *hawm*, p. 430.

Cannon, at billiards. (F. — Span.) A corruption of *carrom*, shortened form of *caramboler*, v., to make a cannon at billiards, to touch two other balls with one's cue; see Hoyle's Games. Orig. sense, to catch the red ball; whence *caramboler*, to cannon (as above) and *carambolage*, sb., a cannon. — Span. *carambola*, a manner of playing at billiards, a device, trick, cheat. Origin unknown.

Canon (2), a dignity of the church. (F. — L. — Gk.) M.E. *canun*, *canoun*. — F. *canogne*, now *chanoine*. — Lat. *canonicus*, acc. of *canonicus*, adj., one on the arch-roll or list. — L. *canon*, the church-roll. See Canon, p. 63, col. 2.

Canter, a piece. (F. — Low L. — L. — Gk.) M.E. *cantel*. — O.F. *cantel* (mod. F. *caniveau*), a piece, bit. — Low Lat. *cantel*, dimin. from L. *canthus* = Gk. *κάνθος*, corner of the eye, the fellow of a wheel.

Carafe, a glass water-bottle. (F. — Span. — Arab.) F. *carafe*. — Span. *garrafa*, a cooler, vessel to cool wines in. — Arab. *ghirāf*, draughts of water; Arab. root *gharf*, *gharaf*, to draw water. (Dozy, Devic.) ¶ Or from Pers. *qardāba*, a large flagon.

Carboy, a large glass bottle, protected by wicker-work. (Arab.?) Pers. *qardāba*, a large flagon; which is prob. of Arab. origin. Cf. Pers. and Arab. *qirbah*, a water-skin, water-bottle.

Carcanet. See Carcanet, p. 68.

Caroche, a kind of coach. (F. — Ital. — C.) Obsolete; but the present sense of *carriage* is due to it. — F. *caroche*, variant of *carosse*, 'a carosse or caroch;' Cot. — Ital. *carroccia*, *carrozza*, a chariot. Extended from Ital. *carro*, a car. See Car, p. 67.

Cashew-nut, the nut of a W. and E. Indian tree. (F. — Brazilian?) *Cashew* is a corruption of F. *acajou*, which is said to be from the native Brazilian name *acajaba* or *acajaiba*. (Mahn, Littré.)

Cassava, a plant. (Span. — Hayti.) Span. *casabe*; also *casavi*, 'the bread made in the W. Indies, of the fruit called the yuca;' Pineda. It properly means a bread made from the root of the manioc; said to be from the Hayti *casabbi*, with the same sense. See R. Eden's Works, ed. Arber, p. 175. See Tapioca, p. 491.

Castanets, instruments used for making a snapping noise. (F. — Span. — L. — Gk.) F. *castagnettes*, 'finger-knackers, wherewith players make a pretty noise in some dances;' Cot. — Span. *castañetas*, castanets; pl. of *castañeta*, a snapping noise resembling the cracking of roasted chestnuts. — Span. *castaña*, a chestnut. — Lat. *castanea*, the chestnut-tree. — Gk. *καστανον*, a chestnut; see Chestnut.

Catafalque, a temporary canopy or scaffold, used in funeral solemnities. (F. — L. and Teut.) F. *catafalque*; Span. and Ital. *catafalco*. See further under the doublet Scaffold, p. 65, bottom of col. 2.

Catamaran (addit. to p. 71). From Tamil *kaṭṭu*, binding; *maram*, wood (Yule).

Catenary, belonging to a chain; used of the curve in which a chain hangs. (L.) From L. *catena*, a chain; see Chain.

Cateran, a Highland robber. (Gael.) From Gael. *ceatharnach*, a soldier, fighting man. — Gael. and Irish *cath*, battle; cf. W.

cad, battle. ¶ The word *kern* is the same word, from Irish *ceatharnach*, in which the *th* and *ch* are hardly sounded.

Cater-cousin, a remote relation, good friend. (F.—L.) Spelt *quater-cousin*, Coles (1684). Lit. 'fourth cousin;' cf. '*cater-point*, in dice, the number four;' Bailey.—O.F. *catre*, four, from L. *quatuor*, four; and *Cousin*.

Cates, provision. (F.—L.) So called because provided by the *catour*, mod. E. *cater-er*; see *cater*, s.v. *Capacious*, p. 65. '*Cater*, a steward, a provider of *cates*;' Baret (1580).

Caucus, a name applied to certain political meetings. (American Indian?) Said to be from an Algonkin word meaning to speak, to counsel, whence *kaw-kaw-wus*, a counsellor. 'Their elders, called *caw-caw-wassoughes*;' Capt. Smith's Works, ed. Arber, p. 347. '*Caucorouse*, which is captain;' id. p. 377. ¶ This is more likely than the entirely unsupported story about *caulkers*' meetings.

Cave in. (O. Low G.) Properly to *calve in*, a phrase introduced by Du. navvies. Cf. W. Flanders *inkalven*, to cave in; E. Friesic *kalfen*, to calve as a cow, also to cave in. The falling portion of earth is compared to a calf dropped by a cow.

Cayman, an American alligator. (Caribbean.) Also *caiman*. The spelling *cayman* is Spanish.—Caribbean *acayimant* (Littre).

Celt (1), a name originally given to the Gauls. (C.) Cæsar calls the Gauls *Celtæ*; the word probably meant 'warriors;' cf. Icel. *hildir*, war; Lith. *kalti*, to strike; L. *per-cellere*, to strike through, beat down (Rhys).

Celt (2), a primitive chisel or axe. (Low L.) Low L. *celtis*, assumed nom. of the abl. *celte* (= with a chisel), in the Vulgate Version of Job xix. 24. But this reading is due to some error, and there seems to be no such word in Latin.

Cess, limit, measure. (F.—L.) In 1 Hen. IV. ii. 1. 8. Orig. a tax, rate, rating, assessment; see Spenser, State of Ireland, Globe ed., p. 643, col. 2. From *cess*, verb, to rate; which is short for *Assess*.

Chablis, a white wine. (F.) From *Chablis*, 12 mi. E. of Auxerre, in the department of Yonne, France.

Champak, a tree. (Skt.) Skt. *cham-paka*, the champak.

Châtelaine; see under *Castle*, p. 71

Chaudron, entrails. (F.) Macb. iv. 1. 33. The *r* is inserted by confusion with F. *chaudron*, a caldron.—O.F. *chaudun*, older forms *caudun*, *caldun*, entrails (Godefroy). Cf. G. *kaldunen*, entrails; from Mid. Low G. *kaldune*, the same. Thought to be of Celtic origin; cf. W. *coludd*, pl. *coluddion*, entrails; and perhaps Gael. *caolan*, the same.

Cheeta, **Cheetah**, the hunting leopard, a leopard used for the chase. (Hind.—Skt.) Hind. *chitā*.—Skt. *chitra*, spotted; also visible, clear.—Skt. *chit*, to perceive. See *Chintz*, p. 79.

Cheroot, a cigar. (Tamil.) Tamil *shurutū*, a roll; hence, a roll of tobacco (Yule).

Cheveril, kid leather. (F.—L.) O.F. *chevrel* (mod. F. *chevreau*), a kid; kid leather. Dimin. of O.F. *chevre*, F. *chèvre*, a goat, kid.—L. *capram*, acc. of *capra*, a she-goat.

Chevron, an ordinary, in heraldry, resembling two rafters of a house. (F.—L.) Most likely meant to represent the saddle-peak.—F. *chevron*, 'a kid, a chevron in building, a rafter;' Cot. Augmentative form of *chevre*, a she-goat.—L. *capra*, a she-goat; see *Caper* (1). Cf. L. *capreolus*, which, in the same way, means a prop.

Chibouk, a Turkish pipe. (Turk.) Turk. *chibuk*, *chybuk*, a stick, tube, pipe (Zenker, p. 349).

Chinchilla, a small rodent animal. (Span.—L.) Span. *chinchilla*, lit. 'a little bug,' as if from its smell; but undeservedly so named.—Span. *chinche*, a bug.—L. *cimex*, acc. of *cimex*, a bug.

Chinchona; the same as *Cinchona*, p. 81.

Chopine, a high-heeled shoe. (F.—Span.) In Hamlet, ii. 2. 447; for *chapin*.—O.F. *chapin*; later *chappin* (Congreve).—Span. *chapin*, a clog with a cork sole, woman's shoe, high cork shoe. Perhaps from Span. *chapa*, which seems orig. to have meant a covering, and to be the same word as *E. Cape*.

Chutny, a kind of hot relish. (Hind.) Hind. *chatni* (Yule).

Cid, lit. a chief or commander. (Span.—Arab.) Usually a title of Rodrigo Diaz, the national hero of Spain.—Arab. *sayyid*, a lord, a prince; Richardson's Dict., p. 864.

Cistraen, a British monument. (I. and W.) W. *cistfaen*, a stone chest, monument.

made with four upright stones, and a fifth on the top.—W. *cist*, a chest (from L. *cista*); and *maen*, a stone.

Clachan, a small village with a church. (Gael.) Gael. *clachan*, (1) a circle of stones, (2) a small rude church, (3) a small village with a church.—Gael. *clach*, a stone. So also Irish *clachan*, a hamlet; *clach*, a stone.

Cleat, a piece of iron for strengthening the soles of shoes; a piece of wood or iron to fasten ropes to. (E.) M.E. *clēte*, a wedge; also *clite*, *clote*, a lump. Allied to *Clot*.

Clerestory, a story in a church, furnished with windows. (F.—L.) Old spelling of *clear-story*. The triforium below is sometimes called the *blind-story*. See **Story** (2).

Clove (3), a denomination of weight. (F.—L.) Spelt *clous* (pl.) in Anglo-F., and *clauus* (acc. pl.) in Lat.; Liber Custumarum, pp. 63, 107. Low L. *clauus*, a lump, quantity; L. *clauus*, a nail. The same word as **Clove** (1), p. 85, col. 2.

Cobra, a hooded snake. (Port.—L.) Port. *cobra*, also *cobra de capello*, i.e. snake with a hood.—L. *colubra*, snake; *de*, of; *capellum*, acc. of *capellus*, hat, hood, dimin. of *capa*, a cape. See Notes and Queries, 7 S. ii. 205.

Coca, a Peruvian plant. (Span.—Peruv.) Span. *coca*—Peruv. *cuca*; Garcilasso, Peru, bk. 8. c. 15. Distinct both from *cocoa* (or *coco*) and *cacao*.

Cockroach. (Span.—L.—Gk.?) Span. *cucaracha*, a wood-louse, cockroach. Cf. Span. *cuco*, a kind of caterpillar. Perhaps from L. *cocum*, a berry; Gk. *κόκκος*.

Coistrel, a mean fellow. (F.—L.) Put for *coustrel*, the older form (Palsgrave). An E. adaptation of F. *coustillier*, an armour-bearer, groom, lackey; lit. 'one who carries a poinard'—F. *coustille*, a poniard; variant of O.F. *coustel*, better *coutel*, a knife.—L. *cultellum*, acc. of *cultellus*, a knife; dimin. of *cutter*. See **Coulter**, p. 96, col. 1.

Colleen, a girl. (Irish.) Irish *cailin*, a girl; dimin. of *caille*, a country-woman. Gael. *cailin*, dimin. of *caille*.

Collie, **Colly**, a kind of shepherd's dog. (C.) Formerly *coaly*, *coley*.—Gael. *cuilean*, *cuilein*, a whelp, puppy. Perhaps from Gael. *cu*, a dog.

Colporteur, a hawker of wares. (F.—L.) Lit. 'one who carries wares on his back'; F. *colporteur*.—F. *colporter*, to carry

on the neck.—F. *col*, neck; *porter*, to carry.—L. *collum*, neck; *portare*, to carry.

Colza oil, a lamp-oil made from the seeds of a variety of cabbage. (F.—L. and Du.) F. *colza*, better *colzat*.—Du. *koolzaad*, rape-seed, cabbage-seed.—Du. *kool* (borrowed from L. *caulis*), cole, cabbage; and Du. *zaad* = E. *seed*.

Comfrey, a plant. (F.—L.) O.F. *cum-firie*; Low L. *cumfiria*; corruptions of Low Lat. *confirma*, comfrey, a name given to the plant from its supposed healing powers.—L. *con-firmare*, to make firm, to strengthen.

Complot, a conspiracy; see **plot** (1), p. 359, col. 1.

Consent; see under **Sense**, p. 424, col. 2.

Conundrum. (Unknown.) Formerly used in the sense of whim, crotchet, or hoax. Possibly a corruption of L. *con-undum*, a thing to be attempted, problem; like *quillet* for *quidlibet*. (A guess.)

Co-parcener, a co-partner. (F.—L.) *Parcener* is the true old spelling of *partner*; see p. 332, col. 2.

Copeck, a small Russian coin, worth less than $\frac{1}{4}$ d.; a hundredth part of a rouble. (Russ.) Russ. *kopieika*. See **Rouble**, p. 407.

Coronach, a dirge. (Gael.) Gael. *cor-ranach*, a dirge, lit. 'a howling together'.—Gael. *comh*—(L. *cum*), together; *ranaich*, a howling, from the verb *ran*, to howl, cry, roar.

Corral, an enclosure for animals, pen. (Span.—L.) Span. *corral*, a court, yard, enclosure.—Span. *corro*, a circle, a ring of people met to see a show. From the phrase *correr toros*, to hold a bull-fight, lit. to run bulls.—L. *currere*, to run. See **Kraal** (below), p. 625.

Corrie. (Gael.) Gael. *coire*, a circular hollow surrounded with hills, a mountain dell.

Cosy, **Cozy**, comfortable, snugly sheltered. (C.) Lowland Scotch *cosie*, *corie* (Burns); Gael. *cosach*, *cosagach*, abounding in recesses; also snug, sheltered.—Gael. *cos*, a hollow, recess, cave; Irish *cuas*, a cave.

Coupon, an interest warrant attached to transferable bonds which is cut off to be presented for payment. (F.—L.—Gk.) F. *coupon*, a piece cut off, a coupon.—F. *couper*, to cut, slash.—F. *coup*, a blow.—Low L. *colpus*, short for *colaphus*, a blow.—Gk. *κόλαφος*, a blow on the ear.

Caddas.—Du. *krul*, a curl; *krullen*, 'to curl, crisp, wind, turn;' Sewel. Bailey defines *creuel* as 'two-twisted worsted.' See **Curl**.

Cringle, an iron ring. (Scand.) Icel. *kringla*, a circle; cf. *kringar*, pl., the pulleys of a drag-net. Allied to Du. *kring*, a circle. Swed. *kring*, prep., around; also to **Crinkle**, **Crank** (1), and **Cringe**.

Crumpet, a kind of soft bread-cake. (W.) Prob. from W. *crempog* (also *crammwyth*), a pancake, a fritter.

Crusty, ill-tempered. (E.) Prob. for *cursty*, i.e. *curst*-like; *curst* signifies ill-tempered, not only in Shak., but in Cursor Mundi, l. 19201. *Curst* is the pp. of *curse*, vb., from *curse*, sb.

Cubeb, a spicy berry. (F.—Span.—Arab.) F. *cubebe*, in Cotgrave.—Span. *cubeba*.—Arab. *kabābat*, pl. *kabābah*, cubeb, an aromatic.

Cuisse, a piece of armour for the thighs. (F.—L.) Pl. *cuisse*, 1 Hen. IV. iv. 1. 105.—F. *cuisse*, thigh.—L. *coxa*, hip.

Dacoit, a robber. (Hind.) Hind. *dakait*, a robber belonging to an armed gang (Yule). Der. *dacoit-y*, robbery.

Dado. (Ital.—L.) Formerly used of the die, or square part in the middle of the pedestal of a column; afterwards applied to the part of an apartment between the plinth and the impost moulding. O. Ital. *dado*, a die; see **die** (2), s.v. **Date** (1);

from the Pers. town of **D** Khorassan, celebrated for glass.

Derrick, a kind of crane. the gallows; and named from hangman; see T. Dekker, **S** Sins of London, ed. Arber, *Dierryk*, *Dirk*, *Diederik*; and *Dietrich*, A.S. *pheddrle*, 'c people.'

Dingle, a deep valley. (E.) a depth, hollow. Dimin. of dark prison (Grein).

Dingy (with hard *g*), a (Bengali.) Beng. *dingy*, a small has become legitimately into the vocabulary of the British name of the smallest ship's boat.

Dittany, a plant. (F.—L. *ditane*, *ditany*.—O.F. *dictamn* Cotgrave.—L. *dictamnium*, *acnum* or *dictamnus*.—Gk. *ῥίαν* *rayvos*; named from *Dicté*, in

Dolmen, a monument of stones, with a third across the L. and C.) Bret. *dolmen*, lit. 'Legonidec.—Bret. *dol*, also

Dornick, a kind of cloth (Flemish.) Named from Flemish better known by the F. name (Lat. *Tornacus*).

Dory, a fish. (F.—L.) **S** Holland, tr. of Pliny, b. 32, c F. *dore*.—Low L. *dorea*, *doracs* from F. *dore*, of gold (L. *dore*).

om the adj. *douf*, stupid, dull; lit. 'deaf.'
Icel. *daufr*, deaf; see **Deaf**.

Eanling, a lamb. (E.) *Eanling* is
om the verb *ean*, which is *y-ean* without
e prefix *y-* (= A.S. *ge*). See **Yean**,
574.

Écarté, a game at cards. (F.-L. and
k.) In this game, cards may be discarded
and exchanged; hence the name. - F. *écarté*,
discarded, pp. of *écarter*, to discard. - L.
carte, out, away; F. *carte* = Low L. *carta*,
om Gk. *χάρη*, a leaf of paper, hence a
card.

Eery, timid, affected by fears, melancholy,
range. (E.) See Jamieson. M.E. *arj*,
arj, *arj*, *arj*, *arj*, timid; spelt *eri* in
arsor Mundi. 17685. - A.S. *earg*, *earh*,
mid, cowardly. Cf. Icel. *argr*, *rgr*;
argr.

Egret, the lesser white heron. (F.-
H.G.) O.F. *egrette*, *aigrette*, dimin. of
form *aigre** (whence also Prov. *aigr-on*,
F. *hair-on*, E. *her-on*). - O.H.G. *heigir*,
iger, a heron. See **Heron**.

Eisel, vinegar. (F.-L.) In Shak.
E. *eisel*, *cisil*, *aisil*. - O.F. *aisil*, *cisil*,
soaisi, vinegar (Godefroy). *Aisil* appears
to be a lengthened form of *aisi*. - Low L.
aius, bitter; closely related to L. *acetum*,
vinegar. The Goth. *akeit*, vinegar, A.S.
id, G. *essig*, seem to be due to Low L.
aius rather than *acetum*.

Elecampane, a plant. (F.-L.) Short
F. *enule-campane*. - L. *inula campana*,
campane. Here *campana* prob. means
bell, growing in the fields; from L.
campanus, a field.

Eloign, **Eloin**, to remove and keep at
distance, to withdraw. (F.-L.) O.F.
loigner, to remove, keep away. - O.F. *es*,
ray; *loing* (F. *loin*), far off. - L. *ex*,
ray; *longe*, adv. far off.

Emblements, the produce of sown lands,
crops which a tenant may cut after the de-
termination of his tenancy. (F.-L.) From
F. *embleer*, *emblaer*, *emblader* (F. *em-
mer*), to sow with corn. - Low Lat. *im-
plare*, to sow. - L. *im-*, for *in*, in; Low
Lat. *bladium* = L. *ablatum*, a crop, corn, lit.
that is carried away.

Embonpoint, plumpness of person. (F.
L.) F. *embonpoint*, plumpness. For *en*
point, in good case. - L. *in*, in; *bonum*,
ut. of *bonus*, good; *punctum*, point.

Emprise, enterprise; see **Imprese**.

Endue (2), to clothe. (L.) A corrup-

tion of *indue*; as in 'endue thy ministers
with righteousness.' - L. *induere*, to clothe.
See **Indue** (2).

Engrailed, indented with curved lines;
in heraldry. (F.-L. and Teut.) O.F.
engresle, pp. of *engresler*, to engrail. - O.F.
en, in; *gresle* (F. *grêle*), hail. - L. *in*, in;
and G. *gries*, grit. See **Grail** (3).

Ensilage, the storing of grain, &c., un-
derground. (F.-Span. - L. and Gk.) F.
ensilage. - Span. *ensilar*, to store up under-
ground. - Span. *en*, in; *silo*, a pit for storing
grain. - L. *in*, in; *sirus*, borrowed from
Gk. *σιρός*, a pit for storing grain.

Épergne, an ornamental stand for the
centre of a table. (F.-L. and G.) F.
épergne, commonly spelt *épargne*, lit.
thriftness, sparingness. So called from the
method of ornamentation; the F. *taille*
d'épargne is applied to a sort of ornamen-
tation in which certain parts are cut away
and filled in with enamel, leaving the design
in relief, i.e. spared or left uncut. See
Littre and Cotgrave (s.v. *espargne*). - F.
épargnier. O.F. *espargnier*, *espergnier*, to
spare. - G. *sparen*, to spare; see **Spare**.

Escrow, a deed delivered on condition.
(F.-Teut.) M.E. *scroue*, *scrow*; the orig.
word of which *scro-ll* is the diminutive.
See **Scroll**, s.v. **Shroud**, p. 434, col. 2.

Escuage, a pecuniary satisfaction in lieu
of feudal service. (F.-L.) O.F. *escuage*
= Low L. *scutagium*. Formed with suffix
-age from O.F. *escu*, a shield; because
escuage was first paid in lieu of service in
the field. - L. *scutum*, a shield.

Essoin, an excuse for not appearing in
court. (F.-L. and Teut.) O.F. *essoine*,
exoine, 'an essoine, or excuse'; Cot. -
O.F. *es-* (L. *ex*), very, as an intensive prefix;
O.F. *soine* (cf. F. *soin*), Low Lat. *sunnia*,
from O.H.G. *sunna*, lawful excuse.

Estop, to bar. (F.-L.) The same as
Stop.

Estovers, supplies of various necessities.
(F.-L.) I.e. *stovers*, pl. of *stover*; see
Stover, p. 474.

Estreat, a true copy, in law. (F.-L.)
Lit. 'extract' O.F. *estrete*, fem. of pp.
of *estraise*, to extract. - L. *extracta*, fem.
of pp. of *extrahere*; see **Extract**, p. 518,
col. 1.

Eucalyptus, a genus of trees, including
the blue gum-tree. (Gk.) Latinised from
Gk. *εὐ*, well; *καλυπτός*, covered, surrounded.
The reference is to the hood protecting the
stamens.

Exergue, the small space left beneath the base-line of a subject engraved on a coin. (F.—Gk.) The final *-ue* is not pronounced; cf. *prologue*, &c. — F. *exergue*, so called because lying 'out of the work.' — Gk. *ἐξ*, out of; *ἔργον*, work.

Exsequies: see **Exequies**, p. 425, bottom of col. 1.

Eyas, a nestling. (F.—L.) For *nias*; due to putting *an eyas* for a *nias*. — F. *niais*, a nestling; Cot. He also gives *niard*, whence *faulcon niard*, 'a nias falcon.' Cp. Ital. *nidiace*, or *nidaso falcone*, 'an eyase-hawk, a young hawk taken out of her nest;' Torriano. Formed as if from Low Lat. *nidacem**, acc. of *nidax**, adj. from L. *nidus*, a nest.

Fandango, a Spanish dance. (Span.) Span. *fandango*, 'a dance used in the W. Indies;' Pineda (1740).

Faqir, Fakir, an Oriental religious mendicant. (F.—Arab.) F. *faqir*, *fakir*. — Arab. *faqir*, one of a religious order of mendicants; lit. 'poor, indigent;' Richardson's Dict. p. 1096.

Feeze, Feaze, Pheeze. (E.) Properly 'to put to flight, drive away, chase away, harass, worry;' often misexplained by 'whip.' M.E. *fesen*; A.S. *fēsian*, by-form of *fysian*, to drive away quickly, chase. — A.S. *fiels*, quick, prompt.

Fellah, a peasant. (Arab.) Pl. *fellahin*. — Arab. *fellāh*, *fallāh*, a farmer, peasant. — Arab. root *falah*, to plough, till.

Fenugreek, a plant. (F.—L.) F. *fenu-grec*. — L. *fenum Græcum*, lit. Greek hay.

Fess, a horizontal band in heraldry. (F.—L.) O.F. *fesse* (Roquefort); mod. F. *fasse*, a fess. — L. *fascia*, a girth; allied to *fascis*, a bundle; see **Faschine**.

Feuter, to lay spear in rest. (F.—Teut.) From M.E. *feuter*, a rest for a spear. — O.F. *feutre*, older *felte*, a piece of felt, also a rest (prob. at first felted) for the lance. Cp. Ital. *feltro*, felt. Of Teut. origin; see **Felt**, p. 147.

Feuterer, a dog-keeper. (F.—Low L.—C.) In Ben Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, ii. 1; see Nares. Older spelling *veuterer*, put for *veutr-er*. — O.F. *veutre*, mod. F. *vautre*, a mongrel between a hound and a mastiff. — Low Lat. acc. *veltrum*; allied to L. *vertaga*, *vertagra*, grey-hound. Said to be Celtic; cf. Cornish *guilte*, a mastiff.

Fez, a red Turkish cap, without a brim.

(F.—Morocco.) F. and Turk. *fez*, a cap; so called because made at Fez, in Morocco.

File, to defile. (E.) A.S. *fylan*, to make foul. — A.S. *fiil*, foul. See **Defile** (1), p. 112.

Fills, used for *thills*. (E.) See **Thill**.

Fiord, a sea-loch, deep inlet of the sea. (Scand.) Norw. *fjord*, Dan. *fiord*, *fjord*; Icel. *ffjörðr*. See **Frith**, p. 145, top of col. 2.

Firm (2), a partnership. (Port.—L.) The proper sense is 'signature' of the house or (as we call it) the firm. — Port. *firma*; a signature; a firm. — Port. *firmar*, to confirm, sign. — L. *firmare*, to make firm. — L. *firmitas*, firm.

Flawn, a kind of custard. (F.—O.H.G.) M.E. *flaun*. — F. *flan*, O.F. *flaon*, a flawn; (cf. Span. *flaon*, Ital. *fiadone*). — O.H.G. *flado*, a broad flat cake; G. *fiaden*. From Dan. *flad*, Icel. *flatr*, flat.

Fly, a vehicle. (E.) A name given to a kind of four-wheeled vehicle drawn by men at Brighton, in 1816. Called *fly-coach* in 1818 (Scott, Heart Midl. ch. 1). From *fly*, v.

Forejudge, to deprive a man of a thing by the judgment of a court. (F.—L.) Better spelt *forjudge*. — F. *forjurer*, to judge amiss, to dispossess of. — O.F. *for-jur* (L. *foris*), out of, outside; *jurer*, to judge.

Fosset, a spigot; see **faucet**, p. 144, col. 1, near the bottom.

Franion, a gay idle companion. (F.—L.) For F. *faineant*, 'an idle luskie; lewd companion;' Cotgrave. — F. *fait nient*, he does nothing. — L. *facit*, he does; *ne*, not; *entem*, acc. of *ens*, being, substance.

Frankalmoign, the name of the tenure by which most church-lands are held. (F.—O.H.G. and L.—Gk.) Lit. 'free alms.' — F. *franc*, free; Anglo-F. *almoigne* = O.F. *almosne*, alms. See **Frank** and **Almoner**.

Free-booter, a rover, pirate. (Du.) Borrowed from Du. *vrijbouter*, a free-booter, robber. — Du. *vrijbuiten*, to rob; *vrijbuit*, plunder, lit. 'free booty.' In *vrij* = E. *free*. And see **Booty**, p. 46.

Frith, an enclosure, forest, wood. (E.) Obsolete; M.E. *frith*, peace, also enclosure, park, &c. Cf. W. *fridd*, park forest, which is borrowed from M.E. — A.S. *frith*, peace; *fridu*, peace, sanctuary. Cf. Icel. *fridr*, Dan. *fred*, Swed. *frida*, Du. *vrede*, G. *friede*, peace.

Fritillary, a plant. (L.) So named by

cause the flower was thought to resemble a dice-box. — *L. fritillus*, a dice-box.

Fritter away, to diminish, waste. (F. — L.) Merely a derivative from *fritter*, sb., p. 164, bottom of col. 1. A *fritter* meant (1) a kind of pancake, (2) a fragment; hence *fritter*, vb., to cut up into fragments for frying, to break up, &c.

Fylfot, a peculiarly formed cross. (E.) The word probably means 'four-footed.' The A.S. *fyfwer*, four, when used in composition, occurs as *fíðer* and *fíðr*. Cf. Swed. *fyrfotad*, four-footed. The change from *r* to *f* is common.

Galingale, the pungent root of a plant. (F. — Span. — Arab.) M.E. *galingale*. — O.F. *garingal* (also no doubt *galingal*, though not so recorded). — Span. *galanga*, *galingale*. — Arab. *khalanján*, *galingale*; said to be of Pers. origin.

Gallowglas, **Galloglas**, a heavy-armed foot-soldier. (Irish.) Irish *galloglach*, a servant, a galloglas. — Irish *gall*, a foreigner, an Englishman; *oglach*, a youth, servant, soldier (from *óg*, young). It meant 'an English servitor,' as explained by Spenser, View of the State of Ireland, Globe ed. p. 640. (See N. and Q. 6 S. x. 145.)

¶ A shorter account at p. 169.

Galore, in plenty. (C.) Irish *goileor*, Gael. *gu leor*, *gu leoir*, sufficiently. Formed from Irish and Gael. *leor*, sufficient, by prefixing *go* or *gu*, used to turn an adj. into an adverb.

Galt, **Gault**, clay and marl. (Scand.) Norweg. *gald*, hard ground, a place where ground is trodden hard; Icel. *gald*, hard-trodden snow.

Gang (2), to go; see under *Go*, p. 179.

Garb, a wheat-sheaf, in heraldry. (F. — O.H.G.) Picard *garbe*, F. *gerbe*, a sheaf. — O.H.G. *garba* (G. *garbe*), a sheaf. Lit. 'what is grabbed' or caught up into a bundle by grasping. Cf. E. *grab*, Swed. *grabba*, to grasp; Skt. *grah*, Vedic *grabh*, to seize. (Also, more shortly, at p. 170.)

Gavial, the crocodile of the Ganges. (F. — Hind.) F. *gavial* (a corrupt form). — Hind. *ghariyál*, a crocodile.

Geck, a dupe. (Du.) In Tw. Nt. v. 351. — Du. *gek*, formerly *geek*, a fool, sot; cf. G. *Geck*, the same. — Dan. *gjeck*, fool; Icel. *gikkur*, a pert, rude person. ¶ Not to be confused with A.S. *gíac*, cuckoo; nor with *geuk*; nor with *gauky*.

Gecko, a nocturnal lizard. (Malay.)

Also F. *gecko*. — Malay *ghékoq*, a gecko; so named from an imitation of its cry (Devic).

Germander. (F. — Ital. — L. — Gk.) F. *germandrée*, germander. — Ital. *calamandrea*, germander (by change of *l* to *r*). A corrupt form from L. *chanadrys*, germander. — Gk. *χαμαίδρυν*, germander; lit. 'ground-tree,' i.e. low tree. — Gk. *χαμαί*, on the ground; *δρυν*, tree.

Ghaut, a landing-place, quay, way down to a river; mountain-pass. (Hind.) Hind. *ghát*. See *Yule*.

Ghee, boiled or clarified butter. (Hind. Skt.) Hind. *ghí*. — Skt. *ghṛta*, clarified butter; orig. pp. of *ghr*, to sprinkle.

Gillie, a boy, page. (C.) Gael. *gille*, *giolla*, Irish *giolla*, boy, lad.

Giron, **Gyron**, in heraldry, the eighth part of a shield, made by drawing a diagonal line from the top corner to the centre, and from the centre horizontally towards the same side: a right-angled triangle. (F. — O.H.G.) F. *giron*, a giron (Littre). — O.H.G. *gérün*, acc. of *géro*, a lance, spear; M.H.G. *gére*, a gore or gusset in a garment, a triangular piece. — O.H.G. *gér*, a spear, cognate with A.S. *gár*, a spear. See *Gore* (2), p. 181. (Diez. Schade.)

Gladden, **Gladen**, a plant; *Iris pseudacorus*. (L.) A.S. *glædene*; borrowed from L. *gladiolus*, a sword-lily. Dimin. of L. *gladius*, a sword.

Glamour, see *Gramarye* (below).

Glanders, glandular swellings. (F. — L.) O.F. *glandres*, pl. — Lat. pl. acc. *glandulas*, swollen glands; see *Gland*, p. 176.

Gleek (1), a scoff, jest. (Scand.) Also a glance of the eye; see *Nares*. Sc. *glait*, a glance of the eye. The same as Sc. *laik*, play; with prefix *g-* = A.S. prefix *ge-*; cf. Icel. *glíkr*, like, with A.S. *líc*, like. — Icel. *leikr*, a game, sport. — Icel. *leika*, to play, sport, put a trick upon; Swed. *leka*, Dan. *lege*. — A.S. *ge-lícan*, to delude; *ge-líc*, sb., play.

Gleek (2), a game at cards. (F. — G.) See *Nares*. — O.F. *glie*, a game at cards; *Nares*, Roquefort. Lit. sense 'hazard, luck.' — G. *glück*, luck; see *Luck*.

Gloaming, twilight. (E.) Merely the Scot. form of *glooming*, i.e. the time of becoming dusk; see *Gloom*, p. 178, col. 1.

Gramarye, magic. (F. — L. — Gk.) M.E. *gramery*, skill in grammar, and hence skill in magic. — O.F. *gramaire*, grammar; see *Grammar*. ¶ The word *glamour* is

a mere corruption of *gramarye* or *grammar*, meaning (1) grammar, (2) magic.

Greengage, a green plum. Named from Sir W. Gage, of Hengrave Hall, near Bury, before A.D. 1725. There is also a *blue Gage*, a *yellow Gage*, and a *purple Gage*.

Grilse, the young salmon on its first return from the sea to fresh water. (Scand.?) Said to be a corruption of Dan. *grællax*, Swed. *grållax*, lit. 'grey salmon'; from Dan. *graa*, Swed. *grå*, gray; and Dan. Swed. Icel. *lax*, G. *lachs*, a salmon.

Grise, **Grize**, a step. (F. — L.) Also spelt *greece*, *greese*, &c. The proper spelling is *grees*, and the proper sense is 'a slight of steps,' though often used as meaning a single step. *Grees* is the pl. of M.E. *gree*, *gre*, a step. — O.F. *gre*, a step (Roquefort); cf. F. *de-gré*, E. *de-gree*. — L. *gradus*, a step. Der. Prov. E. (Norf.) *grissens*, steps = *gree-s-en-s*, a treble plural.

Gromwell, a plant. (F. — L.) Formerly *gromelle*, *grumelle*, *gromel*, *grumel*. — O.F. *grumel* (F. *grumeau*), a clot, pellet; dimin. of F. *grume*, a grain. — L. *grumulus*, a little hillock, hence a grain; dimin. of *grumus*, a hillock. Named from its hard, stony, grain-like seeds.

Guanaco, a kind of Peruvian sheep. (Span. — Peruv.) Span. *guanaco* (Pineda). — Peruv. *huanacu*, a wild sheep.

Guilder, a Du. coin. (Du. — G.) Corruption of Du. *gulden*, a guilder; borrowed from G. *gulden*, *gülden*, a coin at first made of gold. — G. *gold*, gold.

Gunny, a coarse kind of sacking. (Hind. — Skt.) Hind. and Mahratti *gon*, *gonf*, a sack, sacking. — Skt. *gonf*, a sack (Yule).

Gyron; see *Giron*.

Hacienda, a farm, estate, farm-house. (Span. — L.) Span. *hacienda*, an estate, orig. employment. The *c* is pronounced as *th* in *thin*. — L. *facienda*, things to be done; neut. pl. of fut. pass. part. of *facere*, to do.

Hadji, **Hajji**, one who has performed the pilgrimage to Mecca. (Arab.) Arab. *hâjî*, 'a Christian who has performed the pilgrimage to Jerusalem, or a Muhammadan [who has performed] that to Mecca'; Rich. Dict. p. 549.

Haggis, a dish of sheep's entrails, chopped up, seasoned, and boiled in the sheep's maw. (E.; with F. suffix.) M.E. *hagas*, *hageis*, *hakeys*; coined with F. suffix *-ace*, from the E. verb to *hack*, Lowland Sc. *hag*,

to chop up. (The Gael. *taigeis* is merely a corruption of the E. word.)

Hardock, **Hordock**, the corn-blue-bottle; *Centaurea cyanus*. (E.) *Hardokes*, pl., is the reading in K. Lear, iv. 4. 4, ed. 1623; the quartos have *hordocks*. The same as *haudod*, used in Fitzherbert's Husbandry to mean the corn-blue-bottle; see Glossary, and pref. p. xxx. Mr. Wright (note to K. Lear) shows that *hardake* means the *Centaurea nigra*. Both plants were called, indifferently, *knobweed*, *knottweed*, and *loggerheads*. Named from the hardness of the head of the *Centaurea nigra*; for which reason it was also called *iron-weed*, *iron-heads*, &c. See Plant-names, by Britten and Holland.

Hashish, **Hasheesh**, an intoxicating drink. (Arab.) See under *Assassin*, p. 20.

Henna, a paste used for dyeing the nails, &c., of an orange hue. (Arab.) Arab. *hinna* — *hinna*, or *hinna-at*, the dyeing or colouring shrub (*Lawsonia inermis*); Rich. Dict. p. 582.

Hobbledehoy, a lad approaching manhood. (F.) I believe this to be precisely O.F. *hobel de hoi*, a vulgar rascal of to-day. *Hobel* is the dimin. of O.F. *hobe*, an inferior kind of hawk, a hobby; constantly used as a term of contempt. See *Hobby* (2), p. 208, col. 1. O.F. *hoi* (F. *hui*) is from L. *hodie*, to-day.

Hordock; see *Hardock*.

Hornblende, a mineral. (G.) Named from its horn-like cleavage and glittering appearance. G. *hornblende*. — G. *horn*, horn; *blenden*, to blind, to dazzle, from blind, blind.

Hox, to hamstring; put for *hocks*, which is corrupted from *hock*. See *Hough*, p. 209, col. 2.

Imam, **Imaum**, a Muhammadan priest. (Arab.) Arab. *imâm*, a chief, prelate, priest.

Imbroglia, intrigue, perplexity. (Ital.) Ital. *imbroglio*, perplexity. — Ital. *imbrogliare*, to entangle. — Ital. *in*, for *in*, *in*; *broglia*, a broil, confusion; see *Broil* (2).

Imprese, an heraldic device, with a motto. (Ital. — L.) In Rich. II. iii. 1. 25. Also spelt *Impresa* (Nares). — Ital. *impresa*, 'an imprese, an emblem; also, an enterprise'; Florio. Fem. of *impresa*, undertaken (hence, adopted), pp. of *imprendere*, to undertake. — L. *in*, in; *prehendere*, to lay hold of. Doublet; *emprise*, an enterprise. Spenser, F. Q. ii. 4. 12; from E. *emprise*.

p. of *emprendre*, to undertake (Cotgrave).
 an island. (Gael.) Gael. *innis*,
 and Irish *innis*; W. *ynys*.

Conny, very pretty, very sweet, very
 (E.) For *in-conny*. *In* is an in-
 prefix; cf. M.E. *inly*, extremely;
 or *canny* is North E., meaning
 wary, gentle, excellent, &c. Formed
 E. *can*, I know; cf. Icel. *kunnigr*,
 wise. 'Conny, Canny, pretty, or
 E. D. S., Gloss. B. 1.

Invected, *Invected*, in heraldry, in-
 with successive cusps. (L.) Lit.
 ed in. — L. *inuectus*, pp. of *in-uehere*,
 ry inwards.

Single (addit. to p. 221). It precisely
 rs to Anglo-F. *enueoglier*, to blind, in
 of Wadington's *Manuel des Peches*,
 539. This is a mere (ignorant)
 of F. *aveugler*, to blind; like
thume for *apostume*.

Mould; see *Mould* (3), s.v. *Mole*
 190, col. 1.

M; see *Moslem*, p. 294, col. 1.

Gery, a coarse brown sugar. (Cana-
 Skt.) A corruption of Canarese
 are, unrefined sugar; H. H. Wilson. —
arkard; see *sugar*, p. 480.

to mock, jest, befool. (F.—Scand.)
 etc. M.E. *japen*. — F. *gaber*, 'to
 flout, gull.' Cotgrave; O.F. *gap*,
 ery (Roquefort). — Icel. *gabba*, to
 See *Gabble*.

Javelin, a wooden javelin used in mock
 (Arab.) Arab. *jarid*, a palm-
 stripped of its leaves, a lance.

Idol, a Chinese idol. (Port.—L.) Not
 se, but corrupted from Port. *Deos*.

Cognate with Span. *Dios*, God,
deus. — L. *Deus*, nom., God. See
 e, s. v. *Deity*, p. 113, col. 1.

Gernaut, the name of an Indian idol.

Skt. *jagannātha*, lord of the uni-
 monarch of the world (Benfey, p. 465).
jagal, world; *nātha*, protector, lord.
 e, a substance resembling hemp.
 ali—Skt.) Bengali *jilt*, the fibres of
 rk of the *Corchorus olitorius*; named
 as shaggy appearance. — Skt. *jata* (with
 al t), matted hair, as worn by ascetics;
 plied to the fibrous roots of the ban-
 which descend from the branches.

Jetty, a projection. (F.—L.) For *jetty*;
 t, p. 226, col. 2. Der. *jutty*, v., to
 beyond.

Kecksies, hemlocks. (C.) For *hecks-es*;
 and *hecks* is also written *kex*. See *Kex*, p.
 231, col. 1.

Keelhaul. (Scand. and E.) Also *keel-
 hale*, 'to punish in the seaman's way, by
 dragging the criminal under water on one
 side of the ship and up again on the
 other;' Johnson. From *keel* and *haul* or
hale.

Kestrel, a base kind of hawk. (F.—L.)
 Put for *kesrel*; the *t* is excrescent, as in
whils-t, &c. — O.F. *quercerelle*, 'a kastrell';
 Cotgrave. Dimin. of O.F. *quercelle*, the
 same. — L. *querquedula*, a kind of teal.

Khedive, a prince. (F.—Pers.) F.
khédive. — Pers. *khadiw*, *khidiw*, a great
 prince, sovereign; *khidw*, the khedive,
 vice-roy of Egypt. Cf. Pers. *khodā*, God.

Kiddle, a kind of weir formed of basket-
 work placed in a river to catch fish (O.F.).
 Anglo-F. *kidel*, pl. *kideux*. — O.F. *cuidel*
 (Godefroy); later form *quideau*, 'a wicker
 engine whereby fish is caught;' Cotgrave.
 Low L. *kidellus*.

Kiosk, a small pavilion. (Turk.—Pers.)
 F. *kiosque*. — Turk. *kushk*, *köshk* (pro-
 nounced with *k* as *ki*), a kiosk. — Pers.
kūshk, a palace, villa, portico.

Kraal, an enclosure, a collection of huts,
 an African village. (Du.—Port.—L.) Du.
kraal, an African village. — Port. *curral*, an
 enclosure; the same word as Span. *corral*.
 See *Corral*, p. 619.

Lanner, *Lanneret*, a kind of falcon.
 (F.—L.) F. *lanier*, 'a lanner;' Cotg. —
 L. *lanarius*, a butcher, one that tears and
 rends. — L. *laniare*, to rend. Der. Hence
lanyard, F. *lanière*, a thong; i. e. a thong
 for a lanner.

Last. (E.) In the phr. *at last*, the word
last is the sb., meaning foot-track, &c.;
 see *Last* (2). This is shown by the usage
 in A.S. and Icel.; it meant at first 'on the
 track;' but is now used as if *last* were the
 superlative of *late*. (But the mod. phr. *at
 last* may have originated independently.)

Launch, a large ship's boat. (Span.)
 Span. *lancha*, 'the pinnacle of a ship';
 Pineda (1740). Port. *lancha*, the same.
 Origin doubtful.

Levin, lightning. (E.?) M.E. *leyfnyng*,
 lightning; Wrt. Voc. 735.42. Prob. E.;
 but not found in A.S. Cf. Icel. *leiptr* (pro-
 nounced *leiftr*), lightning; Swed. dial.
lygna, *lyvna*, *ljuna*, lightning; Swed.
ljunga, to lighten; Goth. *lanhmumi*.

(with added *-t*) from Norweg. *lulla*, to sing in a high tone, O. Swed. *lylla*, to lull to sleep. Allied to **Lull**.

Limehound, a dog in a leash. (Hybrid; F. = L., and E.) Short for *liam-hound*, used by Turberville. The M.E. *liam* or *lyam* means 'a leash.' = O.F. *liem*, now spelt *lien*, a band. = L. *ligamen*, a tie. See **Lien**; p. 249, col. 2.

Lither, pestilent, stagnant, dull. (E.) In 1 Hen. VI. iv. 7. 21, '*lither* sky' means pestilent or dull lower air; cf. '*luther* eir,' pestilent air, P. Pl., c. xvi. 220. M.E. *luther*, *lither*. = A.S. *lyðer*, evil, idle, sickly, dull. Not to be confused with *lithe*, pliant.

Llano, a level steppe or plain. (Span. = L.) Commoner in the pl. *llanos*. = Span. *llano*, pl. *llanos*, a plain; from *llano*, adj., plain, flat. = L. *planus*, flat.

Lofty, high. (Scand.) Lit. 'in the air, airy;' from *loft*, sb.; p. 255.

Lorimer, a maker of horses' bits, spurs, &c. (F. = L.) Also *loriner*. = O.F. *lorimier*, later *lormier*, 'a spurrier;' Cotgrave. Put for *lorinier* = O.F. *lorein*, *lorain*, rein, bridle, bit. = Low L. *lorenum*, *loranum*, a rein, bit. = L. *lorum*, thong.

Losel, **Lorel**, a worthless fellow, reprobate. (E.) One devoted to perdition. From A.S. *los*, destruction, *los-ian*, to lose, also to perish. From the strong verb *lōsan*, to lose, pp. *lor-en* (for original **los-en*). *Lor-el* is formed from the base *lor-* of the pp. in use, and *los-el* from the

inf. 'medal. See **medal**.

Mainour. (F. = L.) In with the mainour 'or' taken i. e. caught in the act. Any *mainoure*. = O.F. *maineuve*, hence, act. See **Manœuvre**.

Malkin, a kitchen-wench. *Malkin* is for *Mald-kin*, the *Mold*, or *Maud*, i. e. *Mat*.

Mallecho, malefaction, cf. 'Malkyne, or Mawt, *Matildis*, *Matilda*;' Prom.

Mallecho, malefaction, = L.) Hamlet, iii. 2. 147. = 'misdone; an euill deed;' *mal*, ill; *hecho*, done, pp. = L. *male*, ill; *factus*, pp. do.

Manchineel, a tree. (called from its apple-like *manzanillo*, a little apple-tree; dimin. of Span. apple. = L. *Matiana*, fem. adj., the epithet of a kind 'Matian.' = L. *Matius*, a Roman gens.

Manciple, a purveyor, es (F. = L.) M.E. *manciple*, = O.F. *mancipe*, a slave; *capio*, a slave, farmer, *mancipium*, a slave; orig. 'mancip-', base of *manceps*, = L. *man-us*, hand; *cap-er*.

Mandolin, a guitar. (F. *mandoline*. = Ital. *mano*

ove. (Hybrid; Malay and E.) of trees called *mangroves*; Eng. ii. 371; A.D. 1689. Put, as I or *mang-groves*, from the peculiar groves or thickets. — Malay *langgi*, the name for the tree.

pane, a sweet cake, made with and sugar. (F.—Ital.) O.F. *marsew massepain*. — Ital. *marciapane*, e, a marchpane; Florio. Origin : unexplained, but prob. from a name: *pane* = Lat. acc. *panem*,

to tower, a watch-tower. (Ital. F.—L.) So called because the gave the alarm by striking a hammer; see Ariosto, Orlando, iv. 100. From Ital. *martello*, a Low L. *martellus*. Dimin. of L. *marcus*, a hammer.

gale (addit. to p. 273). It is that Littre is wrong. The F. le answers to Span. *al-martaga*, of headstall for a horse, trimmed, embroidered; Minshew (1623); is merely the Arab. def. article. may be derived from Arab. *rataga*, use 'to cause to go with a short e Yule. I find Arab. *rataka* given rdson as a verbal root, whence ing with a short quick step.

l, a basket. (E.) A.S. *mand*, a n a MS. of the eighth century. + f; prov. G. *mand*, *mande*, *manne* F. *manne*).

urneen, my darling. (Irish.) sh *mo*, my; and *mhúirnin*, mu- of *muirnin*, darling, from flection. (*Mh*=*v*.)

ka, a dance. (Pol.) From Pol. , lit. a woman of Massovia or a province of Poland containing

Similarly, *polka* means 'a Polish and secondly, a dance.

lated, used of spirits of wine ted with methyl to make it un-

(L.—Gk.) Formed with suffix a *methyl*, meaning a gas procured destructive distillation of wood. s a latinised spelling of Gk. *μεθ'* after, by means of), followed by d.

(addit. to p. 284, col. 2, bottom).

G. *minsk*, a man (like G. *Mensch*), ed as a neuter. It then signifies 'minx,' as a term of mild re-

Mishna, a digest of Jewish traditions. (Heb.) Heb. *mishnah*, a repetition, a second part. — Heb. root *shánāh*, to repeat.

Misty (2), doubtful, ambiguous, as applied to language. (F.—L.—Gk.) In the phrases 'misty language' and 'mistiness of language,' *misty* is not from E. *mist*, but is short for *mystic*; see Palmer, Folk-Etymology. See **Mystic**, p. 300, col. 2.

Mongoose; see **Mongoose** (below).

Moonshee, a secretary, interpreter. (Arab.) Arab. *munshi*, a secretary, a language-master or tutor.

Mouldy, **musty**. (Scand.) Orig. distinct from *mould*, ground; also from *mould* as used in *iron-mould*. Formed from the sb. *mould*, mustiness, in which the final *d* is excrement. From the M.E. verb *moulen*, to grow musty; formerly very common, and much used in the pp. *mouled*. — Icel. *mygla*, to grow musty. — Icel. *mugga*, mustiness. See **Muggy**. Thus *mould* is 'mugginess' in this use. So also Swed. *möglä*, to grow mouldy; *mögel*, mouldiness.

Moy, a piece of money. (F.—Port.—L.) In Henry V. iv. 4. 14. Not short for *moidore*, but precisely the *moi* alone; *moidore* = *moi d'or* is obviously a F. pronunciation of Port. *moeda d'ouro*, lit. 'money of gold.' — Port. *moeda*, money. — Lat. *moneta*, money.

Mulligatawny, a hot soup. (Tamil.) Tamil *milagu-tannir*, lit. 'pepper-water;' Yule.

Mongoose, a kind of ichneumon. (Telugu.) Telugu *mangisu*; 'Jerdon gives *mangis*, however, as a Deccani and Mahratti word;' Yule.

Mustang, a wild horse of the prairies. (Span.—L.) Span. *mesteño* (with *n* as *ny*), belonging to the graziers (who catch them).

—Span. *mesta*, a body of proprietors of cattle, a company of graziers. — L. *mixia*, fem. of pp. of *miscere*, to mingle. Cf. Span. *mestura*, a mixture.

Naker, a kettle-drum. (Arab.) Arab. *naqqarah*, a kettle-drum; see Palmer's Pers. Dict. col. 659.

Nargileh, **Nargili**, **Nargile**. (Pers.) A pipe or smoking-apparatus in which the smoke is passed through water. — Pers. *nārijl*, a cocoa-nut, because these pipes were originally made with a cocoa-nut, which held the water (Devic).

Natron, native carbonate of soda. (Arab.) A doublet of *nitre*: see **Nitre**, p. 306.

Nautch, a kind of ballet-dance by women. (Hind. = Prakrit = Skt.) Hind. (and Mahratti) *nāch*, a dance; Prakrit *nachcha*. = Skt. *nṛtya*, dancing, acting; orig. fut. pass. part. of *nṛ*, to dance, to act. Der. *nautch-girl*, a dancing girl (Yule).

Navvy, a labourer employed on railways, &c. (L.) Short for *navigator*, formerly used to mean a labourer employed on canals for *navigation*; first used, according to Haydn, about 1830.

Nihilist, a member of a revolutionary secret society, esp. in Russia. (L.) Etymologically, one who denies real existence. = L. *nihil*, nothing.

Nincompoop, a simpleton. (L.) Thought to be a corruption of L. *non compos* (*mentis*), not sound in mind.

Nizam, the title of a ruler in the Deccan, in Hindustan. (Pers. = Arab.) From the Arab. *nizām*, government, which the Persians pronounce as *nizām*. Though the proper sense is 'government,' in the phrase *nizām-i-mulk* it is used as a title, meaning 'governor of the empire.' = Arab. root *nazama*, he arranged or ordered. (Devic, Richardson.)

Nole, **Noule**, **Nowl**, head. (E.) See Nares. Mid. Nt. Dr. iii. 2. 17. For *knoll*. Cf. Swed. *knöl*, a knob, and prov. E. *nob* (for *knob*), head. See **Knoll**, p. 233, col. 1.

Nonchalant, careless. (E. = L.) F. *nonchalant*, careless; pres. pt. of O.F. *nonchaloir*, to be careless about. = O.F. *non*, not; *chaloir*, to glow, hence to be hot over, take care for. = L. *non*, not; *calere*, to glow.

Nullah, a water-course, bed of a torrent. (Hind.) Hind. *nāla*, a water-course (Yule).

Oca, the name of a certain edible root. (Peruvian.) Peruv. *occa*, the same.

Octoroon, the offspring of a white person and a quadroon. (L.) One who is, in an eighth part, a black. Coined from L. *octo*, eight; in imitation of *quadroon*.

Odalisque, a female slave in a Turkish harem. (F. = Turk.) F. *odalisque*; better *odalique* (Devic). = Turk. *odalig*, a chambermaid. = Turk. *oda*, a chamber.

Omrāh, a prince, lord. (Arab.) 'Aigrettes by omrāhs worn.' Scott, Vis. of Don Roderick, st. 31. Omrah is properly a plural, like Nabob, q. v. = Arab. *umard*,

pl. of *amir*, a prince, emir; see **Emir**, p. 134. Cf. the Arab. title *amir al-umard*, prince of princes.

Orc, **Ork**, a large marine animal; a narwhal, or grampus. (L.) See Nares. = L. *orca*, perhaps the narwhal (Pliny).

Orgulous, proud. (F. = O. H. G.) Also *orgillous*; M. E. *orgeilus*; Anglo-F. *orguyllous*. = O. F. *orguillus*, later *orgueilleux*, proud. = O. F. *orguil*, F. *orgueil*, pride. From O. H. G. *urguol*, remarkable, notable (Graff).

Orle, a kind of fillet, in heraldry, &c. (F. = L.) F. *orle*, a hem, narrow border. = Low L. *orla*, a border, edge; dimin. of L. *ora*, border, edge, margin.

Ouphe, an elf, fairy. (E.) Mer. Wives, iv. 4. 49. A variant of *ouf* = *elf*. See *ouf*, s. v. **Elf**, p. 132.

Paddy, rice in the husk. (Malay. = Skt.) Malay *pādī*, rice in the husk. = Skt. *pādika* (properly) boiled rice, food. Orig. pp. of *bhāj*, to divide, possess, &c.

Pale, in heraldry, a broad central stripe down a shield. (F. = L.) The same word as *pale*, a stake. = F. *pal*. = L. *palus*.

Pannage, food of swine in woods. (F. = L.) Anglo-F. *panage*. = O. F. *parnage*, 'pawmage, mastage, monie for feeding of swine with mast;' Cotgrave. From a Low L. type *pastionaticum*. = Low L. *pastionare*, to feed on mast, as swine. = L. *pastio*, stem of *pastio*, grazing, used in Low L. to mean right of pannage. = L. *pastum*, supine of *pascere*, to feed.

Paramatta (addit. to p. 329). Properly spelt **Parramatta**; the lit. sense is 'place of eels;' where *parra* represents eels, and *matta*, place. **Parramatta** is also the name of the river; **Cabramatta**, ten miles off, is not a river.

Pariah, an outcast. (Tamil.) Tamil *paraiyan*, corruptly *pariah*, Malayālim *parayan*, a man of low caste, performing the lowest menial services; one of his duties is to beat the village drum (called *parai* in Tamil), whence, probably, the appellation of the caste. (H. H. Wilson.)

Pavin, **Pavan**, a stately Spanish dance. (F. = Span. L. = Gk. = Tamil.) F. *pavane*. = Span. *pavana*, a grave dance (see) in Nares). Prob. from a Low L. **pavo* = peacock-like, from the row of dancers (Scheler); cf. Span. *pavo*, hen, a turkey, *parada*, a flock of *pavo*, adj., like a peacock.

monstr., to walk with affected gravity).
L. *panus*, earlier *pauo*, a peacock.
See Peacock, p. 336.

Pawnee, drink. (Hind.-Skt.) Hind.
pani, water. = Skt. *paniya*, allied to *pāna*,
beverage. = Skt. *pa*, to drink. (✓PA.)

Peel (4), a small castle. (F.-L.) M. E.
pile, a castle; cf. mod. E. *pile*, an
alice. = F. *pile*, a mass, heap. = L. *pila*, a
er of stone.

Pheeze. See **Feeze**, p. 622.

Pice, a small copper coin. (Maráthi.)
Maráthi *paísá*, a copper coin; sometimes
ted at four to the anna, or sixty-four to
e rupee.

Pillāu, **Pilaf**, a dish of meat or fowl,
illed with rice and spices. (Pers.) Pers.
lāv, *pilav*, a dish made of rice and meat;
ilmer.

Polo, a game. (Balti.) 'It comes from
liti; *polo* being properly, in the language
that region, the ball used in the game;
ale. Balti is in the high valley of the
dus.

Polypus, **Polyp**, an aquatic animal of
e radiate type. (L.-Gk.) L. *polypus*.
Gk. *πολύπους*, many-footed. = Gk. *πολύ-ς*,
any; *πούς*, a foot. ¶ F. *polype*, Ital. and
an. *polipo*, L. *polypūs* (gen. *polypī*); all
se forms, due to treating the Lat. ending
ūs as if were *-p-ūs*.

Pomander, a globe-shaped box or case
r holding perfumes. (Span.-L.) Ac-
ented on the first syllable; see Nares.
vidently from Span. *poma*, a pomander
(*linshu*); Pineda gives *poma*, 'a little
all box full of holes to carry perfumes
to smell to, also a pomander.' The
fix seems to be Span. *-andero*, as in
v-andero, a sutler, *hil-andero*, a spinner,
rope-walk; or *-anda*, as in *bar-anda*, a
iling. The box was named from its
ape; cf. Span. *poma*, an apple, also the
obe held by a king at his coronation.
L. *pomum*, an apple. Cf. also *pom-ade*,
which the suffix is equivalent to L.
da, pp. fem.; and see **Verandah**.

The usual forced etymology from an
aginary F. *pomme d'ambre* is, to me,
credible.

Pose (3), a cold in the head. (C.) In
haucer. A.S. *geposu*, a cough (where
is a mere prefix). Borrowed from W.
is, a cough; allied to Irish *casachdas*,
cough, Skt. *kṛs*, to cough. (✓KAS.)

Prig (1), to steal. (E.) Cant *prygge*, to
de, *ride off with a horse which a man has*

to take care of; *prigger of prauicers*, a
horse-stealer; see Harman's Caveat, pp. 42,
43, and p. 84, col. 3. Modification of
prick, to spur, to ride; Spenser, F. Q. i.
1. 1. See **Prick**.

Prig (2), a pert, pragmatical fellow. (E.)
From the verb to *prick*, in the sense to
trim, adorn, dress up. Lowl. Sc. *prig-*
me-dainty, *prick-me-dainty*, a prig. See
above.

Proletarian, a citizen of the lowest
class, useful only by producing children.
(L.) From L. *proletarius*, one who served
the state by help of his children only.
= L. *proles*, offspring. = L. *pro*, forth; *al-*
ere, to nourish.

Prosthetic, prefixed. (Gk.) Modern;
as if for Gk. *προσθετικός*, lit. disposed to
add; allied to Gk. *πρόσθετος*, added, put
to. = Gk. *πρός*, to; *θετός*, placed, put,
verbal adj. from the base *θε-*, to place. See
Theme, p. 503.

Puggr, **Puggery**, a scarf round the
hat. (Hind.) Hind. *pagri*, a turban; Yule.

Purim, an annual Jewish festival; the
feast of lots. (Heb.) Heb. *purim*, lots;
pl. of *pur*, a lot. See Esther ix. 26.

Purview, a proviso. (F.-L.) Now
applied to the enacting part of a statute;
so called because it orig. began with *purveu*
est, it is provided. = O.F. *porveu*, pp. of
O.F. *porvoir* (F. *pourvoir*), to provide. =
L. *pro-uidere*, to provide. See **Purvey**,
p. 547, col. 1.

Rajpoot, a prince. (Hind.-Skt.) Hind.
rajput, a prince; lit. 'son of a rajah.' =
Skt. *rājā*, a king; *putra*, son.

Raki, arrack. (Turk.) Turk. *rakı*, ar-
rack. = Arab. *'araq*, arrack; see **Arrack**,
p. 18.

Ramadan, a great Mohammedan fast.
(Arab.) So called because kept in the ninth
month, named *Ramadan*. = Arab. *ramadān*,
pronounced *ramazān* in Turkish and Arabic.
As it is in the ninth month of the lunar
year, it may take place in any season; but
it is supposed to have been originally held
in the hot season. The word implies 'con-
suming fire;' from Arab. root *ramada*, it
was hot. (Devic, Richardson.)

Razzia, a sudden raid. (F.-Algiers.)
F. *razzia*, *razia*; borrowed from the Alger-
ine *razia*, which is a peculiar pronunciation
of Arab. *ghāzīa*, a raid, expedition against
infidels (Devic). = Arab. *ghāzī*, a hero, a
leader of an expedition.



Sepal, a leaf or division of the calyx of a flower. (F.—L.) F. *sepale*, a sepal. Coined to pair off with F. *petale*, a petal, by taking part of the Lat. adj. *separ*, separate, and adding the same suffix *-ale* (Litttré). Thus *sep-al* is, as it were, short for *separ-al*, where *separ-* is allied to L. *separare*, to separate. See **Separate**.

Serai, a palace. (Pers.) Pers. *serâi*; see **Seraglio**, p. 426, col. 1.

Seraskier, a Turkish general. (F.—Turk.—Pers. and Arab.) F. *seraskier*, *serasquier*.—Turk. *ser'asker*, chief of the army, with a light sound of *i* after the *k*.—Pers. *sar*, head (with initial *sin*); and Arab. *'askar*, an army (Devic).

Service-tree, a kind of wild pear-tree. (L. and E.) *Service* is a corruption of *servi-ti* (dissyllabic), the M.E. plural of *urf* or *serve*, the name of the fruit. A.S. *tyrf*, *tyrfe*, the fruit of the service-tree; *tyrf-triow*, a service tree (more correctly *sirf-tree*).—L. *sorbus*, the tree; *sorbum*, the fruit of the same.

Set. When we speak of a *set* of things, this is a variant of *sect* or *sept*. The Low Latin word is *secta*, common in old wills.

Shaddock, a large species of orange. (E.) Named from Captain *Shaddock*, who first introduced it into the West Indies from China, early in the eighteenth century.

Shillelagh, an oaken stick used as a cudgel. (Irish.) Named from *Shillelagh*, a barony in Wicklow famous for oaks. It means 'descendants of Elach'; from Irish *siol*, seed, descendants.

Siesta, orig. a noon-day nap. (Span.—L.) Span. *siesta*, the hottest part of the day, the time for a nap, gen. from one to three o'clock. But orig. the sixth hour, or noon.—L. *sexta (hora)*, sixth hour, noon; fem. of *sextus*, sixth.—L. *sex*, six.

Skellum, a cheat. (Du.) See **Nares**. Du. *schelm*, a rogue, villain; the Du. *sch* being rendered (as in *landscape*) by *sk=se*. +G. *schelm*; O.H.G. *scelmo*, a pestilence, carrion, worthless rogue.

Skua, a gull, bird. (Scand.) Icel. *skúfr*, *skúmr*, the skua, or brown gull. Prob. from the colour. Cf. Icel. *skúmi*, dusk; Swed. and Norweg. *skum*, dusky, dull (of the weather); dusky (in colour).

Sleuth-hound, a slot-hound; see **Slot** (2), p. 443, col. 2.

Slug-horn, a battle-cry. (C.) Ignorantly used by Chatterton to mean a sort of *horn*; but really Old Sc. *slogorne*, an

old corruption of *slogan*, a war-cry. See **Slogan**, p. 443, col. 2.

Slur, to contaminate, pass over lightly with slight notice. (Scand.) The orig. sense is to trail in mud, draggle; hence, to pass over slightly. —Icel. *slóra*, to trail; contr. form of *sloðra*, to drag or trail oneself along.—Icel. *sloð*, a trail; see **Slot** (2), p. 443. Cf. Swed. dial. *slóra*, to be negligent; Norweg. *sløre*, to be negligent, slur, sully, *slöde*, *slöe*, to draggle, *slöda*, *slöe*, a trail. ¶ Practically, a *th* is lost; as if for *slother*.*

Spade, at cards. (Span.—L.—Gk.) A substitution for the Span. *espada*, meaning (1) a sword, (2) a spade at cards. See under **Spade**, p. 454, col. 1.

Sparkle, a small spark. (E.) Dimin. of **Spark** (1), p. 454, col. 2. Hence *sparkle*, verb, to throw out sparkles, to glitter. Cf. Du. *sparkelen*, to sparkle. Or the form *spark-le* may be verbal and frequentative.

Spoor, a foot-trail; see p. 461, col. 2, near the bottom.

Stearine, one of the proximate principles of animal fat. (F.—Gk.) F. *stéarine*; formed, with suffix *-ine*, from Gk. *stéar*, tallow, hardened fat. Allied to Gk. *stéar-tos*, standing; see **Statics**.

Steatite, a soft magnesian rock with a soapy feel. (F.—Gk.) Formed with suffix *-ite*, from Gk. *stéar* as in *stéar-tos*, gen. of *stéar*, tallow, fat. See above.

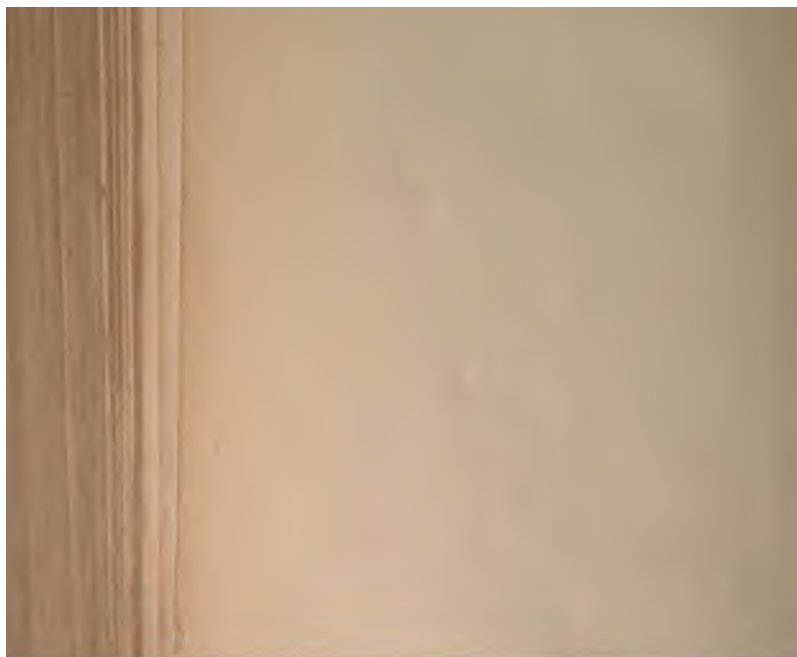
Strain (2), descent, lineage, birth. (E.) *Strain* in Shak.; *strene* in Spenser. M.E. *streen*, Chaucer, C.T., Cl. Tale, 157. A.S. *stréon*, strength, product; whence, *strynan*, to beget.

Strath, a flat valley. (C.) Gael. *srath*, a valley with a river, low-lying country beside a river; Irish *srath*, *sratha*, the bottom of a valley, fields beside a river. Cf. Irish *sroth*, a stream.

Swan-hopping, taking up swans to mark them. (E.) The usual explanation, that it stands for *swan-upping*, is right. See old tract on *upping* in Hone, *Every-day Book*, ii. 958. From the prep. *up*.

Swarth, a quantity of grass cut down at one stroke of the scythe. (E.) In Tw. Nt. ii. 3. 162. An error for *swath*, as in Troil. v. 5. 25. See **Swath**, p. 483.

Taboo, **Tabu**, to forbid the use of. (Polynesian.) The verb is formed from the sb. *taboo*, which is the E. pronunciation of New Zealand *tapu*, a prohibition or interdiction.





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